"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and Sunday; continued moderate temperature; south-westerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,489. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere,

CLAIMS FOR BECKER TEN NEW WITNESSES

They Shatter Stories of Early Plot and Show Schepps an Accomplice, Says Shay.

AFRAID TO APPEAR BEFORE

Chauffeurs Deny "Harlem Conference" Which Court of Appeals Called "Heart of the Conspiracy."

When ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker is brought to trial a second time for the murder of Herman Rosenthal he will have a long array of new witnesses in his behalf, according to his lawyer, Joseph A. Shay. There are ten new witnesses, Mr. Shay says, on whom he relies principally to shatter the testimony of Jack Rose, Harry Vallon, "Bridgie" Webber, and Sam Schepps, the chief witnesses of the prosecution.

"The first new witness is Patrick Ryan, a waiter," said Mr. Shay. "His testimony, which is already in the form of an affidavit, will be that a few minutes before Rosenthal was murdered at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 16, 1912, he passed in front of the Hotel Metropole on Forty-third Street just east of Broadway. Ryan saw Vallon and another man standing in front of the Metropole. On the other side of the street, some distance east of the Metropole, he saw the automobile in which the murderers escaped. Ryan makes affidavit that he saw Schepps standing in the street holding open the door of the machine.

"Ryan walked on to the corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-third Street and was buying an apple at a fruit stand when the shots were fired. He swears that he saw Vallon run toward Sixth Avenue and jump on the running board of the escaping automobile. This waiter had been employed for years in cafés about Times Square and was acquainted with Vallon and Schepps.

"I won't name the second new witness. In his affidavit he swears that he saw and spoke to Harry Vallon in front of the Hotel Metropole just before the murder. He saw Schepps standing at the automobile across the street. This man is a gambler and knew both men well. He walked on to Sixth Avenue where he heard the shots and saw the escaping automobile. Neither of these men is sure that he saw Vallon fire the shots, and I have no positive proof that Vallon was the actual murderer.

"The third witness, whom I am not prepared to name, will swear that an hour or more before the murder 'Bridgie' Webber came looking for Herman Rosenthal in Paddell's saloon in Times Square. Webber was told that Rosenthal had left. Webber then left the saloon, accompanied by a man named Mendelsohn, who was an outside man for Webber's poker rooms at Forty-second Street and Sixth Avenue. These witnesses will prove that Vallon, Rose, Schepps and Webber lied and therefore invalidated their immunity contracts with the District Attorney. They will also prove that Schepps was an accomplice beyond all doubt.

Chauffeurs to Deny Conference.

"Now, I have two witnesses who will crumble to dust the story of Vallon, Schepps, Webber, and Rose to the effect that in the latter part of June, about three weeks before the murder, they met Becker by appointment in a vacant lot near Seventh Avenue and 124th Street and that Becker there urged the murder of Rosenthal.

"These two men are the chauffeurs who drove the four informers there, according to their testimony. These chauffeurs both swear that they never drove Rose and the others above Forty-second Street.

"The informers testified at the first Becker trial that they were driven to Harlem that night by a man called 'Moe Levy' or a man called 'Itch.' Their story was that, at the order of Becker, Rose got the others together and made the trip to Harlem. Rose, Schepps, and Vallon, they said, boarded the automobile on Forty-second Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, and drove to Webber's poker rooms. Webber got out and Rose and Vallon, they said, proceeded to Harlem, leaving Schepps to wait for Webber. Later, according to their story, Webber came. He and Schepps went for a while to the Garden Restaurant, at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, and later took a taxicab to Harlem.

"At the first trial the four informers said they did not know the real names of the chauffeurs, and had never heard them called anything but 'Itch' and 'Moe Levy.'

"I have the affidavits of those two men. 'Itch' is Isidor Schoenhaus and 'Moe Levy' is Henry Cohen. They were partners in an automobile stand at Fourteenth Street, opposite Lichow's. Cohen was the regular chauffeur for Rose and his friends. Schoenhaus sometimes drove them when Cohen was not on duty.

"These men in their affidavits swear that, after the informers had named them at the trial, they were found by detectives and taken to the District Attorney's office. Schoenhaus swears that he talked for a while, in the presence of of a Deputy District Attorney, with Bridgie Webber. Schoenhaus denied that he had ever taken Webber up to Harlem. Webber got permission to talk to Schoenhaus alone, and then tried, unsuccessfully, Schoenhaus swears, to persuade him to remember that he had driven the party to Harlem to meet Becker.

Says Webber Begged in Vain.

"Cohen's affidavit is still stronger. He swears that a detective took him to the Criminal Court Building, where he met Webber and a Deputy District Attorney. Webber said that Cohen was the man who had driven the others to Harlem and asked Cohen, according to Cohen's affidavit, if he did not remember the fact.

"'No,' Cohen swears that he said, 'You are lying, Bridgie.'

"Webber, according to Cohen, then asked and received permission for a private interview with him. When they were alone, Cohen says that Webber fell on his knees and said:

"'For God's sake, Moe, don't fall down on me like this. If you want to save my life, say that you did drive them up to Harlem.'

"'I should worry about your life,' Cohen says that he replied. 'I am not going to commit perjury for anybody.'

"Now, when it turned out that neither Cohen nor Schoenhaus would do as witnesses for the prosecution, they were released. The defense at the trial believed that 'Moe Levy' and 'Itch' were fake names and were unable to locate the men as witnesses.

"Now, the Court of Appeals held that, from the standpoint of the prosecution, the Harlem conference of Becker with the informers was the 'heart of the conspiracy' and that the charge against Becker stood or fell with it. These two witnesses utterly smash the case against Becker.

"What occurred, I believe, was this: Jack Rose dictated the testimony of his associates knew that a raid on a crap game by Beaker had occurred in the latter part of June. He instructed the others to say that the conference was on the night of that raid, and to be

Continued on Page 3.

ARREST RAMPOLLA'S VALET.

Police Accuse Him of Stealing Property of the Late Cardinal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 27.—Another development has ocurred in connection with the mystery of Cardinal Rampolla's missing will.

The judicial authorities discovered that continual thefts of valuable property from the late Cardinal's residence were taking place. When the Magistrates reassembled for their inventory work to-day they noticed the disappearance of a precious Venetian lace surplice and other articles. Thereupon the servants' bedrooms were searched, and after half an hour's severe questioning the Cardinal's aged valet, Peppino Caretti, finally confessed that he himself was the author of the thefts.

Caretti was taken to the police station, where he was formally charged with repeated thefts from the Cardinal's room. The valet, who benefits under the earlier proved will, has been under police surveillance ever since his master's death.

It is alleged, among other things, that Cardinal Rampolla, in his desire to preserve his personal independence of the Vatican administration after he relinquished the office of Secretary of State, had for many years been paying $4 a day to a private company, as he imagined, for the use of a carriage for his daily drives. In reality, this carriage was supplied gratuitously from the Pope's stables, the fee being pocketed by a person whom the Cardinal, when he discovered the fraud, forgave rather than provoke a scandal or ruin the man's family.

LIBELED BY A HORSE.

Spinster Sues Because Talking Animal Said She Was in Love.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Butzow, in Mecklenburg, has the distinction of being the first town where an inhabitant has been libeled by a talking horse. Recently a talking horse connected with a traveling circus was instructed by its trainer to select from the audience the woman who was most in love. The intelligent animal sought out an elderly spinster who was present with her fiancé, whereat shouts of laughter arose from the audience. The laughter developed into unpleasant jesting, which continued outside the tent.

Finally, the fiancé, losing his temper, drew a revolver and fired a shot, which was merely intended to frighten the jesters off. The bullet struck and slightly wounded a married woman who was some distance off. The victim now claims damages for assault, while the spinster sues the circus proprietor for the insult perpetrated by the talking horse.

BOWNE WEDS MRS. MANNING

Both Figured as Principals in Divorces That Attracted Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 27.—Walter Bowne, 2d, and Mrs. Adele Taylor Manning, both of New York, principals in two divorce suits, were married late yesterday by Magistrate Glenn in his office at Hancock Street and Susquehanna Avenue. They drove to the office in a taxicab unaccompanied, and the marriage was witnessed only by attaches of the Magistrate's office.

In applying for the marriage license, which was granted after office hours, and in asking the Magistrate to marry them, they said they lived at the St. James. Inquiry there to-day brought the information that they registered last night as Mr. and Mrs. Bowne, and went to New York this morning.

Mr. Bowne was the husband of Frances Hewitt, an actress, who was prominent in the production of "The Chocolate Soldier," and eloped to China with Jordan Lawrence Mott of the Trenton family of iron founders. Bowne obtained a divorce.

Mrs. Manning was the divorced wife of John F. Manning, who in June, 1912, thrashed Mr. Bowne in public because of his attentions to Mrs. Manning. Bowne's divorce, which became operative a week ago, left Mrs. Bowne free to re-marry, but she could not wed Mott as his wife refused to divorce him because of their children.

SUGAR PLANTS TO REOPEN.

Three in Philadelphia to Resume Monday, When Lower Tariff Begins

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Three big sugar refineries here, which have been practically inactive all Winter, will resume operations on Monday next, when the new tariff rates on sugar become effective. Hundreds of men who have been out of work for many months on account of the slackness of business will go back to steady employment. The refineries are the Pennsylvania, the McCahan, and the Franklin.

The sugar men do not expect a decrease in the price to the consumer despite a reduction in the tariff and a record crop of sugar in Cuba. They figure on the cane growers boosting their prices to an amount equivalent to the reduction in duties. Furthermore, the retail price has recently increased. A few months ago the householder could buy sugar for 4 cents, but to-day the price is 4½ and 5 cents. Coincident with the resumption of trade thousands of pounds of cane sugar in bond will be released from United States warehouses.

The importers have allowed their raw materials to accumulate for months in order to benefit by the reduction in the sugar tariff. By waiting until March 1 the refiners will have benefited approximately $6 a ton, the difference in duty between the old Payne-Aldrich scale and the new Underwood rates.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS — SS. Oceania, Trieste to New York, was 1,221 miles E. at 7 P. M.; due March 5, Vernon.

AN ARTISTIC TREAT.

Nothing on the newsstands at any price more wonderful than the special ONCE A MONTH MAGAZINE section of to-morrow's SUNDAY AMERICAN. Robert W. Chambers, Charles Dana Gibson, Harrison Fisher, Howard Chandler Christy, James Montgomery Flagg, Compton Mackenzie—some or all of the greatest living artists and writers in every number. But you miss it all unless you order your SUNDAY AMERICAN in advance.—Adv.

TAFT FOR HARBORD AS HEAD OF POLICE

Suggests That Mitchel Give Post Here to Assistant Chief of Philippine Constabulary.

TRIBUTE TO COL. GOETHALS

Would Make Canal Builder Chief of Army Engineers with Rank of Major General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In a lecture to-night before the National Geographic Society ex-President Taft suggested that Mayor Mitchel appoint Col. James G. Harbord, now Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, as Police Commissioner of New York City. Col. Harbord holds that rank by virtue of his present position. In the regular army he is a Captain of cavalry.

Mr. Taft also said pointedly, that Col. Goethals should be appointed Chief of Army Engineers, with the rank of Major General. Mr. Taft's suggestion is regarded as significant on account of his intimacy with Col. Goethals, who had the offer of the Police Commissionership from Mayor Mitchel, and who, according to the Mayor, has accepted the place provisionally on the enactment of laws giving more absolute authority to the Commissioner. Col. Goethals, who is in Washington, will not discuss the Police Commissionership or his own official future.

Col. Harbord enlisted in the regular army in 1889, when he was 22 years old. He was born in Illinois on March 21, 1866. In two and a half years he had become a Quartermaster Sergeant of Infantry, and was promoted by examination in August, 1891, to be a Second Lieutenant and assigned to the Fifth Cavalry. In the Spanish war, when he was still a Second Lieutenant of the regular service, he was commissioned as a Major in the Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, one of the three Rough Rider regiments.

In August, 1903, he was appointed Assistant Chief of the Philippine Constabulary with the rank of Colonel, and has held that position ever since. Col. Harbord is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School for Army Officers.

The suggestion of Col. Harbord for the Police Commissionership was made incidentally by Mr. Taft in the course of a description of his connection with the building of the Panama Canal as Secretary of War and as President. He said that "the great power that brought us victory," in the controversy over whether the canal should be of the sea-level or the lock type, was "the direct influence of President Roosevelt."

To Major Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, U. S. A., retired, former Chief of the Army Engineer Corps, he gave credit for having recommended Col. Goethals for Chief Engineer of the Canal, "after Mr. Roosevelt and I concluded that we ought to avail ourselves of the services of that able, patriotic corps, the Army Engineers."

"The strain through which Col. Goethals has passed," he said, "only those know who were associated with him in the work. The diplomacy, the straightforward conduct, the persistence, the patience, the wonderful executive ability, the great engineering skill, will some day be described in detail, and the achievement set forth as it ought to be. Now it can only be described in general terms.

"Col. Goethals is a soldier. He is a professional military engineer. He has regarded the Chief of Engineers as the most important office that he could hold. Why, then, should not this Government provide, when the canal is completed, for his elevation to the rank of Major General and by a special provision allow the President, when the vacancy occurs, to name him as Chief Engineer of the Army?

"I know that it has been proposed that he be spared to help New York out as Chief of Police. With his natural executive ability, with his diplomacy and tact, I doubt not he would do as well there as any man who has not had the peculiar experience necessary to complete success in that difficult place. Nor do I minimise its importance or dignity, for no higher duty could fall to any one than to maintain the good order and the law-abiding condition of a great metropolis of 5,000,000 of people.

"But why not keep Col. Goethals in the place he likes, in the work he likes to do, and why suggest that he enter other fields where success is less assured, and it is possible men with less specific experience in that kind of work could serve the high purpose that Mayor Mitchel has? I have personal knowledge of Col. Harbord's great tact, capacity, and training for such a police service, and I do not hesitate thus publicly to recommend him to Mayor Mitchel, should Col. Goethals be treated as I have suggested, and should no other available New York man fill the requirements."

TANGO IN YALE "GYM."

Glide, Dip, and the Like Displace Some of the Class Drills.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27.—The tango and the hesitation waltz have scored a surprising victory over gymnastics among the Yale undergraduates, and Dr. William G. Anderson, Director of the Yale gymnasium, has substituted dancing classes for the monotonous drills of Swedish gymnastics.

One tango class has already been formed in the gymnasium, and the students may be seen gliding over the polished floor in the "dip," where once they used to perform with dumbbells and Indian clubs. The young men have picked up the dances readily, and already get much more enjoyment out of their gymnasium work than they could with the tiresome arm and leg exercises.

Dr. Anderson has always been an advocate of dancing in gymnasium work, but it wasn't until the latest dance craze prevailed that he decided to substitute it for gymnastics in some of his classes.

Several years ago, when Dr. Anderson was physical director of Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn, N. Y., he studied dancing under the Russian dancing master, Ribeyan, and also mastered the Irish reel under a professional dancer named Hogan and Jigs under Eddie Collier, a brother of Willie Collier. Mr. Anderson introduced dancing in his classes at Adelphi Academy, but at the time the innovation was greeted with loud protestations from the Directors of the school.

Seaboard Florida Limited—10:30 A. M. Fast equipped Florida train—3 other steel trains for Florida, Carolina Resorts, Atlanta, Birmingham. Seaboard Office, 1184 B'way.—Adv.

FOUR ARTICLES EVERY ONE SHOULD READ

1. Official Figures That Show Mexico's Real Armed Strength.
2. "Mr. Bryan Rides Behind," by Col. George Harvey.
3. Mr. Dooley on the Modern Dances.
4. Guarding New York Against Deaths by Violence.

IN TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES.

EARLE, FROM PRISON, DEFENDS CONDUCT

Says He's Penniless, and Also Blames the Newspapers for His Wrecked Career.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Ferdinand Pinney Earle to-day gave to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent the only authentic interview with him since his arrest. He was interviewed in his cell in the old prison, built in the time of Francis I. at Romorantin, in the Department of Loire and Cher, where he awaits trial next week for the abduction of his child last October.

It was as remarkable a declaration as his views of life, given at the time he left his wife for his "soul mate." According to the Procureur de la Republique, it was also the only interview ever obtained by a newspaper with a person awaiting trial in a French prison.

Earle has discarded the "affinity" idea as having wrecked his life. He discoursed upon "what constitutes conduct unworthy of a father." He also made the statement that he had not a penny left in the world.

The interview lasted half an hour, after which the Procureur interfered. Earle was sallow, with blue rings under his eyes. He wore a well cut gray flannel suit and a silk shirt. His artistic beard has been abandoned, though his hair still nearly reaches his shoulders. His cell, 13 feet square, is light and airy. He talked through a grating and said he was treated well and allowed to send to a hotel for his meals.

He has not seen Miss Herman, who is in a similar cell. She has been ill since her arrival.

There is a single jailer, assisted by a Great Dane. The other prisoners are two game poachers and a snuff smuggler.

Earle began by saying he would rather talk to THE NEW YORK TIMES than to any other person, as it was the only one that ever treated him decently. He said:

"I prefer a French prison to the American press. Because I was a poet, wore a beard, and lived on a hill they attacked me. They credit me with coining the 'affinity' phrase.

"That was a brilliant reporter's invention. I didn't know enough Latin. However, I do remember discussing Nietzsche with him, so he can hardly be blamed. After the word became famous Ogden Armour offered me $10,000 for a design for a cover for an 'affinity beef' calendar. I declined because I was a pupil of Whistler and Bouguereau. I wish I had taken his money; I need it now.

"It seems we all suffered sufficiently for the 'affinity' publicity. Miss Kuttner had dead cats thrown at her in the back yard. She broke off with me immediately her child was born. My footsteps were dogged everywhere. A magazine editor told me to meet him at his club instead of his office, as my presence brought his magazine into disrepute. In fact, I have been charged with every moral crime in the calendar, but I believe I am still capable of conduct worthy of a father. That is why I stole my son. I hoped to get him to America, where I believed no extradition was possible.

"I am confident of acquittal, but I understand that I am to have the offer of a nominal sentence on the plea of guilty. This I positively refuse. I am ready to take the full penalty of a year's imprisonment and $1,000 fine rather than admit that I did wrong.

"When I separated from my wife, Mme. Fishbacher, we were on the best terms. We were photographed, my arm about her waist, although we only felt like brother and sister. I am confident that if I could see her now for an hour I would be able to fix things up.

"After a few months' separation I found she had turned against me and that my son was being told untruths about me. The decision giving her the complete guardianship of him was obtained after the divorce in a separate action, without my knowledge, despite the fact that she gave me a written agreement to allow me to see Harold whenever I desired so long as I allowed her $100 a month.

"I tore the document up after she wrote to my brother that I preyed on her mind. I wanted to be chivalrous. See how it paid! Her father is her chief influence. Last year she said: 'Until the boy is 21 you shall never see him alone if I can help it.' Then I decided to act. The boy was in a boarding school among strangers. I considered it better for him to be with people who loved him, especially his father. I had no special idea of educating him myself, no idea of having him around me every minute, but I was prepared to give him tutors or in America to send him to a public school, which is the best education in the world.

"I tried three years ago to have nullified the complete guardianship decree, and this took the remainder of my fortune. I dropped the suit because I did not want to drag in several friends. I fear they will now charge me with conduct unworthy of a father, but I will now abandon scruples and prove every charge false.

"I have no plans if I am acquitted, owing to my complete lack of funds, but I shall probably remain in France, where a poet and painter can at least work in peace."

Earle has now been for two months in prison. The general opinion in Romorantin is that he will be sentenced to a month in jail and that the time will be set back, giving him immediate freedom, if he pleads guilty. The case is set for March 9.

W. C. RHINELANDER CUT OFF BY MOTHER

Will Gives $1,000 to Eldest Son from $2,000,000 Estate, Which Goes to His Brothers.

William Copeland Rhinelander, the disinherited son of the late William Rhinelander and a direct descendant of Philip J. Rhinelander, who fled to America in 1686 to escape the persecution of the Huguenots which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, has been cut off with $1,000 by his mother, Mrs. Matilda O. Rhinelander, who died on Feb. 13. In Mrs. Rhinelander's will, filed for probate yesterday, her entire $2,000,000 estate, with the exception of $1,000, is left to her sons, Thomas J. O. Rhinelander of 36 West Fifty-second Street and Philip Rhinelander of 16 East Fifty-fifth Street.

William Rhinelander, Mrs. Rhinelander's husband, died on Jan. 5, 1909. In his will, made in 1876, he left his entire estate to his wife, but in a codicil he provided that an annuity of $5,000 be given to his eldest son, William, provided that the will was not contested by him and that the annuity should be discontinued in case his son could support himself without it.

The estrangement of William Copeland Rhinelander from his family dates from 1876, the year of his graduation with high honors from Columbia College. In this year he was married to Maggie McGinnis, a chambermaid in his father's employ.

After the marriage Rhinelander left his father's house and went to Canada, and from that time on his family had nothing to do with him except to pay him an allowance of $100 a week on the condition that he would remain away from New York. After a few years in Canada, the Rhinelanders came to Brooklyn and lived in an inexpensive boarding house.

One day Rhinelander called at the office of John Drake, his father's lawyer. After he had been in Mr. Drake's office about an hour a shot was fired and employes, rushing in, found Drake lying wounded and Rhinelander standing over him with drawn revolver. Mr. Drake refused to make a complaint against his client, a son but Rhinelander was nevertheless arrested. Rhinelander explained that Mr. Drake had tried to induce his wife to leave him, and that he had shot him because the lawyer had attacked him first. A commission was appointed to inquire into Rhinelander's sanity but nothing came of it and he was released without trial.

Some years later Rhinelander was arrested on a charge of grand larceny and served several weeks in the Monmouth County jail. After his release he went to Saratoga and under the name of William Ralston began the breeding of white horses.

What had become of Maggie McGinnis, the chambermaid wife, was not then known, but in January, 1906, Rhinelander was married for the second time, this time to the head waitress in an East Twenty-third Street restaurant, Juliette Kathleen Maier. The courtship was of short duration and was carried on exclusively in the restaurant where Miss Maier was accustomed to wait and Mr. Rhinelander to dine. The couple were married in the Little Church Around the Corner, with no witnesses present except those connected with the church.

The married life of Mr. Rhinelander and his second wife started off well. The couple spent their honeymoon in going to places of interest near New York which his bride had never seen and had always wished to see. They lived together in apparent harmony for several years until Mrs. Rhinelander 2d, in the latter part of 1910, brought suit for a separation. Rhinelander, in his answer to his wife's suit, said that he had never been married legally to his second wife because no divorce had been obtained from his first wife, who, it was learned, was still alive and had been sent to an insane asylum by the court.

At the time of his father's death it was said that Rhinelander would fight for one-third of his father's estate, which was valued at $1,835,105. He was unable, however, to set aside the will.

BRINGS RESCUED SEAMEN.

Crew of the Unity Arrives Here on the Lucia.

The Captain and crew of five men of the British schooner Unity, abandoned at sea on Feb. 19, while bound from Perth Amboy, N. J., to Halifax, were brought into port yesterday by the Austrian steamer, Lucia, which arrived from the Mediterranean. They were picked up in latitude 43, longitude 65, by the British steamer Manchester Importer, sailing from St. John, N. B., for Manchester, and were transferred from that vessel to the Lucia.

The Unity, a 248-ton vessel, built in 1904 for Alexander Weatherbie of Tatamagouche, N. S., foundered after she had encountered a succession of gales and heavy seas. Those rescued from her were: William Alexander MacLennan, Captain, St. John, N. B.; Richard Hassell, mate; Arthur S. Day, steward; Oscar Anderson, Harry Burns, and Joseph Doucatt, seamen.

REGIONAL BANKS LOCATED?

New Orleans Reports There Will Be Twelve, Three in the East.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from New Orleans to-day reported that according to advices received there the number of Federal reserve banks is to be twelve, the maximum number authorized by the new currency law. Further the dispatch says:

Three of the banks will be in the East—at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia; four in the Middle West—at Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Minneapolis; two in the South—at Atlanta and New Orleans; one in the Rocky Mountain region—at Denver, and two on the Pacific Coast—at Portland and San Francisco.

"From this list not more than one change is likely. The one proposed for Kansas City may go to Omaha."

This information was obtained to-day from an official of the American Bankers' Association. It is understood that Secretaries McAdoo and Houston have adopted a large part of the recommendations of Joe Wexler of New Orleans, spokesman for the association's Executive Committee.

1,000 JOBLESS SEEK SHELTER IN CHURCH

Little Army of the Unemployed Descends on Baptist Tabernacle Prayer Meeting.

WANT TO SLEEP IN PEWS

Meeting Interrupted, Leader Makes Demand—I. W. W. Planning Descents on Churches.

About 1,000 men, who said they were unemployed, marched to the Old Baptist Tabernacle, at 144 Second Avenue, last night and demanded shelter. The regular Friday night prayer meeting was in progress and the Rev. Dr. E. F. Y. Pierce, the pastor of the church, was presiding. The prayer meeting began at seven o'clock. It had hardly got under way when the tramping of many feet down the church aisles brought it to a sudden close.

Led by a man whose clothing told of poverty, the van of the army entered the church. About sixty men had entered before the sexton, John R. Sayer, shut the door. Cries of remonstrance from those outside mingled with the low talk of the men who had gained entrance. The leader of the invaders pressed forward as spokesman.

"We demand that you give us the use of this church for shelter," he said.

"Yes, yes," the others cried.

Dr. Pierce held up his hand for silence. He looked at the cushions in the pews and at the unkempt men who desired to sleep in them.

"I'm afriad I can't allow that," he answered.

"Let us sleep in the basement, then," the leader said.

"I do not think that I will permit that, either," Dr. Pierce replied.

The pastor continued to talk quietly to the men, and asked them to leave the church and not disturb the services. In the meantime those who had been shut out were trying to force their way in. Failing, they organized a meeting in the street. The speechmaking was at its height when Patrolman Wagner of the Fifth Street Station interfered.

Using the methods of Dr. Pierce, Wagner tried to get the men to go away quietly.

"Who sent you here?" he inquired.

Several of the crowd pointed to a tall man wearing a flowing tie. No one seemed to know who he was. Although he had led the throng all the way from Rutgers Square, he had been kept outside the church.

"Are you the sort that let a fellow like that fool you, and get you to break up a church service?" Wagner asked them. "Here, you'd better move along, or I'll send for a patrol wagon, and have a few of you taken to the police station."

Just then the men who had entered the church filed out. Dr. Pierce had telephoned to the Fifth Street Police Station, from which Lieut. West sent the reserves. They arrived to find the crowd scattering.

The descent upon the Baptist Tabernacle was an incident in a programme arranged by leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World. A crowd of I. W. W. men met in Rutgers Square Thursday evening and listened to I. W. W. oratory. After the meeting 1,000 men taken part in the decent descent on The Forward building at 175 East Broadway and demanded shelter there. They were met by a committee of the Forward Association, the members of which told them that the building could not be used for such a purpose, but the committee gave them money for food.

The men in the crowd went from the Forward Building to Astoria Hall, 62 East Fourth Street, where they got food, and they stayed in the building all night.

In Rutgers Square last night Frank Lenebaum, an I. W. W. leader, made the chief address. He told his hearers that they would have to find some place to sleep and eat.

"New York City is full of churches," he said. "We will march to one of them and go to bed. If they don't like it, they can lock us up and then we can sleep in jail. We will march to the Court Houses and they can lock us up. We must get some food, too. In this city there is plenty of bread and provisions. We have a right to as much as we can eat."

Henry Lindwirth, another Industrial Worker of the World man, followed in a similar speech. The throng then started for the Baptist Tabernacle, marching in silence through the streets to the church door.

There have been many meetings in parks and other public places all over the city of late, at which would-be Coxeys have urged their hearers to organize.

DISCUSS THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mayor Mitchel Warns Big Conference Against Some Remedies.

More than 600 delegates appointed by Governors of States, Mayors, and industrial and labor organizations, met in conference here yesterday to discuss the problem of the unemployed and to attempt to answer the question: "What shall be done about the man who wants a job and can't get it?"

At morning and afternoon sessions in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall and in Cooper Union last night speakers discussed present conditions and suggested remedies. There will be further discussion in the Assembly Room of the Metropolitan Building this morning, and at a luncheon at the City Club this afternoon resolutions will be drafted and plans of campaign laid out.

At yesterday's sessions it became evident that three measures in general favor were to arrange conditions so that men in seasonal employments may not suffer so much from periods of idleness; to organize municipal, State, and Federal employment exchanges through which there may be a more efficient distribution of labor, and to establish a system of Unemployment Insurance by which men destitute through work and unable to get it may be protected against destitution.

The meetings are described as the First National Conference on Unemployment, but the American Association for Labor Legislation and the American Section of the International Association on Unemployment jointly issued the call.

Tells of City's Efforts.

In opening the conference yesterday morning in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall, Mayor Mitchel told the delegates what the city government was trying to do with its Municipal Employment Agency. He said that any city which adopted the frequently proposed plan of taking its money out of banks for the use of the unemployed or that began public improvements on a large scale merely for the sake of providing work for men out of employment would be led into bankruptcy. He acknowledged, however, that more should

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GOV. GLYNN HERE TO-DAY.

To Discuss Party Reorganization and Attend Amen Corner Dinner.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Final arrangements for the reorganization of the Democratic Party in this State will probably be discussed in New York before Monday by Gov. Glynn and other leaders in the movement.

The Governor plans to go to New York to-morrow to attend the "Amen Corner" dinner, and is expected to confer with early arrivals for the meeting there on Monday of the Democratic State Committee. He said to-night he would return to Albany before the meeting.

ROOSEVELT FINDS A RIVER.

Has Explored the Hinterland of San Luiz de Caceres, Brazil.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his party have arrived in the vicinity of Jose Bonifacio, after having traversed the Hinterland of San Luis de Caceres.

No great difficulties were encountered, and many observations of interest were made. The party discovered a river heretofore unknown.

Col. Roosevelt and all the members of the contingent are in excellent health.

J. J. HILL RAISES PAY.

Makes Big Advance to Conductors and Brakemen on Electric Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 27.—Announcement was made here to-day that James J. Hill had granted to the conductors and brakemen on the Oregon Electric and United Railways wage increases greater than ever before known in the railroad history of the West. The increases will be effective March 1.

On freight trains the existing scale is: Conductors, $3.50 for ten hours; brakemen, $2.90. The new scale will be: For conductors on through freights, $4.24; brakemen, $3.90; while on local freights the new scale will be: Conductors, $4.04 for ten hours; brakemen, $3.10.

Passenger train conductors, now receiving $105 to $161 a month, will receive $168 to $262 a month.

REFLECTION BY J. J. HILL.

Takes a Lot of Men Sitting on This Big Country to Keep It Down.

James J. Hill was asked yesterday on his return from a visit to Washington if he was ready to embrace the idea of Government ownership of American railways.

"Yes," he said, "let the Government put reins on the active people, provide plenty of food and raiment for everybody, guarantee pleasant weather all the time, and we shall have a fine country to live in."

Someone asked the former Chairman of the Great Northern if legislation was hurting the Northwest.

"It is some time since I was out there," he responded. "But you must remember that it is a big country, and it takes a lot of men sitting on it to keep it down."

HIS GOLF INJURIES FATAL.

Arthur Lewis, New York Oil Merchant, Succumbs at Saranac Lake.

Arthur Lewis, Vice President of the Swan & Finch Company, oils, at 151 Maiden Lane, died on Thursday at Saranac Lake, where he had been several months trying to recover from injuries he received while playing golf at the Country Club at Round Beach, Conn. His wife, who had been with him, is expected to return to their home, 275 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, to-day with his body.

While playing golf in September Mr. Lewis, after a hard drive at the ball, fell backward, and had to be carried from the field. As his health became worse physicians decided that he was attacked by tuberculosis, but since his death it was ascertained that the fall injured the clavicle bone and caused sarcoma, and finally injury to the right lung. Thomas Lewis, his father, died ten days ago at Hamilton, Canada, but he was not informed of this because of his own serious condition.

MRS. VAN VALKENBURG WINS

Gets Divorce in Connecticut and Will Return to Paris.

PUTNAM, Conn., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Philip Van Valkenburg obtained a decree of divorce on grounds of desertion in the Superior Court here to-day. The action was uncontested. No alimony was asked.

The suit was filed last April while Mrs. Van Valkenburg was a resident of Pomfret. She came from France about the middle of the month for the trial, and to-day it was said she expected to return to Paris soon.

Sometimes a Fire's the Only Thing.

To keep a boy from ruin—
For every where the world can fling
Is sea for his instep!
Wrestled in sear flame, in carbon slouch,
His firm mind he'll recover—
And thanks the Allcotether Pencil
That's Allcotther Rubber!—Adv.

MRS. BUFFUM GUILTY.

Murder in the First Degree Jury's Verdict in Poison Case.

LITTLE VALLEY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Cynthia Buffum was found guilty of murder in the first degre in having poisoned her husband, Willis Buffum. The jury reported at 10:30 o'clock tonight after having deliberated five hours and twenty minutes.

The verdict carried a recommendation for mercy. Justice Brown at once pronounced the death sentence, fixing the week of April 5 for the execution at Auburn. She will start for Auburn tomorrow morning.

Mrs. Buffum heard the verdict calmly. She was standing when the foreman announced the jury's finding and she remained on her feet without wavering. Attorney Collins at once moved for a new trial.

Justice Brown began his charge to the jury at 3:30 o'clock, and made an exhaustive summary of all the evidence in the case, carefully balancing statement against statement. He said that if the jury decided that improper methods had been used to obtain the confession of Dec. 10, in which Mrs. Buffum said she poisoned her husband, the jury should not consider it. The confession in itself, he said, was not sufficient to convict unless there was other proof that murder in the first degree had been committed.

So great was the interest in the trial that country folk began to arrive in Little Valley as early as 5 o'clock this morning. They brought luncheon and sat through the entire session from 9 o'clock until the jury retired.

Mrs. Buffum had a handkerchief to her eyes while her attorney, Patrick S. Collins, made a final plea for acquittal.

CALLS ON HUERTA TO AVENGE THE VERGARA MURDER

Secretary Bryan Sends Formal Demand After a Long Cabinet Session.

MEXICO PROMISES TO AID

Foreign Minister Says the Murderers Will Be Punished if They Can Be Caught.

VERGARA REPORTED SHOT

Investigator Says He Was Killed by Federals Who Were Taking Him from Jail.

COLQUITT ANSWERS BRYAN

Does Not Urge Invasion—Wants to Know from Whom to Demand Justice.

EXPERTS ON BENTON BOARD

American Membership Will Include Two Great Authorities on Gunshot Wounds.

Secretary Bryan yesterday demanded from President Huerta's Government the punishment of the Federal soldiers charged with the killing of Clemente Vergara, a citizen of Texas.

President Huerta, through his Foreign Minister, announced his intention to investigate the Vergara case and execute justice upon the murderers if they could be discovered.

A Captain of Texas Rangers reported that Vergara had been shot not hanged as previously reported by Mexican regulars who were escorting him from Hidalgo Jail to the border.

Gen. Villa, in a general order, acknowledged the supremacy of Gen. Carranza, and announced that henceforth all diplomatic negotiations with the Constitutionalists would be carried on through the "Supreme Chief."

The commission to inquire into the manner of William S. Benton's death will include Col. La Garde, U. S. A., the most eminent authority on gunshot wounds in the country.

It was announced that the report of the commission would probably not be ready within a week. Fear was expressed that the examination of the body might have been postponed so long that it would afford no certain basis for conclusions as to the manner in which the wounds were inflicted.

Gov. Colquitt of Texas issued a statement in which he denied that he had suggested invading Mexico with a military force, and said he wished only to send peace officers in pursuit of transgressors of the law.

He reiterated his request that the President advise him who was recognized as the constituted authority in Mexico and to what authority he could present requisitions for the surrender of Vergara's murderers.

VENGEANCE FOR VERGARA.

Bryan Demands Satisfaction from Huerta Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Secretary Bryan to-day sent to the Huerta Government a demand for the punishment of the Federal soldiers charged with having hanged Clemente Vergara, an American ranchman, near Hidalgo, Mexico.

The announcement followed a two-hour Cabinet meeting in which the President and his advisers discussed the Mexican situation in all its bearings and disposed of the rumor that such a demand had been made earlier in the week.

The Cabinet meeting developed a unanim

wise course in avoiding entanglements in Mexico's troubles.

Several members from Texas said to-day that Gov. Colquitt was so well informed as to the attitude of the delegation from his own State that he had never taken any of them into his confidence in connection with any phase of the border troubles during the present rebellion.

Officials are reticent in discussing what the probable course of the United States would be if armed men from Texas made a punitive raid into Mexico; but there are hints that this Government could do nothing less than use its military forces to capture the American filibusters and bring them back to this country for trial, just as Dr. Leander Starr Jameson, then plain Dr. Jameson, and those associated with him in the famous raid were tried for treason by the British authorities in South Africa.

Preparing for Benton Examination.

The Administration has accepted Gen. Villa's conditions for the examination of the body of William S. Benton. In doing so the Government presumably has abandoned its demand that the body be surrendered to Mrs. Benton. As the British Government has acquiesced in the terms of the arrangements dictated by Villa, it is supposed that Great Britain will not insist upon the delivery of the body. Information on this phase of the case cannot be obtained from officials.

Two official representatives of the United States Government, two representatives of the British Government, and two physicians will be permitted to examine the body, which, according to Villa, is in a cemetery at Chihuahua, 300 miles from Juarez, where Benton was killed. According to his own admissions, Villa took the body to Chihuahua on the special train in which he went to that place two days after Benton's death when the American and the British Governments were becoming active in their inquiries as to Benton's fate, and citizens of El Paso were holding indignation meetings over the tragedy.

Villa has arranged to take the six representatives of the United States and Great Britain from Juarez to Chihuahua on a special train. The State Department accepts Villa's promise in this regard as assurance that he will afford protection to the representatives. It is certain that Benton's body cannot be disinterred and examined until Sunday, at which time Benton was killed, and by that time it will be in an advanced state of decomposition that will make the examination difficult.

Personnel of Commission.

The commission representing the United States and Great Britain will probably be made up as follows: Thomas D. Edwards, American Consul at Juarez, and George C. Carothers, American Consular Agent at Torreon, representing the United States; Charles Alexander Spencer Perceval, British Consul at Galveston, and his secretary or a physician from El Paso, representing Great Britain; Col. Louis A. La Garde, U. S. A. Medical Corps, retired, and Major Charles R. Reynolds, U. S. A. Medical Corps, medical examiners.

After the receipt of news from Consul Letcher at Chihuahua that Villa had consented to the examination under certain terms, a conference was held for an hour at the State Department between Secretary Bryan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, for the purpose of deciding whether Villa's concessions satisfied the demands that had been made upon him by this Government, acting for the British Government, and how such an expeditionary inquest should be conducted if Villa's proposal were accepted.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, after the conference, said that Mr. Perceval would, of course, be the principal British representative in the party, and if he had his private secretary with him at El Paso, of which there was some doubt, the Ambassador would suggest that Mr. Perceval designate him as the second British representative. In case Mr. Perceval should not have his private secretary with him, he should advise him to select some prominent physician of El Paso and employ him as the representative of Great Britain. In this way it would be possible to have the medical opinion of three competent physicians and surgeons.

When asked if he could say that the British Government was satisfied with the answer that Villa had finally made to the demand upon him to clear up the question of how Benton came to his death, and with the efforts being made by this Government to ascertain the facts and assist Great Britain, the Ambassador declined to make any statement.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice telegraphed instructions to Mr. Perceval immediately after leaving the State Department. Neither he nor Mr. Bryan could say when the party would be able to start from El Paso for Chihuahua. That is a matter that depends more or less upon the personnel of the delegation and upon Villa's compliance with his own proposition as to furnishing the special train and guard for its protection on the way. At the War Department it was said that Mr. Bryan had not made any request for the detail of the two medical officers, and no steps have been taken to-day for the selection of these officers.

La Garde an Expert on Wounds.

It is understood that War Department officials desire Col. La Garde, who is one of the best known experts among military surgeons in regard to gunshot wounds, to act as the principal medical observer for the United States. Col. La Garde lives in Washington, but is now visiting his son, Lieut. Richard D. La Garde of the Ninth Infantry, who is detailed as Inspector-Instructor with the militia of Arizona, and has his home at Phoenix. Col. La Garde has a world-wide reputation as an expert in gunshot wounds and his experience extends over many campaigns, including the Cuban expedition and the Philippine insurrection. Col. La Garde was in charge of the large hospital at Siboney during the Santiago campaign.

The second medical officer to act for the United States will be selected with reference to the necessity of a recorder for the commission, and a younger officer will be taken for this duty. In all probability Major Reynolds of the Medical Corps, now on duty at Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, Texas, will be chosen. Major Reynolds has had long experience in the field both in Cuba and the Philippines, and is also an authority on gunshot wounds.

Will Insist on Full Examination.

Secretary Bryan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice discussed the character of the commission as an international body and the rights it would have, according to all principles of international law and under the precedents. It is the purpose of this Government, as it is of the British Government, not to be hedged about unreasonably by dictation from Villa as to how the examination of the body of Benton shall be made. Instructions are being prepared which will be telegraphed to the members of the commission for their guidance during their task.

When the composition of the commission is arranged and the start is made from Juarez for Chihuahua it may be accepted that for several days or more little news will be obtainable. The commission will not make public any of its discoveries in advance of its formal report to the State Department.

It is the present intention of Mr. Bryan to ask that the report be forwarded to Washington by telegraph as well as by mail. The commission will voluntarily defer the presentation of its report until its return to the soil of the United States. It is expected, therefore, that possibly more than a week must pass after the commission starts on its task before the result of the inquest will be known.

BENTON SHOT IN A SCUFFLE?

Canadian in Villa's Army Says Englishman Invited His Fate.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 27.—"The death of William S. Benton was brought about by his own rashness," writes Major G. H. Schoof, a former non-commissioned officer of the Alberta Rangers, and a Canadian citizen now serving with Villa's forces in Mexico.

Major Schoof, in a letter to The News Advertiser, asserts that Benton forced himself into Gen. Villa's private office, pushing aside the sentry who tried to stop him, and that he entered armed and in a blustering tone demanded payment for stolen cattle.

When ordered out, he refused to go, the letter says, and shouted that he would stay there "until hell froze over."

Gen. Villa, according to Major Schoof, thereupon ordered the soldiers to throw Benton out, and a scuffle ensued in the course of which Benton was shot.

"We are all very sorry," adds Major Schoof, "but we fear he brought his career to a close by his own stubborn rashness."

HUERTA PROMISES TO PUNISH SLAYERS

But the Foreign Minister Says the Facts in Vergara Case Must First Be Known.

DICTATOR IS CONCILIATORY

Mexico City Thinks He May Be Preparing for Further Negotiations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—President Huerta to-day promised to investigate the killing of Clemente Vergara and punish the offenders, should the reports, extra-officially received, be substantiated by the official reports. The Mexican Government, he said, did not yet know officially that such a man as Vergara ever existed or had been killed. Wherefore he was unable to promise the punishment of the slayers until the facts had been established.

A high official in the Department of Foreign Relations said to-night that a full investigation of the Vergara case was already under way, having been undertaken both by the Foreign Relations and War Departments. He added that, should the affair develop as the press reports indicated, the guilty person would be speedily punished. He added:

"The affair is not an international incident yet, nor will it be until the Government has made a full investigation. If, when the Government has all the facts in hand, it refuses to punish the offenders speedily and according to law, then an international aspect will be developed. It is customary at this stage of the affair for Washington to ask that justice be done.

"Furthermore, we must first ascertain whether Vergara was a Mexican or an American. Unfortunately in both countries there are large numbers of persons who have a shifting nationality, according to their convenience, and cause much unnecessary work for the consular officials of both countries. Therefore, we must ascertain whether Vergara was an American citizen or not.

"Meanwhile, however, a full investigation will be made regarding the facts in the case, since the Government does not intend to administer justice only to foreigners, but also to Mexicans. If the case develops as reported so far, the Government will proceed immediately to administer justice and punish the guilty with the severity which the case requires."

Government officials are unwilling to comment on Gov. Colquitt's outburst to Bryan in regard to sending Texas rangers across the border, but one of them remarked:

"That is a species of hysteria not uncommon in the State of Texas."

Diplomats here say that they think the memorandum on the raising of the embargo couched in dignified language, void of any sarcasm, speaks well for the first diplomatic communication of Señor Portillo y Rojas. The majority of them, however, do not expect any definite results from the communication, although it is generally believed that the Washington Government will be considerably incensed by it.

An American who is prominent in the local colony remarked:

"Huerta has put another one over on Wilson; that's all. Europe will have a laugh at our diplomats. Washington will be a little sorer, and nothing will come of it."

It is intimated in official circles that Portillo y Rojas intends to leave the way open for some diplomatic sparring should Washington avail itself of the opportunity to notice the memorandum.

President Huerta is said to be in a much more conciliatory mood than formerly, although he does not intend to yield in face of any American diplomatic pressure.

The American colony here has taken the Vergara case with extreme coolness, and is awaiting details of the results of the official investigation, there being no inclination to enter protests now, since the majority feel that until President Huerta has a chance to punish the offenders neither the Washington Government nor Americans here should take any further action in the matter.

REPORTS VERGARA WAS SHOT.

Captain of Rangers Says He Was Killed on the Way to Hidalgo.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 27.—A detailed report of how Clemente Vergara, the Texas ranchman, met his death at the hands of Federal soldiers was received to-day by Gov. Colquitt from Capt. Sanders of the Rangers at Laredo. In this the fact is brought out that Vergara was not hanged, but was shot to death. The report was as follows:

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 27.

Hon. O. B. Colquitt,
Austin, Tex.

Your wire. Will advise that on the morning of Feb. 11 five Federal soldiers under command of Apolonio Rodriguez crossed the Rio Grande to an island belonging to the United States, taking there from eleven horses belonging to Clemente Vergara, carrying them to the Mexican side of the river.

In passing the house of Vergara, which stands on the bank of the river on the Texas side, one of the men went to the river and called to Vergara, requesting him to come across the river, as the Captain wanted to arrange with him about paying him for the horses.

Vergara and a nephew of his crossed in a skiff to the Mexican side, where two more men came to the water's edge, leaped into the skiff and struck him three blows on the head with a pistol, dragging him to the bank, and carrying him to Hidalgo. On Sunday at 2 A. M. he was taken from the Hidalgo jail and started with guards intensively to Piedras Negras, but was shot to death after proceeding only a short distance.

Vergara was born and reared in Webb County, Texas, and I am informed that he had a pass to cross the river, signed by Sheriff Sanches and Garza Galan.

J. J. SANDERS,
Captain Company B, Rangers.

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 27.—Nothing further will be done here toward recovering the body of Clemente Vergara until instructions are received from Washington or authority from Mexico, according to Alouse B. Garrett, American Consul at Nuevo Laredo.

A situation in some respects similar to the Benton incident at Juarez has developed. United States authorities here do not know exactly what has become of Vergara's body.

The suspicion that it was buried is based upon the fact that a recently made grave was seen yesterday near the place where the body had been hanging for several days not far from Hidalgo, Mexico. Fears were expressed here to-day that before necessary authorization for a search arrives the body might be exhumed, or other steps might be taken to conceal it.

Mr. Garrett was still investigating to-day through such sources as could be developed here and at Nuevo Laredo.

VILLA YIELDS TO CARRANZA.

Henceforth the Latter Will Handle Diplomatic Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Feb. 27.—Villa needs a friend and is turning to Carranza in an effort to prevent the break in relations between the First and Second Chiefs of the revolution. To-day Villa sent a special Commissioner to Juarez to set his house in order, so that Carranza might occupy it as his headquarters while in Juarez.

At the same time Federico Gonzales Garza posted general orders on the bulletin at military headquarters to the effect that in future all information of an international character would be given out by Carranza and not by Villa. Carranza was the formal head of the revolution and as such should handle all diplomatic affairs, he explained. Villa was a fighting man and had undertaken the duties of diplomacy only after Carranza had failed to arrive in Chihuahua after repeatedly promising Villa that he would cross from Sonora.

Carranza announced his intention to come to the border as soon as he was informed of the killing of Benton and Bauch. He apparently realized that Villa's blood and steel methods would not do if the revolution was ever to be recognized, and he is said to have told Villa as much in plain words.

After receiving the report of his special envoy who was sent here to investigate the Benton killing, Carranza abandoned all of his duties in Sonora and started for Juarez to take charge, declare himself the chief, and play the part.

It is understood that Villa in the future will confine his efforts to the field of battle, not of diplomacy, and that there will be no more executions without a formal, not a post-mortem, trial, and a review of the evidence by the country to which the man belongs.

The State Department has issued orders to George C. Carothers not to go to Chihuahua at this time. This is taken to indicate that the department wishes its representative to be here during the giving of the testimony in the Benton investigation, which is being conducted by the British Consul at Galveston, Charles Perceval. It is feared that some of the agitators who have been active in the affair for political reasons will undertake to influence the evidence presented to the British Consul, and the American is remaining here to watch the proceedings.

Mr. Perceval was busy all day. Among his visitors were George Curry, former Governor of New Mexico and Chairman of the mass meeting which was held here a week ago to protest against the treatment of foreigners in Mexico; James Hambledon, a prominent British subject, long resident in Mexico, but now a refugee; Mrs. William S. Benton, widow of the man who was slain, and William Benton, cousin of the dead man. Curry and Hambledon gave Mr. Perceval a list of witnesses whom they suggested he might wish to interrogate.

Villa told Marion Letcher, the American Consul at Chihuahua, to-day, that Gustav C. Bauch, the German-American who disappeared from the jail here last Monday, had been released en route to Chihuahua, and that he had not been seen since. This is the second conflicting statement Villa has made regarding Bauch, and, as in the Benton case, it is considered of ill omen. Bauch is believed to be dead.

VILLA PROFESSES GOOD-WILL.

Eager for Inquiry in Benton Case, He Asserts.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Feb 27.—Gen. Villa reiterated his desire for an early and complete investigation of the Benton case and said that he hoped his friendly relations with foreign Governments would not be disturbed. He went on:

"Since so much comment has been made in the United States and Europe, I am anxious that all the facts shall be established and I am ready to give the investigating Committee all the facts at my disposal of Benton's visit to my quarters in Juarez, his attack on me, his arrest, his court-martial, and execution. The facts will be found to be just as I have stated them.

"I lost no time in agreeing to the request of the American Government for an examination into the case, and my offer of a special train to facilitate the work of the commission holds good. I told Mr. Letcher that I would not permit the body to be removed from Mexico because we do not permit that our dead shall be disturbed after formal burial."

The cemetery in which Villa says he gave W. S. Benton an honored grave is the oldest here and a wilderness of tombstones. The high walls of the ground extend to within six blocks of the heart of the city.

Several heaps of gravel, indicating newly made graves, met the eyes of visitors to-day, but there was no one to point out the mound where Benton's body was said to rest.

NO REBEL SPLIT, HE SAYS.

Urquidi Denies Story of Carranza-Villa Differences.

"The report of the State Department observers that Gen. Carranza is preparing to join Gen. Villa at Chihuahua at once is true; the deductions, as intimated in your dispatches, that a break has occurred between the chief of the revolution and the commanding General of the army of Chihuahua are altogether unfounded."

This was the unqualified statement of Francisco Urquidi, representative in this city of the Mexican Constitutionalist Party, when a Washington dispatch to THE TIMES intimating that there had been a break between Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa was shown to him last night.

"The junction of the army of Gen. Villa and that of Gen. Obregon, commanding the army of the northwest, for a southward movement under the direction of Gen. Carranza is a part of the plan of the military campaign long ago worked out.

"The report of any dissension between Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa is not to be credited for a single moment. Gen. Villa has proved his loyalty too often. I know that he has on several occasions expressed to Gen. Carranza a desire for a personal interview in order that he might learn his chief's views on many details of the military campaign. He has often urged Gen. Carranza to establish his capital in Chihuahua.

COLQUITT RENEWS APPEAL TO BRYAN

Denies He Wanted State Troops to Enter Mexico, but Would Use the Rangers.

WANTS FULL INFORMATION

Cites Treaty Providing for Surrender of Murderers, and Asks for Government's Advice.

Colquitt Wants Information.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 27.—I have no plans with reference to Mexico except to try to protect the lives and property of Texas people on the border and to co-operate with the Federal Government, if I can ascertain whom they recognize as the constituted authority in the Mexican border States.

O. B. COLQUITT,
Governor of Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 27.—In a statement given to The Associated Press to-day Gov. Colquitt of Texas emphatically declared it was not and never had been his intention to order or permit Texas State troops to cross the border into Mexico.

"There seems to be a deliberate attempt at Washington," the statement says, "in dealing with the Mexican border question, so far as matters presented by me are concerned, to make me appear ridiculous before the people of the country."

The Governor referred to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington saying he had threatened to send Rangers into Mexico, and insisted it was untrue.

The Governor said that in 1912 he sent a telegram to the President asking him to prevent Mexican revolutionists and Federal soldiers at Juarez from shooting into El Paso, Texas, endangering the lives of the Texas people.

"And in that dispatch," said the Governor, "I stated that if the Federal Government did not take steps to protect the Texas people, I would. And I gave orders to my Adjutant General to be ready to proceed with State troops to El Paso for that purpose. I knew I had no authority to invade Mexico and was not so foolish to make any such threat."

In February, 1913, the Governor says, Mexican troops made threats against Americans in Matamoros, Mexico, and Brownsville, Texas. He communicated with Gen. Steever at Fort Sam Houston and asked that United States soldiers be sent to Brownsville. The General telephoned him, according to his statement, that he had asked for instructions from Washington, but had received none.

Sent Troops to Border.

"I then called the Adjutant General of the State of Texas to my office," the statement continues, "and directed that two cavalry and two infantry companies of the Texas National Guard be sent to Brownsville by special train, my determination being to defend and protect the people of this State, whom I considered the National Government to be neglecting.

"It was never my intention to order or permit the Texas troops to go beyond the border, but they were instructed to the full extent of their ability to take care of the Texas people whom they had been sent to defend."

The Governor refers to news dispatches at the time of the Brownsville and Matamoras troubles, saying Gen. Steever was directed not to permit Texas troops to cross into Mexico.

"If such order was given," the statement says, "it was most ridiculous, because communications between myself and the authorities at Brownsville, published the morning after the occurrence, clearly showed there was no such purpose."

Of efforts to enforce neutrality laws the Governor says:

"I have endeavored in every way to co-operate with the Federal Government in enforcing neutrality laws. Under the treaty between the United States and Mexico border States may surrender fugitives from justice without going through the formality of presenting their appeals through the State Departments, either of the United States or Mexico.

"I am endeavoring to get the United States Government to advise whom they regard as constitutional authority in Mexico so I may present my requisitions to that constituted authority for the surrender of murderers of Texas citizens. It does not appear that the United States Government recognizes either the Huerta Government, so-called, or the Carranza Government, so-called. There seems to be no Government in Mexico recognized by the United States.

Only Wants Information.

"I have no purpose of being sensational, nor do I desire to be unjust, but as Governor of Texas I believe that the questions which I have presented should be dealt with fairly and squarely, and if there is a Government in Mexico recognized by the United States, as Governor of a border State having many proper matters in the line of my duty in the enforcement of the laws of this State to present to such Government, I feel that I should know who constitutes that Government in order to proceed intelligently.

"Texas has nearly 800 miles of frontier along the Rio Grande from El Paso to Brownsville to police and protect. There are perhaps 25,000 Mexican refugees living in the cities and towns near the border who have fled to this State to save the lives of themselves and families from the ravages, murder, pillage, and outrage which has been going on in the northern States of Mexico to a greater or lesser degree for the last three and a half years. Many perplexing questions are presented to me almost daily as a result of this condition—questions which cannot be determined by our State Government, but must be handled by the State Government of Texas.

"The border Mexican States for the most part are in the hands of the revolutionists, and it is a matter of great importance to this State to know how to enforce its rights against transgressors who come across the Rio Grande and commit crime."

Another Message to Bryan.

Later Gov. Colquitt announced that he had sent another appeal to Secretary Bryan, but gave out the main text of the message as follows:

"I do not want to invade Mexico with a military force. I asked your co-operation in maintaining the rights and dignity of this State and your consent to allow me to send State Rangers, who are peace officers, in pursuit of those who are committing depredations on our people.

"Again I ask the President to advise me what is recognized by him as the constituted authority in Mexico. I repeat the inquiry, and ask whom you recognize as constituted in the State of Nuevo Leon, so I may present requisitions to the proper authorities of that State for the surrender of fugitives from Texas justice, notably those responsible for the death of Clemente Vergara.

The telegram explained that this request was based on the rights of extradition Gov. Colquitt asserts were granted border States in a treaty between the United States and Mexico.

Attorney General B. F. Looney in an opinion given to the Governor, held that requisition might properly be made for Rodriguez and others with him, charged with the murder of Vergara. Such requisition, he said, "should be upon the military officials who may at this time be located" in the district where Vergara was captured. Inasmuch as Vergara was killed outside of Texas, Mr. Looney said, the Governor could not make a requisition on a charge of murder, but only for horse theft, which occurred on Texas soil.

TAFT AGAINST INTERVENTION.

Means a Garrison in Every Mexican Town, He Tells Geographers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Ex-President Taft strongly opposed armed intervention in Mexico in his lecture to-night before the National Geographic Society.

In speaking of Mexico the former President said:

"Those who lightly look forward to intervention are either utterly regardless of the loss of life and the expenditure of immense treasure or else they don't know what armed intervention on the part of this Government in Mexico will mean. Those of us who have had experience in the tranquillizing of a tropical country, with a people not very different from the Mexicans, who take naturally to guerrilla warfare, and who would rather fight than work—that is, would rather fight and run than work—know the difficulties that an army would have to meet to accomplish the only purpose that we would have in going in to wit, the bringing about of law and order. It would involve the garrisoning with a sufficient force of every town.

LONDON WEEKLIES DIFFER.

Two Criticise Wilson's Policy—A Third Approves It.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 28.—The Nation, a Liberal London weekly, in discussing the Benton case, approves the decision reached by the Foreign Office that British intervention in Mexico is out of the question, and declares that it would be "criminal folly" to "order a wholesale killing" and upset the good relations between the United States and this country because a British subject has been killed.

The Nation maintains that a British subject who jeopardizes his life and property in search of riches in a country like Mexico does so at his own risk, and the newspaper concludes with expressing the hope that nothing be done in this country to stimulate American intervention in Mexico by the force of arms.

The Saturday Review, a Unionist weekly, takes a very different view. It declares British prestige requires that a thorough investigation be made into the death of Benton and the fullest compensation be given for the outrage.

The periodical condemns what it terms Secretary Bryan's "tone of irresponsibility" as being inconsistent with the encouragement given to Gen. Villa by allowing him to get arms from the United States.

"The death of Benton," The Saturday Review concludes, "has brought affairs to a climax and the time has come when the United States should declare just what steps it proposes to take for the maintenance of the decencies of civilized life in a country in which it has predominant interests."

The Spectator argues that British acceptance of the Monroe Doctrine involves an obligation for the United States to do police work for Great Britain. "It is," says the Spectator, "on the absolute condition of our refraining from righting wrongs done our people in Latin-America that the United States takes the responsibility upon herself to bear it effectually."

700 MARINES FOR MEXICO

Aboard the Prairie at Pensacola, Awaiting Orders to Sail.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 27.—The transport Prairie, with 700 marines on board, was prepared to-night to leave here for Mexican waters at a moment's notice.

Coaling of the vessel to-day was completed, and 400 marines from the naval station were added to the 300 already on board. Several tons of supplies which reached here to-day for the transport Hancock were transhipped to that vessel at New Orleans.

REPORT FRICK AS BUYER.

Duke of Abercorn Reticent About Famous Van Dyck Pictures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Duke of Abercorn refused either to confirm or deny to-day a report that Henry C. Frick has bought Van Dyck's "Paola Adorno." It is understood, however, that the picture, for which $400,000 is said to have been paid, has not yet left the Duke's collection at Hampden House.

Sir Claude Phillips, the art critic, in describing this picture some years ago wrote:

"In the collection of the Duke of Abercorn at Hampden House is a full-length in white and gold of the fair Paolina Aderno, the same lady who is portrayed in the more famous full length now in the Brignole-Sale Palace at Genoa. The two pictures are alike, yet very unlike,—the color harmonies of the sumptuous costumes being entirely different and the beautiful Paolina revealing in the picture at Genoa the charm of the espiègleries lurking beneath the conventional dignity for which we look in vain in the London portrait.

"It has been assumed, though not with certainty, that it is this same lady who is represented in the large canvas, 'Marchesa Brignole-Sale and Her Child,' which is at Warwick Castle."

It may be recalled that the Warwick Castle portrait alluded to was bought by Mr. Widener of Philadelphia.

The late Duke of Abercorn's collection at Hampden House included, among other important paintings a "Descent from the Cross," signed and dated by Rembrandt; a portrait attributed by some to Raphael and supposed to represent Lorenzo Pucci; a "Pair of Senators," attributed to Tintoretto; a portrait of Don Balthasar Carlos, by Velasques—and a number of excellent portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

ETHEL SMYTH ARRESTED.

Suffragette, Supposed to be the Composer, Seized at Demonstration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Following upon the drilling of the so-called "People's Army" in Ford Road, Bow, outside a residence in which Sylvia Pankhurst is a voluntary prisoner, four arrests were made to-night, the prisoners including Ethel Smyth, presumably the well-known composer of "Der Wald."

Shortly after 9:30 o'clock Sylvia appeared at a bedroom window of 28 Ford Road and harangued a considerable crowd. The police endeavored to keep a clear roadway, but their action interfered with the parade of the People's Army, which Miss Smyth and Sylvia again attempted to rally.

Sylvia appealed to the members of the rank and file, which was mainly composed of young girls, to maintain an unbroken front. The police prevented anything in the nature of a formation, but eventually a squad composed of two rows of ten got away and drilled separately. Then, headed by a drum, they marched away.

It was upon their return that trouble occurred. Miss Smyth was arrested, and an attempt to rescue her resulted in the arrest of three other persons.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

ASSERTS PRESIDENT IS BADLY ADVISED

Congressman Mondell, in Speech in House, Assails Bryan for Neglect of Duty.

CALLS SILENCE USELESS

Montana Member Says Huerta Government Shows More Consistency Than Ours.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Representative Frank W. Mondell of Montana, a Republican, spoke vigorously in the House of Representatives to-day in criticism of the Wilson Administration. Mr. Mondell's speech was the third in as many days from the Republican side in opposition to the Administration's course. Representative Ainey of Pennsylvania on Wednesday and Representative Kahn of California yesterday attacked the Administration's course, each describing the "watchful waiting" policy as one of "deadly drifting" that was leading toward armed intervention.

In his speech to-day Mr. Mondell referred to Mr. Bryan's Chautauqua lectures:

"What we have needed was close attention and prompt and practical action by those charged with authority on foreign affairs. On the contrary, our Secretary of State, while engaged in Chautauqua lectures and in speeches extolling the 'new freedom,' is employing his spare moments in unwarranted interference with the local politics of people of the West Indies and in promoting treaties calculated to embroil and entangle us in the domestic affairs of Central American countries. I am very glad to credit the best intentions in the world to the President and to the Secretary of State in connection with our foreign affairs, but good intentions cannot save us from disasters which amateurs thrusting, dreamers, scouting our traditions, or weak counsellors are likely to bring upon us. When we compare the policy of retreat in China, of aimless vacillating in Mexico, of meddling in the West Indies, and of entanglements in Central America with the Administration's plan of peace and scuttle in the Philippines, where we have real interests and great responsibilities, we have a picture of external affairs calculated to make fools laugh and wise men grieve."

Thinks Silence Useless.

Mr. Mondell thought the time had come when no good could be accomplished by further support, "active or passive," of the attitude of the Wilson Administration toward Mexico. He said he felt now that patriotism impelled the expression of his views in the hope that wiser counsels would prevail. He thought the policy of watchful waiting" had prolonged a lamentable condition of disorder and distress in Mexico and said:

"The only features of our attitude toward Mexico that seem to have any elements of fixity are the continued evidences of personal antipathy toward the individual at the head of the only Government in Mexico which has any standing among the nations; makes any pretense of protecting life and property or of conducting warfare in a civilized manner; a fatuous and fantastic theory that we should withhold recognition from Governments, however well established, which in their genesis and personnel fail to measure up to the highest ideals of our executive authorities; an extraordinary obsession that any outlaw or barbarian chieftain is a patriot entitled to our support and encouragement, regardless of his aims and methods, providing he dubs himself a Constitutionalist.

"While the attitude of our Administration is that of indirect intervention, we still maintain a tenuous and uncertain anchor to windward by sustaining, through various intermediaries, a peculiar and precarious, not to say humiliating, semi-personal, semi-official relationship with the head of that Government in Mexico, the overthrow of which seems to be the principal aim and end of our endeavors. I can recall nothing in international relationship so unusual, and, it seems to me, so lacking in the dignity and rectitude which should characterize international relations as, on the one hand, the Administration's announced anxiety for the fall of the Government now established in the City of Mexico, and, on the other, the apparent determination to hold that Government responsible for the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico.

"Perhaps the most striking feature of this situation and condition of paradox is to be found in the generally pertinent attitude of that Government which our Administration is seeking to overthrow toward our Government and people.

Situation Growing Worse.

"The situation is bad enough as it is, but it might easily be worse, and will, in my opinion, be infinitely worse if the aims and objects apparently desired by our Administration shall be accomplished with the aid of the arms, ammunition and encouragement obtained and received from us.

"I have profound faith in the good intentions of our President. I approve most heartily his avowed and unquestioned desire to save our people from the loss and sacrifice which active intervention in the affairs of Mexico would entail. I regret most profoundly that lack of sound and sane advice which the President should have had and to which he was entitled. I still hope that a change of attitude and policy may place us in a position where we can be of real service to the people of Mexico without improperly intruding ourselves into their affairs."

Representative Ainey's resolution calling upon President Wilson for information regarding the safety of foreigners in Mexico was considered to-day without action by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Administration supporters took the position that it would be better to report the resolution and hurry it through the House with as little debate as possible than to have it called up over the committee's protest with protracted debate.

Representative Ainey told the committee that danger to foreigners threatened to involve the United States in international complications "because of the lack of a definite policy in Mexico."

In a speech attacking the pension policy of the Government Representative Dies, Democrat of Texas, warned against Mexican intervention.

"If there is anything that ought to make a prudent man pause in this Mexican situation, it is the thought of the pensions," he said. "When you unfurl the American flag in Mexico it will stay there until the doomsday book is opened. There will be no Cuhanizing of Mexico; it will have to be divided up into sister States of this Union, for it is contiguous territory."

Representative Slayden, a Texas Democrat, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, assured the House that should Villa attempt to invade the United States Texas would undertake to protect the Federal Government and its army. Mr. Slayden was replying in a sarcastic vein to Representative McKellar's statement that the army was inadequate to perform its functions.

SMOKE on the MANUFACTURER Saturday, Feb. 28th —Absolutely for ONE DAY ONLY

DON SIESAX Cigars packed in Boxes of 25—manufactured in Porto Rico—full Corona size—and for ONE DAY ONLY at

Box of 25 | $1.50 | Box of 25

The Reason

President Luis Toro, of the Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co., said to us:

"If every cigar smoker could be induced to try a Porto Rico made cigar, our sales in United Cigar Stores would be eighty millions cigars annually instead of your present sale of forty millions."

The Suggestion

We said to President Toro:

"Why not sample your cigars? Sell us a million cigars of a representative type of the best Porto Rico can do, at cost of manufacture, and let us advertise the fact as a feature for a one day's sale."

The Result

President Toro's Company has delivered to the United Cigar Stores Co., one million cigars of the DON SIESAX brand, Corona size, (herewith illustrated) on the terms suggested.

The Fact

We have Senor Toro's assurance that he committed all the resources of his Company to the work of producing the DON SIESAX cigars.

Our guarantee, as well as his, backs their quality.

These cigars will be on sale in United Cigar Stores on Saturday, February 28th, at $1.50 per box. ONE DAY ONLY.

SMOKE ON THE MANUFACTURER!

Exact Size of the Cigar

UNITED CIGAR STORES

HENNESSY REVEALS FRAUD ON SULZER

Tells at Graft Inquiry About Bad $5,000 Check for the Defense Fund.

GIVEN BY 'OLD FRIEND' HART

Who Really Wanted to Give $100,000—Last Charge Against Hennessy Is Dismissed.

John A. Hennessy, in the course of testimony before Commissioner James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's graft investigator, at the City Hall yesterday, revealed an astonishing incident which occurred in the library of William Sulzer in the People's House when the Governor was involved in his impeachment difficulties.

Mr. Hennessy was on the stand to defend himself against a charge of bribery that had been brought by the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company. Mr. Hennessy was vindicated and the charge was thrown out by Commissioner Osborne.

The testimony regarding the Sulzer incident came as a surprise. Henry A. Rubino, counsel for the Warner-Quinlan Company, brought out the testimony when he was trying to get Mr. Hennessy to give the names of the contributors to a $9,000 "Sulzer defense fund."

"Wasn't there a $5,000 contribution which"—began Mr. Rubino.

"Oh, you mean that bogus $5,000 check," interrupted Hennessy.

"That's what I am driving at," said Rubino.

"You need not drive at it. I'll tell all about it very gladly," said Mr. Hennessy.

Early in last August, Mr. Hennessy said, when Mr. Sulzer's impeachment trial was going much against him, he visited the Governor in the Executive Mansion. The Governor was in the library, and he was chatting with a man. Mr. Hennessy then testified that this conversation occurred:

"This is my old friend, Max Hart," said the Governor. "I met him years ago when he was in the real estate business. He wants to help me. He wants to give me some money so that I can fight my enemies."

"Yes," said Max Hart, whom Mr. Hennessy had never seen before in his life, "it's a shame the way they are hounding my old friend. I want to help him. The sky is the limit."

"How much will you give?" asked ex-Gov. Sulzer or Mr. Hennessy.

"I'll give $100,000 if you want it. I'll write a check for it right here."

Gov. Sulzer's eyes fairly bulged, but he said that he could not accept any such amount.

"Make it $5,000," said the then Governor.

Mr. Hennessy, continuing his testimony, told Commissioner Osborne that Max Hart then wrote out a check for $5,000, payable to "John A. Hennessy, Commissioner," on a blank of the Fifth National Bank. He drew a line through the name of this bank and inserted the words "The First National Bank of Bayonne." The check was signed "M. M. Hart, Inc., per M. M. Hart, Pres." On the back of the check, at Mr. Hennessy's instance, he wrote, "To be paid to Henry L. Stoddard, Treas." Mr. Stoddard, editor of The Evening Mail, was Treasurer of the so-called "Sulzer defense fund."

Mr. Hennessy testified that he put the check in his pocket, and the next day he met Mr. Hart in a restaurant in Albany. They were in conversation when Warden James Clancy of Sing Sing came along. The Warden, according to Mr. Hennessy, was astounded when he saw Mr. Hennessy talking with Hart, and called Mr. Hennessy aside. Then, Mr. Hennessy testified, this conversation occurred:

"Do you know to whom you are talking?" asked Warden Clancy.

"Why, his name is Max Hart," replied Mr. Hennessy.

"Yes, and he's the biggest fire bug running loose. He's a crook with a long record."

Mr. Hennessy testified that he was thunderstruck. But he wanted to make sure, so he said he engaged the Burns Detective Agency to look up Max Hart. The agency, Mr. Hennessy testified, sent him the record of the man, and then Mr. Hennessy lost no time getting in touch with Mr. Stoddard with a request that the check be returned to Hart. The check, however, had already been offered for deposit. It went the rounds until it came to the First National Bank of Bayonne. There it stopped short, and across its face were written the words: "Not sufficient funds."

That is the way in which the Sulzer defense fund lost a contribution of $5,000.

Mr. Rubino had attempted to show that Max Hart had given the check in lieu of an executive pardon for a friend in prison. Mr. Hennessy was prepared for the attack and introduced a letter which he had written to Mr. Stoddard about the check. Mr. Stoddard was in the courtroom and produced the letter.

"In view of Hart's character, we should have nothing to do with his money, even if it was given for a worthy cause," Mr. Hennessy wrote to Mr. Stoddard. "Of course, the Governor is loath to believe that Hart has a record."

There was applause in the court room when Mr. Hennessy's letter was read. Commissioner Osborne jumped up and threatened to clear the room if the applause continued. A letter from Mr. Stoddard to Mr. Hennessy, in which Mr. Stoddard also said that the check should be returned, was read.

"I wasn't suspicious of the fellow at all when he wrote out his check," Mr. Hennessy testified. "But the fact was that there wasn't any bank over there. Hart ran away with the bank. It was a paper bank. He could just as easily have written a check for $100,000."

Mr. Rubino's attacks centred on Mr. Hennessy's bank and expense accounts. Mr. Rubino tried to get Mr. Hennessy to admit that he had authorized employes to pad payrolls and that he had recommended men for jobs who were inefficient.

"Now, let me see your bankbooks," said Rubino at one stage of the examination.

"I'll do no such thing," replied Mr. Hennessy. "I won't let you pry into any of my private affairs. I'll let Commissioner Osborne see the bankbooks, but you never will get a look at them."

Commissioner Osborne sustained Mr. Hennessy.

Mr. Rubino asked Mr. Hennessy to prove the assertion he had made on Thursday that Mr. Rubino had divided $20,000 of money given by the Warner-Quinlan Company with John H. Delaney, State Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, and certain employes in the State Highway Department.

"Swear to that charge," demanded Mr. Rubino.

"I'll prove it at the right time," replied Mr. Hennessy. "Why did you withdraw all but one of those charges against me on Thursday? You did so because you were afraid to go on."

"I was not; you were afraid," replied Rubino.

"I don't have to swear to them now because you withdrew the charges," replied Hennessy, and he again was sustained.

Commissioner Osborne intimated that he had heard enough of personalities.

"Now I ask that the remaining charge against me be withdrawn by the court," said Mr. Hennessy.

"It is granted," said Commissioner Osborne. "Mr. Rubino, I must throw this charge out. You have produced nothing but hearsay evidence against Mr. Hennessy."

After the hearing Mr. Hennessy told reporters that he would immediately bring suit for damages against the officers of the Warner-Quinlan Company and against the corporation itself. He said that he would sail for Europe on Wednesday.

"I'll hold them responsible for making these charges to Gov. Glynn," he said. Mr. Hennessy would not say whether he contemplated a civil suit against Gov. Glynn for making the charges against him public.

Mr. Hennessy will be a witness before the Sullivan Assembly Committee in the City Hall at 10 A. M. to-day. Ex-Gov. Sulzer and Joseph Curran, a Hennessy investigator, also will appear. The examination will be conducted by John Kirkland Clark, counsel.

DELANEY ASSAILS WHITMAN.

Says He Should Have Compelled Sulzer to Corroborate Charges.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Commissioner John H. Delaney of the Department of Efficiency and Economy to-day assailed District Attorney Whitman's method of conducting the John Doe inquiry. Mr. Delaney, who was referred to yesterday by William Sulzer at the District Attorney's hearing as a "go-between" for Charles F. Murphy, said it was unjust for Mr. Whitman to permit Mr. Sulzer to give this testimony without corroborating evidence. He also denied the charge.

"If District Attorney Whitman had desired to fulfill the plain duty of his quasi-judicial office," Mr. Delaney said, "he would have compelled Mr. Sulzer to produce corroborative evidence before permitting him to attack the character of any person. It is no recompense to me to have the opportunity of going on the witness stand and saying that Sulzer lied.

"If I were to swear out a warrant for Mr. Sulzer's arrest for perjury he would be under no obligation to prove his charges against me. But I would be compelled to furnish legal proof that his charge were false in order to substantiate my allegation of perjury.

"It appears to me that a District Attorney who will use the powers of his office to permit such outrageous accusations to be made against the character of men of unblemished reputation misuses his power."

Mr. Delaney also denied that he ever had any relations with the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company or its counsel, as John A. Hennessy, it was reported, had charged.

SAYS MURPHY PAID $46,000.

Leader's Attorney Tells of a Full Settlement of Brady's Claim.

George E. Weller, a lawyer of 47 Cedar Street, who was counsel for Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, in the suit brought by Anthony N. Brady against Mr. Murphy to recover $46,000 which Brady asserted Murphy owed him, made this formal statement yesterday:

"Prior to May, 1903, Anthony N. Brady and Charles F. Murphy had various business dealings over which a disagreement arose in May, 1903, as to $46,000 claimed due and owing to Mr. Brady. A settlement having not been reached in May, 1903, a summons and complaint were served upon defendant, and defendant filed an answer thereto on July 8, 1903.

"The case was placed on the calendar and the same was about to be reached for trial in the latter part of May, 1911, when the various counsel on both sides had a conference and an agreement of settlement was reached wherein and whereby the interest on the claim was waived and $46,000 was paid in full on the 5th day of May, 1911, by Mr. Murphy. A stipulation discontinuing the action without costs was signed by all parties and releases exchanged."

HART KEEPS NO BOOKS.

And Makes Money Where He Can —His Testimony in Court.

Max Hart, mentioned in the Osborne hearing yesterday, appeared as a witness last December in a civil action growing out of his neglect to pay a judgment Hart gave his address as 115 Nassau Street, and said that he was in the real estate business. M. M. Hart, Incorporated, he said, was a real estate brokerage firm.

On the witness stand last December, four months after the meeting in Gov. Sulzer's library, Hart said that he had several bank accounts, and that he had a total of $10 on deposit. He was an unwilling witness, and testified only after he had once been held in contempt of court and fined $100. He acknowledged that he might have overdrawn his account in the First National Bank of Bayonne. He kept no books, he said.

"I make money wherever I possibly can," said Hart—"wherever opportunity presents itself. The world owes me a living."

MRS. POTTER PALMER REVEALS FAIR FUND

She Is Custodian of $36,000, Now Grown to $67,750, Realized from Souvenirs in 1893.

ISABELLA COIN FUND HERE

Amounts to $17,000, and Mrs. Trautmann Says She Has It—Both Funds to Go to Benevolence.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, in a statement issued in Chicago to-day on her return from her Winter home in Florida, defined the disposition of funds handled by the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition, of which she was President.

For several weeks there had been much discussion regarding the whereabouts of certain amounts of money, the estimates varying from $20,000 to $40,000, which it was declared by certain individuals and some newspapers had been turned over to Mrs. Palmer when the World's Fair closed more than twenty years ago.

Mrs. Palmer spent the greater portion of the day in the office of her son, Potter Palmer, Jr., preparing her statement. In this she denies all knowledge of the supposedly missing or lost $20,000 or $40,000, denies that she ever returned any unexpended balance to the United States Treasury, admits having the custody of $36,000 in securities representing profits from the sale of souvenirs in the Women's Building and Children's Building at the exposition, a fund now grown to $67,750, and makes reference to a fund of $17,000 derived from the sale of Isabella coins, declaring that this fund is in the custody of Mrs. Trautmann of New York. On this point Mrs. Palmer says:

"The Government specially minted 40,000 quarter dollars, known as Isabella coins, because they bore a portrait of Queen Isabella. These coins were paid out by the Treasury Department for value received upon vouchers issued by the Board of Lady Managers. Some of the members of the board thought these coins, by reason of their special issue and their limited number, ought to be salable at more than their face value, and, accordingly, a committee of the board bought from the holders, with private funds, as many of these coins as they could get in their hands, and these were sold during the exposition and have since continued to be sold at a premium.

Not All Sold as Yet.

"The sale of these coins has of necessity been slow, because the demand for them, though constant, is in limited quantities, and they are not as yet all disposed of, but the profit arising from those already sold is, from last reports to me, about $17,000. The Chairman of the committee, who undertook the labor, is Mrs Trautmann of New York. She has in her possession all the profits arising from the transactions. This fund has never come into my possession."

Referring to the supposedly missing or lost $20,000 or $40,000, Mrs. Palmer says:

"I know nothing of these supposedly lost funds, but will be pleased to aid in a search for them if I can be of any help.

"Concerning the so-called unexpended balance," she goes on, "I would say that the Board of Lady Managers administered their affairs with such thrift and economy that they did not exhaust the appropriation made for them by the Congress of the United States, and at the close of the exposition there was still a sum left in the Treasury of the United States which might have been drawn upon had it been necessary; but this unexpended balance never left the Treasury of the United States, nor did part of it come into the hands of the Board of Lady Managers or myself.

"I have been quoted as saying that I returned an unexpended balance to the Treasury of the United States. This is not correct, for I never made any such statement, and, as shown above, never had any such money in my possession to return."

Souvenir Fund Unofficial.

The only fund of which Mrs. Palmer had possession, she said, was raised by the individual efforts of members of the Board of Lady Managers by selling at a profit souvenirs in the Women's and Children's Buildings. This fund, Mrs. Palmer said, was "entirely unofficial and private in its nature" and was raised by "the personal voluntary efforts of two members of the Board—myself and the Secretary, Mrs. S. G. Cooke—in the Woman's Building and a committee, of which Mrs. George T. Dunlap was Chairman, in the Children's Building, the idea being to raise a fund which, with the profits on the Isabella coins, could be used in the future for some helpful work for the permanent betterment of women and children."

At the close of the Columbian Exposition this fund, Mrs. Palmer said, amounted to about $36,000, which was invested in securities, and which since then had lain in a safety deposit box in the vaults of the First National Bank. Mrs. Palmer asserts that all the interest and earnings of this $36,000 have in the intervening twenty years been added to the principal, the fund now amounting to $67,750. She concludes by saying:

"This fund having been dedicated to the purpose I have above stated, will be used for that purpose only and by the women whose efforts secured it, it cannot be used for any other purpose."

Mrs. Palmer said this fund, which was invested on the advice of Harlow N. Higginbotham, President of the exposition, was available at any time to be consolidated with the fund from the sale of Isabella coins and used for the permanent betterment of women and children.

Mrs. Mary E. Trautmann said over the telephone from her home, 1 West Eighty-fifth Street, last night:

"Whatever Mrs. Palmer says is undoubtedly correct. I am sure there can be no doubt about that. Beyond that I don't care to say anything at this late hour of the night."

DEFENDS NOGUCHI AND HOLT

Dr. R. M. Pearce Exposes an Anti-Vivisection Canard.

Replying to the anti-vivisectionists, the Journal of the American Medical Association prints in to-day's issue a paper read by Richard M. Pearce of Philadelphia at the Tenth Annual Conference on Public Health and Education and reprinted by the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association as Pamphlet No. 26 of the Protection of Medical Research series. It is entitled "The Charge of 'Human Vivisection' as Presented in Antivivisection Literature" and analyzes the various phases of the charge in detail.

The charges against Dr. L. Emmett Holt of this city and Dr. Hideyo Noguchi of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research are discussed at length and it is shown that before Dr. Noguchi applied the luetin test to patients for a blood disease he tried it first on himself and other physicians who volunteered to prove its harmlessness.

After describing the method of preparation of luetin Dr. Pearce says that the fluid, a sterile mixture, is injected into the skin much in the manner employed in the tuberculin test. Continuing, Dr. Pearce says that it has been pointed out repeatedly by Dr. Flexner and others that "the application of this test could by no possibility give disease to the patient, and, on the other hand, the test has now been used in hundreds of cases all over the world and has proved itself to be of the greatest value in diagnosing, and consequently in treating cases of a dangerous and obscure type."

"Despite such explanations," says Dr. Pearce, "the misrepresentation of every day procedures in medicine is continued by these societies in the effort to support a propaganda of cruelty and ignorance."

CLAIMS FOR BECKER TEN NEW WITNESSES

Continued from Page 1.

vague about the day and hour. Then, to prevent possible conflict in their testimony under cross-examination, they invented the story that no one of them was present all the time during the talk with Becker. Each said that he had, while the talk was going on, left the vacant lot to go to a cigar store to buy cigars. This enabled him to say when a question was put to him that might make trouble for the prosecution:

"'I don't remember about that. That must have taken place when I was away at the cigar store.'

"It was a little different in the case of Scheppa. In order to avoid making him an accomplice by letting him know what the conference was about, they had him talking, while Becker was dictating the murder of Rosenthal, to the chauffeur, who swears that he was not there.

"Webber slipped up a little in his testimony by making the hour of it considerably later than the others thought it had occurred. Webber said it must have been considerably after midnight, because he left the Garden Restaurant at 11:30 o'clock, in a taxicab for Harlem. He knew it was 11:30, he said, because he had looked at his watch and remembered that he had had a date at 11:30 with a friend of his named 'Itsky.'

"That was his friend 'Itsky' Berger. I have an affidavit from Berger denying that he had any engagement with Webber for that night. 'Itsky' will be another new witness.

Denial of Meeting After Murder.

"I have another strong witness to shatter the attempt to connect Becker with the killing after it had happened. Rose and other informers testified that within a few hours of the murder they had met Becker near Drake's restaurant on Forty-second Street between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. It was at that meeting that Becker was alleged to have said that he would have liked to have cut out Rosenthal's tongue as a warning to squealers.

"They tried to bolster that up by getting corroboration from non-accomplices. I have a witness to prove that entire story false. This is 'Muttle' Bresecher. Never mind his occupation. His story is on record in an affidavit. He had been one of the crowd that gathered in front of the Metropole after the murder. Later he waited for a while at Forty-second and Broadway for a street car. Then he walked east on Forty-second Street. He swears that he saw Webber and Jack Sullivan talking together near Drake's restaurant. Rose was just stepping into a taxicab. 'Muttle' spoke to Webber and Sullivan and then walked on.

"Bresecher swears that a detective took him to the Criminal Court Building, where he met Webber and a Deputy District Attorney. Webber had a private conference with him, he swears, and pleaded with him to say that he saw Becker with Rose and himself near the restaurant on Forty-second Street. 'Muttle' refused, although Webber went down on his knees to him. This did not take place in the presence of the Deputy District Attorney and I don't think Mr. Whitman knew anything about these private conferences Webber had, at which he tried to get more witnesses to the 'frame-up.'

"Another part of the prosecution's case, connecting Becker with the murder, was the story of Scheppa that two days after the murder he went to Becker's residence as a messenger from Jack Rose. Scheppa said that Rose confessed to him his part in the murder and asked Becker, whom he named as the instigator, to advise him what to do. Now, Scheppa never went to Becker's house at all. I cannot name him, but I have a witness who swears that he saw Scheppa at Luchow's Restaurant at the time Scheppa says he visited Becker.

Witnesses Against Scheppa.

"I have two other witnesses who will prove that Scheppa was an important accomplice, if not one of the actual slayers. These are two men who have sworn that Scheppa was the man who went to Lieut. Frye, a few minutes before the murder was committed, and told him that there was a fire on Eighth Avenue, near Forty-third Street. When Lieut. Frye ran over to Eighth Avenue to investigate, the murder was committed with the vicinity clear of policemen. Lieut. Frye has given a description of the man who told him about the fire, and the description fits Scheppa. I think, when Frye sees Scheppa, he will identify him.

"This is a part of the new testimony. If there is a second trial, which I doubt, there will be a good deal more new testimony for the defense in addition to this. For one thing, Rose told of meeting Becker daily for some time before the murder and of Becker repeatedly ordering him to hurry up and have Rosenthal killed. I can prove that, instead of meeting Becker, Rose called him up on the telephone. Now it is inconceivable that Becker would order a murder committed in a telephone conversation.

"Then ask why these witnesses did not come forward at the first trial. They were afraid of the hue and cry after the Rosenthal case. They were afraid that anybody who came forward for Becker would be punished. When the cry died down after the conviction of Becker and the gunmen, they came out of their holes and began to tell what they knew. Some witnesses that I never knew existed came to my office. I got tips on several others. In order to make friends with a couple of men whose testimony I wanted I attended a ball on the lower east side.

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that either Becker or myself has conceded that Becker was a grafter or have said that we would not defend a charge of bribery or extortion. What I said was that there was none to defend because none had been made. When a definite charge is made we will meet it. No specific act of grafting has ever been made against Becker to my knowledge. There has been talk enough to the effect that he was a grafter. If you will go over the millions of words that have been printed against Becker you will not find a single detailed, circumstantial allegation of that kind against him. Such a charge we will meet. It is impossible to meet vague general statements."

Charles Becker, who has talked volubly since the news arrived on Tuesday that he had another chance, said in the Tombs yesterday that, acting on the advice of his counsel, he would have nothing more to say about his case. He received a number of visitors yesterday and was ready to discuss anything but his own plans.

Becker said he was happy and feeling fine and glad to see everybody. One of his visitors was Policeman White, formerly a detective in the Strong Arm Squad, but now in uniform in an outlying precinct. His brother, Jackson Becker, a bond broker, was another. Since the reversal of his conviction Becker has received letters from lawyers volunteering to act as his counsel at the second trial. Becker, however, said he would stick to Mr. Shay, and Mr. Shay said yesterday that he would be Becker's only representative if there was a second trial.

Becker repeated yesterday that he would not seek to get back on the force. Mr. Shay said, however, that, after he had been cleared Becker might apply for reinstatement solely for the purpose of removing the stain from his record. Becker served on the force for nineteen years. After serving twenty years a policeman may apply for a pension.

District Attorney Whitman said last night that he had nothing whatever to say about the Becker case for the present.

WEBBER HASN'T SKIPPED OUT.

Not Likely to Leave His Business in Passaic, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 27.—"Bridgie" Webber, who was reported to have disappeared this afternoon because he could not be found here, was only away on a business trip to Newark for the Garfield Paper Box Company at 351 Main Avenue, Passaic, of which he is the proprietor. THE TIMES correspondent met Webber by accident this evening at 7:30 o'clock on Main Avenue, near Henry Street. Webber laughed when he read accounts in the evening papers of his vanishing.

"I won't vanish," he said. "I have a barrel of money invested in my plant here, and I am not likely to leave it. I was over in Newark to see about a $25,000 factory that I am going to build to make paper boxes in. I am not likely to skip out and quit a business in which I have 150 persons employed."

"I told the truth at the first trial, and I am ready to repeat it any time District Attorney Whitman wants me to. He will have no trouble about finding me."

Webber lives in a new apartment house at 3,900 Henry Street, Passaic.

PLANS FOR THE GUNMEN.

Will Ask Stay of Execution Until After Second Becker Trial.

Charles G. F. Wahle, counsel for the four gunmen—"Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank," and "Whitey" Lewis—who are condemned to die in the week beginning April 13 for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, paid a visit yesterday to his clients in the death house at Sing Sing.

"They were inclined to take the decision of the Court of Appeals philosophically," said Mr. Wahle. "They believe that public opinion will not allow them to go to the electric chair while Rose, Vallon, and Webber, who have confessed that they arranged the murder, are free men.

"What action will be taken depends on the course of events during the next few weeks. If a stay of execution can be obtained until after the second Becker trial, that trial may produce new evidence which will show that some one else committed the murder and not those four boys. In that case a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence will be made.

"By awaiting developments we may have much stronger ground in a few weeks on which to appeal to the Governor for a commutation of sentence if a second trial is not granted.

"There is no truth in the report that they have a confession to make. They tell the same story now that they told on the witness stand at their grilling. They have not quarreled among themselves or with Becker, and they are in good spirits. They do not understand the difference between their case and Becker's, which resulted in the reversal of the verdict in his case and not in theirs, but they still hope to escape death.

INFORMERS STAY AWAY.

Rose and Vallon Break Appointments.—Former is Defiant.

Jack Rose and Harry Vallon failed to appear yesterday at the office of their lawyer, Bernard Sandler, 261 Broadway, although they had promised to come there yesterday afternoon to make a reply to Becker.

Rose, who has gained prominence since the Rosenthal murder trials by lecturing before churches and clubs on the turpitude and perfidy of the New York police, telephoned from his home at Norwalk, Conn., to Mr. Sandler, saying that he was ill and could not stand the trip to New York. Vallon also telephoned that it would be impossible for him to come.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Feb. 27. Jack Rose said to-day that he was willing to go to the stand again and repeat his testimony against Charles Becker.

Rose was defiant toward Becker, and his statement that he had been the victim of a frame-up and that the four gunmen were innocent, implying that the guilty ones were Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Scheppa.

"I will take up Becker's statement," said Rose, "and show that if anybody should have a new trial it was the gunmen and not Becker. There is little fear that Becker will ever return to the police force, for I would also have something to say about that.

"My story as told at the first trial was entirely the truth, and it called as witness in this new trial, which seems very certain, I can only repeat what I have testified formerly, but with stronger conviction and more assurance in many cases."

First Candidate Under Primary Law

Ex-Coroner Edward Glinnen of Brooklyn, who aspires to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third District of that borough next Fall, is the first candidate to take the field under the new primary law. Glinnen's designating petitions were submitted yesterday to the Board of Elections in Brooklyn. To-day he will begin to circulate the petitions for signatures.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

1275 Soft Shirts at 95c
six for $5.50

¶ Silk stripe Madras and mercerized materials, in a dandy lot of colorings and designs. All sizes. High grade merchandise, perfect in quality though reduced in price. Special today.

Last day of the big $1.85 Shirt Sale

$3 to $4.50 values—about 600 left for today's selling.

$1.50 Pure Silk Knit Scarfs at 85c today

¶ About 750 of them. Big-hearted, open-end four-in-hands that will tie into substantial knots. Rich cross stripes, with three or four tones to a stripe. Beautiful colorings. Splendid value.

Reductions in Men's Gloves

Tan Cape Gloves, one clasp, self or black embroidered backs. Reduced from $1.75 to } $1.25

Capeskin Gloves, several varieties, taken straight from stock. Reduced from $2.50 to } $1.85

Gray Mocha Gloves, medium weight, overseam sewn. Reduced from $1.75 to } $1.45

Men's Underwear reduced

Union Suits, made of heavy, Derby ribbed ecru cotton, in all sizes. Reduced from $1.50 to } 95c

Shirts & Drawers, of natural merino, being half wool and half cotton. Reduced from $1.00 to } 69c

W. & J. SLOANE

The Continuation of Our Unprecedented

FURNITURE SALE

At Reductions of 25% to 50%

affords an opportunity that may not be duplicated for years to come to purchase the finest French and English Furniture at very much less than the usual prices of these splendidly made, artistic pieces. The Sale will end Saturday, March 7th. Early selection is therefore advisable.

The unusual values are illustrated by the following:

FINE FRENCH FURNITURE

For Drawing Rooms, Reception Halls, Parlors and Boudoirs

Designs No. 7178 and No. 7179: Two French Colored Prints with handsome old gilt carved frames. Regularly, $65.00 each; now, each— ***$30.00***

Design No. 6159: Louis XV. Tabourette in gold with cushion in blue silk taffeta. Regularly, $130.00; now— ***70.00***

Design No. 6129: Louis XV. Oval Table in gold with marble top. Regularly, $175.00; now— ***100.00***

Designs No. 2464 and No. 2465: Two Louis XVI. Marquise in Gold, upholstered and covered with grey and mulberry silk figured velvet. Regularly, $450.00 each; now, each— ***220.00***

Design No. 1645: Louis XV. Lady's Writing Desk, mahogany and marqueterie wood with bronze ormolu mounts. Regularly, $600.00; now— ***300.00***

Design No. 6556: Louis XV. Commode in mahogany and inlay with marble top. Regularly, $650.00; now— ***375.00***

Design No. 6110: 5-piece suite consisting of 1 Sofa and 4 Arm Chairs, Louis XVI., in gold; coverings of old rose silk velvet. Regularly, $2400.00; now— ***1350.00***

MAHOGANY AND ENAMELLED FURNITURE—

Authentic XVII. and XVIII. Century English Styles for Living Rooms, Dining Rooms, Libraries and Bed Rooms in Suites and Single Pieces.

Design No. 1749: William and Mary Walnut Telephone Table with drawer and shaped stretcher. Regularly, $28.00; now— ***$18.50***

Design No. 7972: Adam Oval Mirror, frame in gold, antique finish. Regularly, $45.00; now— ***30.00***

Design No. 1508: Chippendale Gate Leg Table in green lacquer, beautifully decorated. Regularly, $125.00; now— ***80.00***

Design No. 4933: Chippendale Mahogany Ladder-back Arm Chair covered with crimson silk damask. Regularly, $150.00; now— ***90.00***

Design No. 2442: Chippendale Mahogany Centre Table, richly carved; with drawer. Regularly, $150.00; now— ***95.00***

Design No. 340: Jacobean Oak Hall Chest, richly carved, with wrought iron ornamental hinges and lock. Regularly, $250.00; now— ***150.00***

Design No. 2183 R: Bedroom Set of Adam Period, enamelled in Wedgwood colors, green and white, with floral decorations and silver mountings, 10 pieces. Regularly, $750.00; now— ***475.00***

FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

FIRST SHOWING (To-Day) SATURDAY

Young Men's Spring Suits

SIZES 33 TO 42 CHEST.

New English models, hand tailored three and four button Sack Suits, with patch, flap or welt pockets of navy serge, pencil stripe or club check cassimeres, cheviots and tweeds.

15.75 21.50 29.50

SPECIAL FOR (To-Day) SATURDAY.

Young Men's Hand Tailored Suits

English model Sack Suit of navy serge, checked or pencil striped cassimeres, tweeds or cheviots in tan, brown, olive or grey colorings. Sizes 33 to 42 chest. *Value $24.50* **18.50**

Young Men's London Overcoats

Made Expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

SIZES 33 to 42 CHEST

New Spring Balmacaan and Raglan models of hand woven Irish homespuns, Shetland cloth or English whipcord, yoke and sleeves silk lined.

22.50 28.50 37.50

SPECIAL FOR (To-Day) SATURDAY.

Young Men's Silk Lined Overcoats

Dressy model of black or oxford Vicuna, silk lined, faced to edge, also the Donnybrook slip-on model of gray, brown or olive homespuns, yoke and sleeves silk lined. Sizes 33 to 42 chest. *Value $24.50* **18.50**

Men's Furnishings

(To-Day) SATURDAY AT SPECIAL PRICES

Men's Silk Shirts

New Spring Patterns—Custom Finish

Men's negligee Shirts of Habutai silk and fancy crepe silk mixtures with satin finish in effective novelty colorings. *Value $5.00* **3.50**

Mushroom Tucked Shirts

New Spring Patterns—Cross or Vertical Stripes

Men's tucked shirts—in handsome patterns of bright colorings with cross or vertical stripes, French cuffs. *Value $2.50* **1.95**

Men's Mercerized Pajamas

Men's Pajamas of fine quality mercerized Madras in neat colored stripes, trimmed with pearl buttons and silk frogs. *Value $2.00 to $2.50* **1.35**

Men's English Gloves

One clasp tan capeskin, pique sewn and Bolton thumb in both regular and cadet fingers. *Value $2.00* **1.25**

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

Loeser's
Good Morning!

Saturday is, among other things, a special BOOK DAY at Loeser's.

So for Saturday we plan—in addition to regular good service—to have something of special interest in a booky way.

Today several thousand good Books of many sorts (including YOUR sort) will be marked at specially low prices.

A new Book, published today, will also be here. This is "Cap'n Dan's Daughter," by Joseph C. Lincoln, whose stories of plain people are famous.

Five hundred Books that boys will like—Books usually 25c each—will be **15c** each today.

Odd volumes of the "Young Folks Library," which were published by subscription at $2, will be here at **50c** a volume.

New Titles at 44c.

These are reprints of copyright fiction, well printed and in good cloth bindings:

The Woodcarver of Lympus, by Mary Waller.
Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker, by S. Weir Mitchell.
The Bandbox, by Louis Joseph Vance.
Miss Gibbie Gault, by Kate Langley Bosher.
The One Way Trail, by Ridgewell Cullum.
And other interesting titles.
Main floor.

Other Book Store Specials Today

Elwell's Auction Bridge, **50c**, instead of $1.25.
A Year with the Gaekwar of Baroda, **$1.50**, instead of $3.50.
Brady's War Photographs, **$1.20**, instead of $4.50.
Fiction at **25c**, usually 44c.
Emerson, 5 volumes, half leather, now **$4.25**.
The Fact Book, at **50c**, instead of 95c.

Loeser's is the only complete Book Store in Brooklyn—but it is more than that. It is probably the "livest" Book Store to be found anywhere. People have learned that this is the sure place to find the Books they want, without delay and at the right prices.

Men's Clothing For Spring

The style message in the new Clothing for Spring now shown at Loeser's is one that will appeal to the average man.

There is an absence of the freakish and faddish—a vanity in cut and line that show good taste and good tailoring working together. We have gone to the best merchant tailors for our inspiration and in a general way the new Clothing will show these characteristics:

NEW LINES
Close fitting clothes designed to emphasize the erect figure. The coats, apparently tight, are really loose and comfortable, all unnecessary canvas and padding being omitted.

Lapels roll, soft; some only to the first button, others to the full soft roll.

NEW IDEAS
Vest styles vary. In some they open a trifle lower than last season; in others they button very high. Many of the vests have the athletic armholes which allow the full play to the arm.

Trousers are still fashioned rather narrow and can be worn either with or without cuffs.

NEW COLORS
Colors that predominate are neat grays, blues and black and white styles. Some greenish shades are also being shown.

Men will appreciate the unusually high grade of tailoring shown in these new Loeser Clothes.

Loeser Shoes For Men

The New English Models
The New Mahogany Tans
The New Public Service Shoes
The New Tref-Moc Shoes

Each with its own merits to recommend it, and each in a full range of sizes, so that every man is sure to secure a perfect fit.

We want more men to know of the good qualities of these Loeser Shoes, and we shall await YOUR coming today.

Prices from **$3.50** upward.

New Paris Styles In Young Girls' Wear

The young woman of Paris has nothing smarter than the new apparel now daily appearing at Loeser's. Yet certainly these Suits and Dresses would cost more in France, even though they could not be made better in French workrooms.

Today we should especially like to show you new Suits at **$17.50** and **$19.75** and some new Dresses at **$12.95**.

Today Ends the Furniture Sale

What you buy today will be at a saving of 10 per cent. or more on prices that will prevail later on. There is a fine variety of Furniture for selection.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

BY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

AIDS STANDARD OIL FIGHT IN GERMANY

United States Government Is Opposing Plan to Oust the Company.

GERMANS WANT ITS PLANT

Plan to Take Vast Distributing System for Imperial Monopoly at Arbitrary Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The German Government within the week has received what it regards as an unmistakable indication that the United States is disposed to come to the relief of the Standard Oil Company in its fight against confiscation at the hands of the forthcoming German State Petroleum Monopoly. The bill creating the monopoly is still in committee stage in the Reichstag, and will not become a law until later in the session.

The best authorities are convinced, in spite of powerful opposition in certain influential Parliamentary quarters, especially the Roman Catholic Centre Party, that the monopoly will eventually be established in some form or other.

The State purposes to acquire the existing properties of the Standard's German company, notably its vast distributing system, at an equitable price; but it will be a price fixed practically by the State itself, and the Standard will be compelled to take it or leave it.

Whatever happens in that direction, the Standard's activities as a seller of illuminating oil, which is by far the most profitable feature of its business in Germany, will be effectually checked. It will henceforth be illegal for the American corporation to sell a pint of illuminating oil in this market.

The United States Government, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns, is not inclined to leave the Standard in the lurch, as Germany all along has figured. The authorities at Washington represent categorically that the proposed method of snuffing the Standard out of business in Germany is regarded as confiscatory, pure and simple, and is an indefensible violation of the trading rights of American citizens in a friendly foreign market.

A situation seems to be arising similar to that provoked in 1910 by Germany's exclusion of the American potash interests. The exclusion intended then, as now, was brought about by a special act of Parliament. Germany's argument in connection with the potash affair was that she was inspired by the policy of conserving her natural resources. As oil does not figure among the fatherland's natural resources, another argument has been advanced on behalf of the scheme to expel the Standard. It is that it is a monopoly which menaces the entire economic life of the country.

The German Foreign Office for the present declines to discuss the situation.

Among the things which are causing many members of the Reichstag to hesitate about supporting the Monopoly bill are fears that without the co-operation of the Standard Oil Company the supplies of the German Amy and Navy may be endangered in case of war. Others, notably Social-Democrats, fear that the monopoly will mean a heavy increase in the price of oil.

President John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company could not be reached last night. A representative of the company here said:

"The American Ambassador in Berlin has made protest against the Petroleum Monopoly bill, through which it is proposed to turn over the Standard Oil plant in Germany to private persons who would be able to control the entire oil sales in Germany. The oil interests behind the bill in Germany are the competitors of the Standard Oil Company, operating with supplies obtained from Russia, Austria, and Rumania.

"So far as we know the German Government is not directly interested, though the monopoly could not be made effective without the approval of the Government. A number of banks have recently been floating Rumania oil shares in Germany, and it was found that the great track and equipment of the Standard Oil Company affected the disposal of these shares. This may have been one of the motives behind the attack on the American concern.

"The unfair feature of the case is this: that it is proposed to take over the Standard Oil tanks, machinery and distributing plants at a valuation to be fixed by the confiscators, for that is practically what the attempt amounts to, without making any allowance whatever for the good will of the business. The good will of this established business has a large value, and yet it is proposed to take this without any payment."

ANARCHY IN PORTUGAL.

Revolutionary Socialists Reported in Control at Lisbon.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—Reports were in circulation here to-night to the effect that the revolutionary Socialists were masters of the situation in Lisbon, but complete interruption of the telegraph service prevented confirmation.

Travelers who arrived here to-day by automobile from Lisbon said the strike of the railroad employes took the Government by surprise. Large numbers of the strikers, including several Anarchists, had been arrested, they said, but the most dangerous Anarchists were still at liberty.

When the travelers left Lisbon Thursday night, troops occupied strategic positions in the streets and from the outer quarters of the city frequent sounds of firing were heard. The tourists declared that bombs were being exploded throughout the city, and that dynamite had been so freely used that the public services were paralyzed. They reported also that they witnessed a cavalry charge upon a mob.

CHEER DEPORTED STRIKERS.

British Labor Party to Test South African Cabinet's Action.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A demonstration organized by the Labor Party to welcome the labor leaders deported from South Africa a month ago because of their connection with the general strike was held in the Opera House here to-night. The house was packed, although an admission fee of $1.25 was charged.

Arthur Henderson, labor member of Parliament for Durham, who presided, announced that the Labor Party had decided, after obtaining the best legal advice, to test the legality of the deportation of the men in both the English and South African courts. Resolutions pledging support to the deported men were carried with enthusiasm.

Suffragette disturbances broke out in the hall while J. Ramsay MacDonald, Chairman of the Labor Party, was speaking, and several of the women disturbers were ejected. The interruptions were so incessant, however, that Mr. MacDonald's speech could not be heard. James Keir Hardie and other speakers were not disturbed by the suffragettes.

FRENCH CABINET VICTORY.

Briandist Effort to Overthrow It Fails After Brilliant Word Duel.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The financial debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day was the occasion for a supreme effort on the part of the Briandists to overthrow the Ministry. The effort failed, however, as the Government received a vote of confidence, 331 to 242.

The general political opinion in that the Government, though it may be attacked again, is in no further serious danger of defeat, unless some quite unforeseen incident arises.

John Jameson
Three ★★★ Star
Whiskey
The Whiskey of Quality.

WOMAN CONVICT'S PATHETIC RETURN

Believed Innocent of Husband's Murder, Is Freed for Retrial After Six Years.

DAZED BY TOWN'S WELCOME

Met by Son, Shy and Frightened, Whom She Had Not Seen Since He Was an Infant.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—A frail and tottering woman in black stepped from a train in the village of Flandersbach, in Rhineland, yesterday afternoon, and, half carried, half led, passed down the garlanded high street to a house on which hung a wreath inscribed, "Welcome Home."

She was Frau Hamm, the middle-aged widow of a farmer, and she had just been released after serving five and one-half years' penal servitude in Siegburg Prison, where she was undergoing a sentence of fourteen years for alleged complicity in the murder of her husband.

The courts, in response to Parliamentary pressure, decided that the prisoner was entitled to a retrial, on the strength of evidence that she was wrongly convicted.

Although Flandersbach was en fête in her honor, Frau Hamm, unable to comprehend the meaning of her triumphal homecoming, could neither laugh nor cry. A nervous twitching was the only expression of her emotions. Her brother, who went to the station to fetch her, hardly recognized her, and his greeting was a hysterical outburst of tears.

Frau Hamm gave no sign of realising her surroundings until a curly haired boy of 6 advanced reluctantly with a bouquet. He had to be pushed toward the woman, whose appearance frightened him. The boy was her second child. He was only a fortnight old when she was arrested, and she had not seen him since. When friends made her understand he was her son she drew the boy passionately to her breast and smothered him with kisses.

The conviction of Frau Hamm is now attributed to the zeal of a detective who is said to have set himself the task of convicting her at all costs. His methods will be thoroughly investigated at the retrial. Two farmhands now in custody are believed to be the real authors of the murder.

Danes Cheer Arbitration Treaty.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Feb. 27.—The arbitration treaty between the United States and Denmark was ratified by the Lower House of the Danish Parliament to-day amid a scene of great enthusiasm. Dr. Maurice F. Egan, American Minister to Denmark, was present during the debate.

EGYPTIAN PLAY FOR PARIS.

Poiret's "Aphrodite" Costumes Expected to Start New Fashion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Paul Poiret is making costumes for a new play, "Aphrodite," which is to be produced at the Theatre de la Renaissance on March 10. The play is by Frondiac, from a book by Pierre Louys which is banned in the United States. The scene is laid at Alexandria and the costumes are early Egyptian.

It is expected that the full-pleated skirts and soft fabrics of this production will start a new Spring fashion for women, as that is what happened when "Le Minaret" was produced. The tendency in dress already is toward Egyptian.

BESIEGED IN BARRACKS.

Persian Riflemen Attack Gendarmes and Kill Swedish Commander.

TEHERAN, Persia, Feb. 27.—Very serious fighting between the gendarmerie and a large body of Vasrildiwan riflemen occurred yesterday at Kaserun in the Province of Fars, 55 miles west of Shiraz. The commander of the gendarmes, Major Ohlsson, a Swede, was killed.

The battle continued to-day. The riflemen drove the gendarmes, who are about 150 strong, into their barracks, which they were still defending with great energy when the last report left.

Reinforcements have been dispatched from Shiraz and a detachment of British marines from Bushire, but they cannot arrive at Kaserun before Sunday.

Meanwhile, the gendarmes are hard pressed by the tribesmen. Mme. Ohlsson, widow of the dead commander, is with them.

MUST PAY BRITISH TAX.

Mrs. Drummond Liable on Funds from Marshall Field, Jr., Estate.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided that Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, formerly Mrs. Marshall Field, Jr., is liable for the payment of income tax in England on money remitted from the United States under the provisions of the will of her late husband for the education of her three children.

The suit was brought by the British Collector of Taxes in respect of the sum of $50,000 remitted to Mrs. Drummond in the year 1908 but the effect of the judgment is to render her liable for the payment of income tax on all sums remitted to her under the will of Marshall Field, Jr.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S PLAN

Proposes Council of Women and M. P.'s to Advise the Government.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 28.—The Socialist weekly, The New Statesman, publishes a report to-day that Mrs. Humphry Ward, with a view to overthrowing the suffrage movement, is organizing a sort of unofficial women's parliament or grand council, to be composed of women and such Liberal and Unionist members of the House of Commons as can be persuaded to join it, to sit permanently and prompt and advise the Government on all legislative matters concerning women.

Mrs. Ward is a pronounced anti-woman suffragist.

ITALY'S EXHIBIT TO BE CONDITIONAL

Won't Participate in Fair if Our Immigration Bill Is Not Modified.

GIVES NOTICE TO MR. PAGE

Ministry Particularly Objects to Being Compelled to Take Our Health Officers on Italian Liners.

ROME, Italy, Feb. 27.—The intention of Italy to participate officially in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco was communicated to-day to Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador to Italy.

The notification to the Ambassador, however, differs considerably from that made to Ira Nelson Morris, the Commissioner from the Exposition, which was absolutely unconditional.

The note to Ambassador Page contains the reserve clause that Italy could not exercise the friendly act of participating in the Exposition if in the meanwhile the American Immigration bill should be passed with clauses such as that calling for the carrying of American health officials on board Italian steamers. Such a clause would be considered by Italy as an unfriendly attitude, according to the note, and it is pointed out that when Argentina took a similar measure Italy broke off diplomatic relations with that country instead of acquiescing.

Ernesto Nathan, former Mayor of Rome, who has been appointed Italian Commissioner to the Exposition, gave a luncheon to-day to celebrate the arrangement of Italian official participation in the Exposition. The guests of honor were Ambassador Page, Ira Nelson Morris, and Francesco Nitti, Italian Minister of Agriculture.

Signor Nathan said an architect already had been engaged to draw plans for the Italian pavilion, and he requested of Mr. Morris to reserve 100,000 square feet of land for Italy near the Fine Arts Building. It was Italy's idea, Signor Nathan said, to put on exhibition only such things as could show Americans modern Italy in all fields of progress. Statuettes, corals, and mosaics, which Commissioner Nathan said usually were considered as characteristic of Italian handicraft, would be excluded from the exhibit.

MECHANIC ACCUSES PEGOUD

Says He Tampered with Aeroplane He Sold—Pegoud Demands Arrest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 28.—A special dispatch from Rome, printed in this morning's Chronicle, says that the airman Pegoud has demanded the arrest of one of his former mechanics named Freisemuth.

Pegoud, after looping the loop at Milan a few days ago, sold the machine to the well-known Peldmontese airman Dalmistro for $4,800. Freisemuth afterward sought out Dalmistro and implored him not to use the machine until he had examined it. He declared that he had seen Pegoud, with another mechanic, cutting away a stopper inside the reservoir tank which regulates the flow of benzine and further insures the perfect working of the machine when in a topsy-turvy position. He said Pegoud had offered him $100 to keep silence.

Freisemuth made this sworn statement to a Commissioner, and when the aeroplane was unpacked the machine was found tampered with precisely as described.

Pegoud, hearing of the accusation, addressed a telegram to the King's Prosecutor in Italy denouncing Freisemuth and demanding his arrest on a charge of defamation of character. He declares that the affair is an act of vengeance consequent upon the summary dismissal of Freisemuth.

DEMARCATION

The choice of a contractor is itself often the line of demarcation between success and failure in a building operation.

Upon the integrity and efficiency of the contractor's methods largely depends the fate of the enterprise.

An efficient contractor will contribute to the success of the operation—an inefficient contractor will do the reverse.

Personally, our record will show that we are prejudiced in favor of success.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

CHINESE GOVERNOR SLAIN.

Poison Believed to Have Killed Gen. Chao Ping-chun, Ex-Premier.

TIEN-TSIN, China, Feb. 27.—Assassination by poison is believed to have brought about the death to-day of Gen. Chao Ping-chun, Military Governor of the Province of Chi-li and former Premier under President Yuan Shih-kai.

The Chinese statesman was ill only a few hours. He was stricken late last night and died this morning.

J. B. GREENHUT, Pres.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH ST.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

The needs of the new season will soon be crowding in rapidly, during the coming weeks, and thrifty people will keep in mind the thought of how to provide the things required, and SAVE MONEY ON EVERY PURCHASE.

THAT is the thought that has been in the minds of "The Big Store's" buyers, in gathering the new stocks, and bringing advance special offerings. And so

To SAVE MONEY on Every PURCHASE Buy Everything You Need at **Greenhut's**

The new things, the latest styles—everything that can possibly be desired by "nice people who are not extravagant"—will be continuously found, in magnificent variety, in "The Big Store," and always at The Lowest Prices in the City.

Charge Purchases Made Today Will Be Entered on Bills Rendered April 1.

Some of the Big Sales for Today

MAIN BUILDING

Misses' and Juniors' Suits, Coats and Dresses—newest spring models; a fascinating collection; featured at..... $14.75

Winter Coats and Dresses—for girls and juniors; formerly priced $6.95 to $9.75; at..... $3

$1.25 Grenadine Mourning Veils—1½ yards long; at. 75c

Trimmed Millinery—latest arrivals; specially priced at, $5, $7.50 & $10

Women's $2.95 Straw Dress Shapes—in black and all the novel colors; at..... $1.25

$2.50 to $5 "American Lady" Corsets—at..... $1.25

$1 and $1.50 Corsets of the Famous "Lady Betty" Make—at..... 89c

Sale of Books—"odds-and-ends"; classic and popular works; at, a volume, 15c to 49c

Devotional Articles—at exceptionally low prices.

Men's and Youths' Winter Overcoats and Suits—values $10 and $12; at..... $5

Values $15 to $20; at..... $10

Men's and Youths' $2 to $3 Soft Hats and Derbies—at..... $1.35

Boys' $5 Suits—at..... $3.95

Men's $2.50 Leather-Lined Shoes—sizes from 6 to 10; E and EE widths; at..... $1.49

Women's $3.50 Foot-Mould Gaiter-Back Shoes—at..... $2.95

Player-Piano Music-Rolls and Sheet-Music at Popular Prices.

Specials in Groceries, Meats, Cigars, etc.

GREENHUT BUILDING

OUR LAST DAY OF THE BIG FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE OFFERS UNUSUAL SAVINGS. For instance:

$42.50 Brass Bed Outfits—at..... $27.50

$10 "Roll-Edge" Felt Mattresses—at..... $7.50

$8 "Englander" Wire Springs—at..... $5.75

Clean-Up Sale of High-Grade Rugs at Season's Lowest Prices

Gas Light Outfits—four combination offers, at..... 29c to $1.25

$8.50 Semi-Direct Dome Lights—at..... $5.95

Handsome Lace Curtains—values to $1.75; a pair..... 98c

Framed Pictures—popular subjects, ranging in price from..... 29c up

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Double Eagle Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

STERN BROTHERS
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The Final Clearance Sale, To-day,
will include the following additional offerings, on the Third Floor, of

Men's & Young Men's Overcoats
At About One-Half Their Actual Values

Comprising the favored models of the season:—single or double-breasted form-fitting Coats for Young Men; full silk-lined Dress Overcoats in black, blue or gray materials; quarter silk-lined English models; also great warm Ulster Coats with convertible or shawl collars, in sizes 34 to 50, as follows:

$25.00 and 30.00 Overcoats, Now **$16.00**
$32.50 and 35.00 Overcoats, Now **$19.50**
$50.00 and 60.00 Overcoats, Now **$35.00**

London-made Overcoats
From the leading Ulster house of Conduit Street, London, in sizes 34 to 44.

$30.00 and 40.00 Overcoats, Now **$19.75**
$45.00 and 50.00 Overcoats, Now **$32.50**

Men's and Young Men's Suits
in the smartest models, fabrics and colors, in all sizes, at these

Extraordinary Price Advantages:

$25.00 and 27.50 Suits, Now **$16.00**
$32.50 and 35.00 Suits, Now **$19.50**

Men's and Young Men's Hats
At the Sixth Avenue Entrance.
The most fashionable shapes in Derbies and Soft Hats, of $3.00 and 4.00 Values, at **$1.95**

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 Fifth Avenue 46th & 47th Sts.

WILL HOLD TO-DAY,

Final Sale of Dresses
at $18, $28 to $65 Formerly $45 to $185
Street and Afternoon styles, in velvet, cloth and silk.

$125 to $450 Gowns at $55 & $85
Including original imported models, together with other handsome styles.

Rich Fur-trimmed Wraps
at $65, $95 to $165 Formerly $165 to $450
Exquisite models in rich velvets and brocaded materials.

All remaining Fur Sets and Coats will be closed out at mere fractions of former prices.

Arnold Constable & Co.
Special Saturday Sales

For One Day (Saturday) Only The Finest Grades of
Men's Pure Silk Crepe Shirts
Men's Pure Silk Tucked Shirts
The well known $7.50 grade *at* **4.75**

SILK CROSS STRIPED TUCKED SHIRTS—Pure silk throughout, newest creations shown this year. *Regularly* $7.50. Saturday only..... 4.75

SILK TANGO SHIRTS FOR DANCING—Novelty tucked fronts of pure white silk with silk bodies to match. *Regularly* $7.50. Saturday only..... 4.75

WHITE CREPE SILK SHIRTS—Extra fine grade and made in the finest negligee styles with soft French cuffs. *Regularly* $7.50. Saturday only. 4.75

NEW FANCY CREPE SILK SHIRTS—The scarcest and the best silk shirts made. Newest Spring colorings. *Regularly* $7.50. Saturday only..... 4.75

NOVELTY SILK SHIRTS—The newest French colorings with finely tucked cross striped fronts. *Regularly* $7.50. Saturday only..... 4.75

SATIN STRIPED SILK CREPE SHIRTS—All custom shirt materials and designs. To order these shirts sell for $10.00 and $12.00. *Ready to wear value* $7.50. Saturday only..... 4.75

Women's Suits

TAILOR SUITS of Imported Serge, late Callot short coat model, triple tunic skirt. *Value $40.00* 32.50

TAILOR SUITS of serge, short box coat, moire-trimmed tunic skirt. *Value $37.50* 29.50

DRESSES of Crepe de Chine, waist trimmed with shadow lace, draped tunic skirt. *Value $24.00* 18.50

Women's Coats

OUTING COATS of Scotch overplaids or vicuna cloth. Two distinctive models will be offered at the exceptional price of 29.50

BALMACAAN COATS of Irish tweeds and mixtures. ¾ and full length models; special prices 12.75 and 15.00

Silk Petticoats

200 MESSALINE PEG TOP PETTICOATS—Tube plaiting, in black, two tones and the season's best colors. *Value $3.50* 2.75

Women's Fur Motor Coats

CARACUL COATS—Three-quarter and full length.	*Value $90.00*	50.00
TIGERCAT COATS	*Value $90.00*	60.00
RATHEAD COATS	*Value $150.00*	75.00
MARMOT COATS	*Value $175.00*	98.00
RACCOON COATS	*Value $175.00*	110.00
LEOPARD COATS	*Value $200.00*	115.00
TAUPE SQUIRREL COATS	*Value $275.00*	165.00

Misses' Suits

OF FAILLE DE LAINE, latest short coat model, tunic skirt; cadet, navy, black. *Value $29.50* 24.50

OF FRENCH POPLIN, short Callot model coat, tunic skirt. *Value $32.00* 25.50

Women's Stockings

IMPORTED BLACK COTTON, winter weight, double high spliced heels, soles and toes. *Regularly $4.00 doz.* ⅓ doz. for 1.25

BLACK COTTON. Extra fine, medium weight, double high spliced heels, soles and toes. *Regularly 35c pair* 23c

BLACK SILK LISLE. Extra fine, light weight, double high spliced heels and soles, double linen toes. *Regularly 75c pair* 23c

EXTRA FINE COTTON, medium weight, double high spliced heels, soles and toes. *Regularly 50c pair* 35c

Men's Utility Coats

Fabrics for every day wear; "Cravenette" rain proofed (no rubber) for damp or stormy days.

Homespuns, Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots, Heather Mixtures in the newest and smartest shades. Also many neat hair line designs and good black and white mixtures. *Regularly $25.00, $27.50* 17.50

Veils

FRENCH LACE VEILS. Black, white, and colors. *Regularly $3.75 each* 1.95

SILK SHETLAND VEILS. Black and brown. *Regularly $1.95 each* 1.25

SHETLAND WOOL VEILS. White only. *Regularly 95c each* 55c

OCTAGON MESH VEILS. Patent fastener. *Regularly 75c each* 50c

Neckwear
For Women and Misses

LAY DOWN COLLARS—Allover embroidery on batiste, very dainty. *Regularly 50c.* 40c

LAY DOWN COLLARS—Fine white organdie embroidered. *Regularly 50c.* 40c

SLEEVELESS GUIMPES—Fine white net, high collar. *Regularly 50c.* 45c

PLAITINGS—Fine white net, finished picot edge, knife plaited or shirred. 1¼ in. wide. *Regularly 25c.* 20c
2 in. wide. *Regularly 35c.* 39c

Waists and Blouses
For Women and Misses

Crepe Chiffon blouses over net lace sleeves and corsage; Chiffon Cloth blouses over "Point-de-esprit" lining; Chiffon cloth waists, tucked model silk lined; Chiffon cloth waists, lace sections and trimmings; White net blouses, hemstitched collar, entire blouse plaited. *Regularly $10.00* 7.50

Voile blouses with beading and colored embroidery; Voile blouses, embroidered panels, embroidered collars; Voile blouses, fronts embroidered, lace trimmed collars; Voile waists, entire front embroidered, ¾ sleeves; Batiste blouses, embroidery and lace trimmings. *Regularly $2.50* 1.35

Men's Gloves

CAPE GLACE—1 clasp, new tan shades. pair 95c and 1.00

CASTORS—1 clasp, in gray. pair 1.49

Women's Gloves

GLACE—16 button length, finest quality, in black and white. *Value $3.50* pair 2.85

GLACE P. K.—1 clasp, in all white, also white with black stitching. *Value $1.50* pair 1.15

Children's Coats

The entire remaining stock of Children's Coats in a variety of styles and fabrics, broken sizes. *Formerly $12.50 to $30.00.* Reduced to 7.50, 9.50, 12.50 to 18.50.

Children's Coats

2 and 3 year sizes at final reduced prices to close.

COATS of Chinchilla, Cheviot, Broadcloth and Serge in late Winter models, 25% less than former reduced prices.

Infant's Coats

Imported grades—6 months and 1 year sizes.

ALBATROSS AND SILK COATS—Hand embroidered and Irish crochet silk lining, unusual models. *Regularly $19.50 to $30.00,* 10.00 to 17.50

Sweater Coats

For Children, Odd Sizes and Colors.

ANGORA SUITS—Sweater, cap, leggings and mittens. *Regularly $6.50 to $10.00,* 4.50 to 6.75

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Of various models and makes, in various sizes; low, medium and high busts; to close. *Value $2.50 to $10.00* pair 1.95

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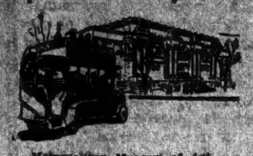

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A NEW KIND OF HERO

THE LOVES OF AMBROSE

By Margaret Vandercook

HE was six feet four, romantic and homely—but the girls didn't mind that—humorous and kindly. When you come to think of it, he really greatly resembled Abraham Lincoln. And he was both greater and less than Lincoln, for if he lacked Lincoln's great intellect, he yielded to no man in his extraordinary susceptibility to feminine charm.

Ambrose is admittedly an original hero. If you read the first chapter you will be prepared to maintain that he is also a charming and an amusing one.

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WILSON GETS ACTION ON FISHERY TREATY

House Committee Reports Bill to Carry Out Our Agreement with Canada.

PENDING SINCE 1908

President Wrote That Unless We Performed Our Obligations at Once, the Treaty Was Useless.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—At the urgent request of President Wilson, the House Foreign Relations Committee today reported the Flood bill, establishing regulations to give effect to our treaty of 1908 with Great Britain for the protection of fisheries along the Canadian border from Maine to the Pacific Coast.

The Senate passed the bill late today. It puts the fishing regulations into effect on Jan. 1, 1915. The bill will be sent to the House to-morrow for immediate action. The Canadian Government had notified the United States that it would not consider itself bound to the regulations if the United States did not act by March 1.

Failure of the United States to live up to its obligations to give effect to the treaty of 1908, despite urgent requests from Great Britain, has been a source of irritation to the Canadians. The Canadian Government three years ago performed the British share of the treaty by enacting legislation establishing the necessary fishery regulations.

President Wilson felt that the fulfillment of the obligations of this country under the treaty so important that he sent the following letter to Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee:

White House, Washington, Feb. 24, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Flood—I trust no effort will be spared to secure the immediate passage of the bill now pending in the House to give effect to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of April 11, 1908, for the protection of fisheries in the waters contiguous to the United States and Canada. In reality, I believe, there are two bills pending in the House, namely, H. R. 13,005, introduced by yourself on the 5th inst., and H. R. 13,300, introduced by Mr. Woodruff on the 12th inst.; but I am advised that these bills are the same, except that H. R. 13,300 excepts Saginaw Bay from the operation of the present international regulations under the treaty—an exception to which the commissioners on both sides have agreed.

The commissioner on the part of the United States is Dr. Hugh M. Smith, our Commissioner of Fisheries. He stands ready to furnish to you or your committee any information which may be desired. I may say, however, that the pending bills embody only what has been agreed on between the two Governments, and that there does not appear now to exist any objection on either side to their enactment.

Similar legislation was adopted and put into effect on the part of Canada three years ago, and we are informed that until this Government shall be in a position on the first of March, reciprocally to perform its obligations, the object of the treaty, which is of manifest importance to the permanent interests of both countries, will be defeated.

WOODROW WILSON.

President Wilson's letter was written on Tuesday and the Flood bill was reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee late this afternoon. The treaty was entered into by the two Governments because of the serious decline of the fisheries in some of the contiguous waters of the United States and Canada and because the border States were without authority to meet the international situation involved.

State fishery authorities and local fishing interests had for some years been advocating an appeal to the Federal Government for aid in order that the further decline of the fisheries might be arrested, and the treaty met with general approval on both sides of the international line.

The treaty provides that fishery seasons and methods in the boundary waters and nets and other appliances of capture used should be determined by uniform international regulations, and that these regulations should constitute a uniform system for the preservation of food fishes in such waters, should include a uniform system of registry by each Government for the regulation of commercial fishing within its territorial waters, and should cover an arrangement for concurrent measures for the propagation of fish.

The third article of the treaty bound the two Governments to put into operation these regulations and to enforce them by legislative and executive action "without delay." The International Fishery Commission was appointed under the treaty of May 29, 1909, and reported the uniform international regulations. These were sent to Congress Feb. 2, 1910, but were never adopted.

REFUSES TO CURB BURLESON

Senate Declines to Limit His Power to Change Parcel Post Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Postmaster General Burleson and the Wilson Administration generally were sustained in the Senate this afternoon when, by a vote of 33 to 24, a committee amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill limiting the Postmaster General's power to modify parcel post rates and zones was declared new legislation, and therefore not in order. The vote was non-partisan, and it was Senator Bankhead, a Democrat of Alabama, who led the fight to avoid the point of order and accomplish the purpose aimed at in the committee amendment. But his amendment providing that none of the money voted in the bill should be used for transporting parcel post packages weighing more than fifty pounds was rejected on its merits by a vote of 25 to 27.

Representative David J. Lewis of Maryland, father of the parcel post legislation, was in the Senate when the votes were taken, and he was delighted with the result. The restriction of the Postmaster General's power to reduce rates and extend zones, he said, would have made that official helpless to compete with the express companies. Mr. Lewis said that the Post Office Committees should try to obtain from the railroads the same rates for the mail service as those now granted by the roads to the express companies. He seemed to think that readjustment would allow the parcel post to compete with the express companies even in long-distance heavy traffic.

Hotel at Lake Mahopac Burns.

DANBURY, Conn., Feb. 27.—The Thompson House, a large wooden three-story Summer hotel at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., about fifteen miles west of this city, was burned with practically all of its contents to-day. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

MRS. FRANK'S APPEAL.

Says Her Cook Was Forced Into False Oath Like Mrs. Formby.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27.—The absurdity of Chief Langford's contention that Mrs. Nina Formby was not even in New York and had not given out her confession was further proved to-day by the announcement that Harry Latham, to whom Langford attributed the confession, was in Birmingham instead of New York. John E. McClelland, a leading lawyer, had telephone conversation with Latham to-day.

Langford had said when Mrs. Formby's confession was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES that it was a fake and had been given out by Harry Latham, an ex-court attaché from Atlanta.

Mrs. Leo M. Frank, wife of the man convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, said of Mrs. Formby's statement to-day:

"The prominence given to the original story of Mrs. Formby caused many good people to be satisfied of my husband's guilt. The detectives pointed to it as absolute proof. The influence of this story upon the public and its aid in creating this unfavorable atmosphere cannot be conceived. The unlawful arrest of my cook, Minola McKnight, and the affidavit which she was forced to give under such trying circumstances, and which, as soon as she was released, she promptly repudiated, was another morsel offered to the public to fortify and strengthened the charge against my husband."

1,000 JOBLESS SEEK SHELTER IN CHURCH

Continued from Page 1.

be done for the unemployed than was being done, and said he hoped for valuable results from the conference.

The speakers at the opening session of the conference, on the whole, were much more conservative than those who spoke in the afternoon, when several advocated the plans which Mayor Mitchel had said would result in municipal bankruptcy.

James M. Lynch, State Commissioner of Labor of New York, said that he did not believe there were 300,000 unemployed men in New York City, nor even in the State, as had been asserted. Prof. Charles R. Henderson, secretary of the Chicago Commission of the Unemployed; W. R. Fairley of Birmingham, Ala., who represented the United Mine Workers of America; William C. Cheney, James V. Cunningham, State Commissioner of Labor of Michigan; Walter M. Lowney of Boston, and others said that conditions were not far from normal.

The only disturbing incident of the day occurred in the afternoon, when a man, who said he was Alvin S. Brown, an "industrial suffrage advocate," made an attack on John Mitchell, the former leader of the United Mine Workers of America.

Mr. Mitchell had just finished a speech in which he had said that the mine workers of Pennsylvania were able to take care of themselves through their strong organization, when the man arose and accused Mr. Mitchell of "selling out" to the corporations and representing "capital" at the conference. Mr. Mitchell remarked to the audience that the man evidently belonged to the I. W. W., whereupon the man leaned far over the rail of the balcony and, shaking his finger at Mr. Mitchell, shouted:

"You lie! You lie!"

"Well, he talks like a member of the I. W. W., anyhow," Mr. Mitchell replied and sat down.

The man was asked to leave the building and did. He returned later and attempted to make a speech, but Prof. Henry R. Seager of Columbia University, who was presiding, would not recognize him.

John Mitchell Discusses Problem.

In his address Mr. Mitchell said that the organization of the Pennsylvania miners might be imitated to their advantage by men in other industries. Discussing general conditions, Mr. Mitchell said:

"Under an efficiently organized society there could be no unemployed able-bodied men seeking work. The world owes no man a living, but society does owe every man an opportunity to earn a living in an honest and honorable way. A Federal commission, unfriendly to labor, recently made an investigation and reported that even in normal times there is an oversupply of unskilled labor in the United States. We must do something about this army of unemployed. We must get them out of the cities into the country. I hope that this conference will appoint an unbiased committee to study this question of the unemployed so that further effective measures can be taken."

John H. Walker, President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, said that the problem of the unemployed was not going to be solved by charity organizations and humane employers. He advocated the organization of municipal, State, and Federal labor bureaus through which the army of the unemployed might be mobilized. With these bureaus intercommunicating, he said, squads of unemployed men could be sent from a place where there was no work to a place where jobs could be found.

Dr. J. W. Magruder, Secretary of the Associated Charities of Baltimore, Md., said that there were about 500,000 vagrants and professional beggars in the United States. These vagrants, he said he had been told, caused damage estimated at $25,000,000 a year to railroad property, and were responsible for many crimes.

Edward P. Fitzgerald of San Francisco said that 50 per cent of the unemployed men and women in the country could not hold a steady job under any circumstances. He said that they were subjects for hospitals, insane asylums, homes for the incapacitated, and prisons.

Calls Unemployed a Menace.

H. R. Porter Bradford of the "Lighthouse," Philadelphia, said that there was a growing sentiment among the unemployed that present conditions could not be endured, and that unless society did something the unemployed would take the matter into their own hands and settle it in a way that might not be good for society.

"We must do something," Mr. Bradford said. "We cannot let things go on as they have been doing. We must stop at nothing to give every man a job who wants it; we must go after vested rights to get them jobs if necessary."

Dr. Marie D. Equi of Portland, Ore., attacked the Chamber of Commerce of that city for sending out advertisements of Oregon which were intended to attract men from the East while there were 10,000 unemployed men in the city of Portland.

Walter M. Lowney said that the last Massachusetts labor law had added recruits to the army of the unemployed because girls between the ages of 14 and 16 years who could not work would not go to school and simply walked the streets.

After the speechmaking the meeting was thrown open for general discussion. Among those who spoke was Samuel A. Stodel, who attracted attention when he asked ex-President Taft in Cooper Union what the man out of a job who was unable to get work should do, and Taft replied: "God knows." Mr. Stodel said that the labor bureaus proposed by Mr. Walker and others would serve only to furnish employes to "heartless employers who would rob them."

At the meeting in Cooper Union last night there were three speakers: Prof. Henry R. Seager, President of the American Association for Labor Legislation and Chairman of the conference, who said that England had started in the right direction to solve the problem of the unemployed by Employment Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance; Dr. Frederick C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute, who told of the success of similar institutions in Germany, and Prof. Charles R. Henderson, Secretary of the Chicago Commission of the Unemployed, whose subject was: "The Struggle Against Unemployment."

In the general discussion following the addresses A. L. Graham, President of the Society for the Protection of Life, offered a resolution asking President Wilson and Congress to give their immediate attention to the problem of the unemployed. The resolution was carried by an acclamation that amounted to a demonstration.

A group of fifty men gathered at the Mulberry Street Police Station at midnight last night. While the main body remained outside ten men went into the station to demand shelter.

Lieut. Fennell was behind the station desk. A clean-cut young man acted as spokesman.

"Lieutenant," he said, "we are hungry and footsore. I demand that you lock us up as vagrants."

"The Municipal Lodging House takes care of cases such as yours," Lieut. Fennell replied. "Did you apply there?"

"Yes, and they refused us," was the answer.

Lieut. Fennell called the Municipal Lodging House by telephone and learned that only a few straggling requests for shelter had been made during the night. The spokesman then acknowledged that they had not made application there. Arrangements then were made to shelter the men at the Municipal Lodging House, and they started off in a group. It was noticed that nearly all of them were fairly well dressed, and all were white collars.

BARS PARADE OF UNEMPLOYED

Chicago Mounted Police Put at Bridges to Stop Marchers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Another procession of unemployed was planned to-day by men who yesterday sought to enter the City Hall and ask the Mayor for work.

The police refused to give permission for a parade in the downtown streets, but the leader said that the procession would march regardless of a permit.

Mounted policemen were then stationed at the bridges which join the West Side to the downtown district with orders to turn back any parade which attempted to pass. The unemployed column, thus halted five blocks west of the river and listened to speechmaking.

TO INCREASE YOUR INCOME

The safest way to increase your income is to add systematically to your principal.

You can do this to the best advantage by purchasing our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates. They are tax exempt and yield a larger net return than any other investment of equal security.

Even so small a sum as $10 a month can be invested with the protection of our guarantee.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Capital & Surplus, $9,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Over $200,000 of Superb Oriental Rugs at Exceptionally Low Prices

A WONDERFUL collection, gathered and offered at these exceptional savings to signalize the improvement and enlargement of the Macy Oriental Rug Department.

Silky Rugs from Beloochistan, $6.94
Doorway, window and dresser sizes. Others up to $11.84.

Iran Rugs from Kurdistan, $37.50
Average 6x5 ft. Elsewhere $65.00. Others up to $47.50.

Gubba Summacs, $32.50
Average size 5 ft. x 6 ft. Very fine antiques.

Kirmanshah Namazies, $29.75
Hearth sizes. A new collection to select from.

44 Finest Quality Kirmanshah Carpets Just Arrived

Sizes range from 7 ft. 9 in. x 9 ft. 3 in. at $211.00 to 10 ft. 9 in. x 11 ft. 3 in. at $343.00. These are not the usual stereotype medallion rugs sold elsewhere, but are the finest designs known from Central Persia. The detail work on these particular Rugs is very intricate. The colorings are of the refined neutral type. This collection embraces the finest Kirmanshah Rugs ever brought to this country.

Suggestions only are given here. Make a personal visit and see the thousands of magnificent Rugs and Carpets which drape and decorate the large salon we have set apart for them.

The attention of connoisseurs is directed in particular to a group of extremely rare antiques from Persia, Turkey and the Caucasus. Prices are very low. Fourth Floor.

Andrew Alexander

Special For Saturday

Men's Fine Shoes at $4.85

Regular $6 shoes—perhaps our most popular line among men who know—black calfskin, lace and Blucher, with single and double soles; tan calf, lace, single soles; black kid, lace, leather lined—conservative, as well as up-to-the-minute lasts.

Children's Button Boots at $1.95

Reduced from $2.75—our well-known orthopedic models in tan or black calfskin and patent leather—sizes 11 to 2. Larger and smaller sizes at similar reductions.

Women's Evening Slippers at $3.65

Reduced from $5. Patent leather colonials with brocaded silk quarters and Louis XV. heels, very distinctive; also patent leather one strap opera slippers with cut steel slides and Louis XV. heels; also pink and blue satin Tango slippers.

Women's Button Boots at $3.85

that represent exceptional value at their regular price of $5. Smart, comfortable models in gun metal calf and patent leather, all lasts and sizes.

AT SIXTH AVENUE STORE ONLY

Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St. | 548 Fifth Avenue Above Forty-fifth Street

B. Altman & Co.

15,000 Yards of Desirable Dress Silks

for Afternoon and Evening wear, as well as White and Black Silks, will be placed on sale this day at exceptionally low prices. Included are the following:

Imported Brocaded Velvets per yard $3.90
Brocaded Crepes " 1.75

Charmeuse, in Afternoon and Evening shades, per yard $1.35

Japanese White Washable Habutai per yard 95c.

Marquisette Imprime per yard 68c.

China Silks, Satin de Chine, Ivory Taffeta, Satin Liberty and Black Waterproof Silks, per yard 58c.

Arranged in suitable lengths.

B. Altman & Co.

Dressy Silk Suits

smartly tailored in moire, taffeta and poplin, in chic, youthful styles, are shown in the Department for Women's Ready-to-wear Suits.

(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Clearance of Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats at $13.75

Earlier in the season these sold at Macy's for $19.75 and $22.50, and similar qualities elsewhere at $25.00.

THE SUITS are made of fine grades of fancy mixed worsteds, unfinished worsteds, cheviots and cassimeres.

The models range from the thoroughly English style for the young fellow to the conservative business Suit for the older man.

All are strictly hand-tailored; and there is good selection in both size and style for men of 34 to 44 chest measurement.

THE OVERCOATS are of blue chinchilla, fancy mixtures and heavy coatings.

The lengths are from 46 to 50 inches, and there is quite a good range of models for young and for elder men.

Both shawl collars and notch collars. Colorings are correct and pleasing.

Men's $5.00 Blue Serge Trousers, $3.75

Winter weight. Made with cuff bottoms, belt loops, suspender buttons. Fifth Floor, Broadway.

GIMBELS

Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth, Mrs. M. P. Groner

whose Thés Dansantes at the Hotel Plaza and Hotel McAlpin, New York, the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, and the New Willard, Washington, are such fashionable events, will give their personal supervision to

An Exhibition of
MODERN DANCING

with explanations of the various steps of Tango, Maxixe Bresilienne, etc., in

The GIMBEL TEA ROOM

Every Afternoon—Beginning Today—from 3:30 to 5.

The dances will be given and explained by
MISS WILMER WINN MR. ERNEST EVANS
on Mondays and Saturdays.
MISS TURNER MR. NIGEL BARRIE
on Tuesdays.
MISS DONNA BAIN MR. DONALD CRANE
on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Admission, including Afternoon Tea, 75c.
Eighth Floor

Today—LAST DAY of
The February Furniture Sale
And of the HALF PRICE Furniture

Many pieces of furniture which have heretofore escaped the blue pencil are marked at half price for today, the last day of the February Sale.

For two reasons—First, so that our stock may be thoroughly clear of all single pieces and small lots before the end of February. Second, to renew an assortment that the past three days of half-price selling has considerably diminished.

Not necessary to emphasize the extraordinary opportunities afforded by this final clean-up of the February Sale, in the way of purchasing many a wished-for piece of Furniture for the city or country home.

For every householder who knows the high quality of GIMBEL Furniture also knows, without being told, that to get such Furniture at half its standard price is far too good a saving to miss.

But it IS important to know that today is the LAST day, for another six months, on which these savings can be made.

Every piece of Furniture at half price is plainly ticketed to that effect.

Men's News for Today

(1) Men's Spring Suits & Overcoats at $16.50

New styles, medium and light weights; such as would normally be sold in our clothing store at $22, $25 and $28.

Also some Winter Overcoats from our this season's stock, of the same grades, at the same price, $16.50.

(2) All Men's Fur and Fur-Lined Overcoats at Half Price

Select any Overcoat you like from the remaining stock—and pay half the original price as marked on the ticket. All Furs guaranteed. Fourth Floor

(3) Men's $2 Soft Shirts at $1.65 Each

Fine mercerized and madras materials, some with silk stripes. Plain bosoms, soft French cuffs. Shirts of distinction, at a snug discount.

And some good new Neckties at 50c each. Main Floor

(4) Men's $7 Shoes at $4.75 a Pair

From a fine American maker; smart but comfortable lasts, with low heels and broad shanks; in mahogany Russian calf and black gun-metal calf. Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

WON'T DROP PLAN FOR OCEAN FLIGHT

Wright Demands Not to Halt Preparations for Wanamaker Aero Expedition.

CURTISS SILENT ABOUT FEE

Capt. Baldwin Says Wright Richly Deserves Fruit of His Labors—20% Royalty Thought Too High.

On behalf of Rodman Wanamaker, W. D. Gash, his personal representative in arranging his transatlantic aero expedition, announced yesterday that the determination of Orville Wright to prevent Glenn H. Curtiss from building aeroplanes until he takes out a license from the Wrights would have no effect upon the relations of Mr. Wanamaker and Mr. Curtiss.

Mr. Gash stated that the preparations for the expedition would be continued exactly as if no decision had been rendered by the Court of Appeals declaring the Wrights to be the inventors of the aeroplane and all others infringers upon the Wright patents.

"The order for the transatlantic flier," said Mr. Gash, "was placed by Rodman Wanamaker before Glenn H. Curtiss went abroad last year. This was some time before the patent decision was rendered."

Mr. Curtiss, who is at Hammondsport, N. Y., was asked over the long distance telephone to tell what he proposed to do in regard to Mr. Wright's demand that he settle for all back business before becoming eligible for a license under the Wright patents.

Mr. Curtiss refused to discuss this phase of the case, but he dictated the following statement as a defense against Mr. Wright's charge that he was insincere in his announcements concerning a forthcoming plan to cross the Atlantic:

"A statement among the many printed in the New York papers yesterday attributed to Orville Wright which seems to warrant an answer from me is the reference to the machine I was building for Mr. Wanamaker for the attempt to fly across the Atlantic. Mr. Wright is quoted as saying that 'I know that the machine cannot and will not cross the Atlantic.'

"The question as to whether or not I can succeed in this undertaking is answered by the fact that payment for the machine is due only after it has proved itself capable of carrying the load sufficient for the proposed flight. It is obvious that I would not undertake this arrangement unless I was confident of being able to produce the machine. I call attention to the fact that there has been considerable advancement in aviation since the Wrights made their machine. There are many practical engineers, aviators, and scientists who believe that the Atlantic will be crossed by an aeroplane this year."

"Oh, Lord, let me out of this, it's going to be a nasty mess," was the reply of Lieut. Porte to a request that he comment upon Mr. Wright's statement that he would not let the transatlantic flier be built here unless Mr. Curtiss took out a Wright license. Lieut. Porte was questioned while on his way to catch a train for Hammondsport to consult with Mr. Curtiss about the transatlantic flight and his own part in it as one of the pilots.

The story of the struggle of the Wrights to launch their invention and of the long delays they encountered in the courts, as told by Orville Wright in THE TIMES yesterday morning, was widely discussed among fliers, aeroplane builders, and officials of the Aero Club.

Capt. Thomas A. Baldwin, the veteran balloonist and aeroplanist, confirmed the statement of Mr. Wright that he was present in company with Glenn H. Curtiss at the Wright flying camp near Dayton in 1908, two years before Mr. Curtiss made his first flight, and before any one except the Wrights had flown in any part of the world. Capt. Baldwin also confirmed the statement of Mr. Wright that on that visit the Wrights gave Mr. Curtiss access to all data about their machines and answered questions freely.

"Since Orville Wright took the whole country into his confidence in his narrative in THE TIMES," said Capt. Baldwin, "it is high time for all the rest of us to step up and admit that not a one of us ever would have known what it was to get off the ground in flight if the Wrights had not unlocked the secret for us.

"I want to go on record as saying that the Wrights are fully entitled to the decision they have at last received, and that the air is cleared tremendously by the statement of Mr. Wright as to his policy to those of us who have become fliers without being inventors of flying.

President Alan R. Hawley of the Aero Club wants Mr. Wright to indicate exactly what policy he would pursue in demanding fees from entrants in racing events which the Aero Club of America might promote. In making this request Mr. Hawley congratulated Mr. Wright on finally establishing the validity of his patents, and expressed the opinion that aviation would leap ahead at once in the clearer atmosphere due to the settlement of the patent suits.

The royalties announced by Mr. Wright as having been agreed upon tentatively amount to 20 per cent. of the value of the machine. Upon the usual aeroplane costing $5,000 it's royalty would be $1,000, and upon high-powered large machines selling for $10,000, some of which are in use in the navy, it would be $2,000.

The Aero Club officials were especially interested in the announcement concerning royalties that any manufacturer who had ventured into business as an infringer on the Wright patents would have all back business before receiving a license.

The case of Alfred J. Moisant was brought up. Mr. Moisant having suggested that he would like to apply for a Wright license provided he could meet the financial obligations. It was pointed out that Mr. Moisant sent an expedition into Mexico in which the money taken in was far below the expenses, and that this expedition not only ended in the wrecking of all the aeroplanes built for it, but in great financial loss to its promoter. The question was asked as to what attitude Mr. Wright would take in such a case as this.

The question was put to Mr. Wright by a TIMES reporter as he was leaving for Washington at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"The case of Mr. Moisant is a difficult one," he said, "and I can only say that I will settle it in conformity with the broad policy of making only such restrictions as will promote aviation progress and build up the industry rather than beat it down or restrict it. If Mr. Moisant will come to me and talk the matter over we no doubt can reach a fair understanding as to the past business. At the same time, it is not fair to those who paid licenses to let those who took a chance with the law's delay go scot free. Again its face for case is one in which Mr. Moisant will have to pay for the Mexican expedition, just as he would have had to if our patents had been in force instead of in litigation at the time."

Before leaving for Washington Mr. Wright received a telegram from Secretary of the Interior Lane asking him to come to see him. As the Secretary of the Interior is in charge of the Patent Office, this request was regarded as somewhat significant, in view of Mr. Wright's attack upon the endless delays connected with the obtaining of patents.

WRIGHT WARNS RIVALS.

But Denies at Washington Any Purpose to Testify on Patent Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Orville Wright arrived in Washington to-night on his way to his home in Ohio. Mr. Wright denied any knowledge of an arrangement for his appearance before the House Committee on Patents in regard to the rights of patentees under the existing law.

"My trip here," said Mr. Wright, "is simply for a slight rest over night on my way back from New York to my home in Ohio. I have heard that the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Lane, desired to see me, but on what account I do not know. I expect to continue on my journey westward to-morrow, and have no business of any kind to look after here."

FLORIDA-NEW YORK FLIGHT.

Janus to Go After Over-Water Record in April.

Anthony Janus, who was one of the fliers in THE TIMES Aerial Derby around Manhattan, announces in a letter received here from St. Petersburg, Fla., yesterday that he intends to fly from Florida to New York in April.

Janus, after achieving fame as a flier in THE TIMES Derby, went to Florida, where he set himself up in business as the proprietor of the world's first aerial ferryboat. His route lay from St. Petersburg to Tampa, and in two months he flew 2,000 miles carrying passengers over his line.

This aerial ferryboat Janus now proposes to use in order to break the world's record for the longest over-water cruise and to set a new American record for a non-stop flight over water. His craft will be equipped for 200-mile flights without replenishing the supply of gasoline or oil, and will carry a passenger providing the Florida ferryman can find an adventurer willing to be ferried that distance and to pay $5,000 for the privilege. He announced in the letter that his passenger "if only reasonably heavy would be allowed to bring along 100 pounds of baggage."

The flight, he said, would be over a course 2,000 miles long and would probably be completed in ten days.

O. K.'S THIRD-TRACK PLANS.

Court Approves, and Interborough Can Go Ahead with Elevated Work.

The Appellate Division confirmed the report yesterday of the commission which had been appointed to pass upon the public necessity of third tracking the Third Avenue elevated line, and had reported favorably upon it.

This will enable the Interborough to go ahead at once with the third tracking work, which includes not only the completion of the third or express tracks from City Hall station to 145th Street, but also moving the tracks from the sides of the Bowery into the middle of the thoroughfare and the double decking of the line from Chatham Square to City Hall station.

The Appellate Division refused yesterday to compel the Public Service Commission to permit the Thomas J. Buckley Engineering Company to submit a new bid for a section of the new Seventh Avenue Interborough Subway, on the ground that if it had not been for an error made by a clerk, the bid would have been the lowest. According to the figures actually submitted to the commission the Buckley Company's offer was only the third lowest, but if there had not been two errors, it would have been the lowest, and so the appellant asserted the contract would have been awarded to it.

A new form of contract will be put up by the Public Service Commission for a public hearing on March 17. This will be for the installation of the tracks in the new Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn subway, which is now practically complete. The city will provide the rails and the track materials.

RHINOCEROS AFTER SNYDER.

Four Quarts of Whisky, Given for a Cold, Makes Smiles Dangerous.

Smiles, the venerable rhinoceros went mad yesterday and came near putting a finis mark to the interesting career of Bill Snyder, head keeper and animal student of the Zoo in Central Park. The motive power behind Smiles was four quarts of whisky administered to break up a cold. Snyder was rescued by Bob Hurton, his assistant, and a little fox terrier, named Daisy.

Smiles had been strapped in blankets during the cold weather. Yesterday when Smiles, instead of feeling cold, felt as though in a Turkish bath with the blankets strapped to his back, Snyder anticipated no trouble in relieving him of his burden. He forgot the whisky which had been administered early in the day.

The head keeper had hardly advanced five steps into the rhinoceros's inclosure before Smiles spied him. The animal charged the surprised keeper with his horns lowered almost to the ground. Snyder dodged, but it was just in time. Then began a thrilling race about the inclosure. Smiles was always so close behind the head keeper that the latter could not take the chance of dodging between the wide bars of the inclosure. A second's hesitation would have meant death.

Bob Hurton saved the day. He ran to the door and called Daisy, the fox terrier, who was basking in the sun in front of the hayhouse door. The dog came on a run. Hurton picked her up and thrust her through the bars of the cage.

"Sic 'em, Daisy, sic 'em, Daisy," he called to the dog. The dog needed no urging, and in a moment was snapping at the rhinoceros's legs. Smiles hesitated just for a second to regard his new foe. That interval was sufficient to enable Snyder to scramble up a ladder to a beam stretching across the upper part of the elephant house. With Smiles snorting below Bill managed to work his way along the beam to a place where he could drop down outside the inclosure.

PRISONERS REVOLT; 13 SHOT

Troops at Guayaquil Lose 11 Killed and Wounded in Fierce Fight.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Feb. 27.—Eleven were killed and thirteen wounded in a sharp fight to-day between the Government troops and prisoners attempting to escape from the penitentiary.

The convicts killed their wardens and dashed for the gates cheering for Col. Carlos Concha, the rebel commander at Esmeraldas. Troops were called from the barracks in the vicinity, and reestablished order after a brisk struggle, in the course of which seven prisoners were shot dead and six wounded. The soldiers lost four killed and seven wounded.

Kaiser Mourns Griswold.

Word was received at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday that the German Emperor had instructed the German Embassy at Washington to send a representative to-day to the funeral of Putnam Griswold, the American basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company, to place a wreath on the coffin in his name.

The services will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street.

Publicity in the Koehler Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Major H. M. Koehler having asked that the public be excluded from his trial at Fort Terry, Secretary Garrison to-day modified his original order that the trial be open and left the decision of the matter of procedure entirely to the Court.

Louis Martin, Inc., Debts.

Schedules showing the assets and liabilities of Louis Martin, Incorporated, which ran the restaurant in Broadway near Sixtieth Street, were filed yesterday in the Federal District Court. The liabilities are set at $111,857, and the assets at $14,609. The latter consist of $9,100, the proceeds of the sale of effects conducted by the receiver, $5,429 for outstanding accounts, and $400 cash.

Dean Stone Suffers a Relapse.

Dean Harlan F. Stone of the Law School of Columbia University, who is ill with typhoid fever, has suffered a relapse, and his condition is now very grave, according to a bulletin posted yesterday his temperature for the last 24 hours was very high. Up to yesterday the Dean had shown improvement. Dean Stone was taken ill on Feb. 8, the day before the opening of the Spring term.

·V-ALL-NO·
·AFTER DINNER MINT·

A creamy mint candy—rich, pure, delicious. Sold in tin boxes only—*never in bulk.*

RANTOUL TOLD RIVAL TO SHOOT HIMSELF

Husband on Witness Stand Repeats Wife's Confession of Her Love for Rumrill.

HEARD TONGUE OF GOSSIP

Suspicions First Aroused When He Saw His Lifelong Chum Tear Up a Telegram.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—After Mrs. Lois Burnett Rantoul, granddaughter of the poet, Lowell, confessed to her husband, Edward L. Rantoul, that she loved Chester Rumrill, her husband's friend and classmate at Harvard, the husband told Rumrill to either shoot himself or leave the country, according to Mr. Rantoul's own story on the witness stand at East Cambridge to-day. Mr. Rantoul repeated his wife's confession of her love for Rumrill, and the efforts of his family to dissuade her from it.

Then Mr. Rantoul testified that his sister-in-law, Mrs. Neal Rantoul, warned his wife that her course would mean social ostracism. He quoted her as saying that Rumrill needed her more than he did.

Mr. Rantoul said his eyes were opened while he, his wife and Rumrill were on a yachting cruise in 1911. He quoted a conversation between himself and his wife.

"I said," he testified, 'Lois, I have heard that you have been talked about in connection with Rumrill. I want you to be friendly with my friends, but don't you think it would be better for you to see him more when I am around?'

"She said: 'Eddie, do you want to know the whole truth about the matter?' I said, 'Yes, of course I do.'

"'Well,' she said, 'Rumrill and I are dead in love with each other, and I have got to go with him.'

"She said she was sorry for me, that she intended to keep it from me while my family was in Europe. She said she was fond of me. That evening I talked again with Mrs. Rantoul; in fact, we talked about the affair all night."

Mr. Rantoul said that when Rumrill came to the house after Mrs. Rantoul's confession, he asked Rumrill what he had to say for himself. According to the witness, Rumrill replied:

"Edward, nothing I can say will justify this in your mind." "Then," said Mr. Rantoul, "I told Rumrill either to shoot himself or leave the country."

In the course of Mr. Rantoul's testimony he was asked:

"Do you love your wife?"

"Yes."

"Did you think that your wife loved you?"

"I did."

"Until when?"

"Until July 16, 1911."

He then said the first person he told of his wife's confession was Charles F. Choate.

"I told him," said Mr. Rantoul, "that when I got back from the Eastern Yacht Club cruise Lois had confessed her love for Rumrill. Before we started on the cruise it was planned that we all should dine together. At the last moment Rumrill dropped out. I was very much impressed by the cold note I received from my wife. I arrived at Marblehead at 10 that night, and did not sleep any the rest of the night. The next day my mind was somewhat quieted down, and I went below to Rumrill's stateroom to get some smoked glasses that I had left in a locker. Rumrill looked down into the stateroom and saw me. He spoke to me in a very startled tone and said, 'What are you doing there, Eddie?'

"A few nights later we arrived in Boothbay Harbor. I told him that I wanted to go ashore and send my wife a telegram. He said he had some telegrams to send and was going along with me. As we were nearing the boat landing a messenger boy spotted us and as we arrived he handed Rumrill a telegram. Rumrill opened it, read it, and then tore it up into small pieces and threw it away, all of which still further increased my suspicion. When we arrived at the telegraph office I said we had better hurry up or they would be closing soon. He said: 'You go ahead up. I promised your children I'd send them some post cards.' And then he went across the street to get them.

"I went up and sent my wife a telegram. When I came down Rumrill was apparently waiting for me to get out of the office. As I came out of the office he went in.

"When we reached North Haven I called on a Miss Huntington, who is a friend of Mrs. Rantoul. She said: 'Don't you pity that Lois is getting talked about so much? I said that I had not noticed it, but that I had noticed she was pretty intimate with Rumrill. I thought I would not say anything, and it would blow over. I went back to the boat that night very much discouraged."

Here Mr. Rantoul seemed to be struggling to control himself, and again appeared on the verge of a breakdown.

"I had known Rumrill a great many years and we had absolute trust in each other. At the time I was uneasy and anxious to get the truth, but I didn't want to take it up with Rumrill on the boat, as I couldn't believe it to be so. I arranged to leave the boat Saturday night and get home early Sunday morning. I expected Mrs. Rantoul would be surprised, but I found out that Rumrill had telephoned to her after I left and told her I was coming. She professed surprise, however, at seeing me. She came up into my room and I told her what I had heard. It was then that she confessed.

IGNORE THE MAYOR IN NAMING CLERKS

Magistrates of Second Division Refuse to Postpone Making Reappointments as He Requests.

HE WANTED LAWYERS NAMED

Board Decides to Make Appointments in the Future Through Examining Court Employes.

Members of the Democratic organization in Brooklyn expressed gratification last night over the action of the Magistrates in the Second Division—the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond—in defeating by a majority of one the suggestion of Mayor Mitchel that only lawyers should be appointed as chief clerks in the Magistrates' Courts. The board at a meeting held yesterday afternoon reappointed all of the men whose terms expired on Feb. 1. Only one of these—Paul J. Donnelly of the Domestic Relations Court—is a lawyer. All were Democrats and were indorsed for reappointment by the local leaders. The board did not regard a request telephoned from the Mayor's office that action should be deferred.

When the terms of the nine chief clerks expired the Magistrates were disposed to reappoint them, but the matter was put off after a talk between the Mayor and Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner. On Feb. 19 the Mayor wrote Magistrate Kempner, saying: "It seems to me beyond argument that the work of the courts will be done with better results and with better service to the public if the chief clerks are thoroughly competent; and I do not believe that any one who has not had a lawyer's education and training can properly fulfill the duties of the office."

A few days later, in an interview, the Mayor said that he had not "ordered" that lawyers should be appointed to the offices.

"I did not say," he added, "that the chief clerks who have served long terms in their offices should be thrown out, nor do I think that Chief Magistrate Kempner understood it that way. I simply suggested that lawyers were better fitted for such places."

Before the meeting the Mayor's secretary telephoned to Magistrate Kempner, requesting that the board should postpone action until another conference could be had with the Mayor. This was put to a vote, the result being a tie.

While voting against the Mayor's suggestion as to the appointment of lawyers, the board adopted the report of a special committee recommending change in the practice of appointing clerks. It was recommended by the committee that whenever new vacancies arose they should be filled through promotion examinations, in which only the clerks and assistant clerks in the courts should participate, and that all clerks thus promoted should be put in the classified service. This system, the committee thought, would insure the selection of experienced and qualified chief clerks, many of whom would be lawyers.

$2,700,000 TO MOVE SNOW.

Bill Will Total That Amount Unless Elements Help, Says Fetherston.

The Board of Estimate yesterday granted the request of Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston for an issue of $551,000 in special revenue bonds to be used to pay for the removal of snow during the last storm and following the snow storms of Feb. 14 and 19. Mr. Fetherston told the Board of his efforts to remove the snow since the last storm, he said, 1,000,000 cubic yards of snow had been removed at a total cost of $300,000. Unless the elements came to his rescue, in the shape of rain and a thaw, he said, it would cost the city $2,700,000 to remove the 1,700,000 cubic yards that had fallen altogether. The department, he said, had removed as much snow this year in five days as the department had removed in any previous year in eight days. The Commissioner said he had received no help from any source, and was diligently praying for rain, as every other Street Cleaning Commissioner had prayed when confronted with a heavy fall of snow.

"I advise you to keep on praying," commented the Mayor.

DEPORT AMERICAN'S WIFE.

Mrs. McDaniels to be Sent Away Because She is a Japanese.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 27.—Mrs. Sado McDaniels, the Japanese wife of an American physician living in the Orient, who arrived unattended from Yokohama aboard the steamer Chiyo Maru last week, has been ordered deported. She probably will be sent back to Japan next Monday. The order was issued because she had no passport. The Federal officials held that the fact that she was the wife of an American did not make her an American citizen.

Separation for Mrs. Skolnik.

Supreme Court Justice Blanchard refused yesterday to grant a separation to Gregor Skolnik, the violinist, formerly connected with the Chicago Opera House. He did, however, grant a separation decree to Mrs. Clara Skolnik, who had brought a countersuit against her husband.

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CHINA IS MAKING PROGRESS RAPIDLY

It Is Fast Being Modernized, Asserts C. R. Reeves, Back for a Visit.

BUSINESS GOOD ALL OVER

Orient Thinking More About Panama Canal Than We Are—Why Americans Fail in China.

C. R. Reeves, an American who has been in business for twenty-eight years in the Orient, and is paying his first visit to New York in something like a dozen years, arrived at the Waldorf yesterday. He says China is progressing at a rate the Western world does not begin to realize and that over there people talk more about the Panama Canal and what it means than do people in the United States.

"Nobody knows China," said Mr. Reeves, who makes his headquarters in Peking. "I have lived in the country a long time, and I have been all over it, and I feel that I do not begin to know it or its people. Over there you can be learning all the time.

"China is making greater progress—more rapid advancement in the ways of modern civilization—than is realized outside itself, and most of it has been accomplished in the last seven or eight years.

"As for business, it is good everywhere just now. It has been picking up wonderfully in the last six months. I was in the interior in November and December, and I found that the people have partly recovered from the effects of the revolutions, and that trade is going on as it used to.

"Ever since I struck this country, it has been borne in upon me more and more that people have not begun to awaken to what the Panama Canal is going to mean—its effects on trade and its possibilities. Why, over in the East we have been figuring, not on the miles the waterway is going to save in getting between the East and West, but upon the inches. The trade of the Orient will be brought as close to New York, reckoned by freights, as it now is to the European markets, and there is only a fraction of a dollar's difference per ton in freight between the new rates to the Orient from New York and the rates between here and Europe. The price of passenger transportation, we figure, will be reduced at least 25 per cent., and the Panama Canal will make the Pacific Coast, Hawaii and the Philippines practically no further from New York than the lower east coast of South America.

"Why have so many Americans failed to do business in China? Because they go over there knowing nothing of the country, the language, or the possibilities. Many have a habit of overrating themselves and underrating the men they have to do business with. Some, when they get to the East, put a one-pound weight on a pair of scales and call it five. That's why they come out short in their calculations.

"Do you know, you hear a lot more in Hongkong and Peking and in Europe, for that matter—about the Panama Canal and what it means than you do in the United States. People elsewhere are alive to its possibilities and its values. Portland, Seattle, and San Francisco are going to be built up tremendously by it, and not only they, but San Diego, as well. The Panama Canal will build up the Pacific Coast of the United States because it will put it into direct communication with both the Atlantic Coast and the Far East. San Diego, I should say, as one who has studied trade routes, will probably become the great distributing point of the Pacific Coast. One reason is that it has a fine big harbor, and another is that it will be the nearest American port to the canal on the Pacific side. Cargoes from New York to all ports of northern Pacific points will probably be distributed there, and there cargoes for New York will be collected. Portland is going to be the great lumber port for the Asiatic trade."

OLD CHURCH TO GO.

First German Evangelical Congregation Sells to Bible Institute.

The old church at 214 and 216 West Thirty-fifth Street, just beyond Seventh Avenue, used for more than twenty-five years by the First German Evangelical congregation, has been purchased by the National Bible Institute, which maintains several missions in the city. The old church will be practically torn down, and rebuilt with an artistic façade, making a building four stories in height. The lower floor will then be occupied by the McAuley Mission, now at 52 West Twenty-ninth Street, and all of the upper floors will be used by the National Bible Institute for its offices and class rooms. On the second floor will be a large auditorium.

PERKINS ANSWERS BORAH.

He Says the Senator Misrepresents the Progressive Platform.

George W. Perkins in a letter sent to United States Senator William E. Borah yesterday answered the attack made by the Senator in his Columbus, Ohio, speech upon the Progressive Party and Mr. Perkins personally.

The platform of the National Progressive Party, said Mr. Perkins, did not stand for regulating monopoly, and not a single member of the party had ever advocated any such policy. Personally, Mr. Perkins said he was not in favor of monopoly or of regulating it, but he was in favor of Governmental regulation of large interstate industrial companies.

Regarding Senator Borah's attack upon the Harvester Trust, Mr. Perkins wrote:

"This is another instance where you are either densely ignorant of the facts or deliberately attempting to mislead the public. If you have any evidence in support of your accusation you owe it to the voters of this country to produce it. I believe that the Harvester Company is treating labor, consumers, and competitors fairly and honorably; that it has been and is expanding and not restraining trade."

Mr. Perkins accused the Senator of being inconsistent. He said the Senator was with Roosevelt in 1912 only until it was evident that the nomination had been stolen from him and accepted by Mr. Taft; that he then went into the Republican Party and straddled both parties in order to obtain his own re-election as Senator from Idaho.

SEIZE WOMAN IN STREET.

Mrs. Reich Says Assailants Stifled Her Cries and Carried Her Off.

Mrs. Bertha Reich of 738 East Sixth Street stumbled out of a doorway at 582 East Sixth Street last night and cried out a story of attack which made Patrolman Crougham tighten his grip on his club and bound up the steps of the tenement two at a time. The woman was bleeding from two scalp wounds.

In a room at the head of the first flight of stairs the patrolman found two men—Harry Glaser, a driver, and Morris Abner, an upholsterer, whom Mrs. Reich identified as two of four men who had maltreated her. The two other men had disappeared. Crougham took his prisoners to the East Fifth Street station, where he lodged charges against them.

Mrs. Reich, a widow 51 years old, who up to Thursday was employed as a domestic in the home of David Kessler, an actor, at 17 Livingston Place, Brooklyn, was walking east along Sixth Street, she said, when a man came up behind her, stuffed a handkerchief in her mouth and carried her up a flight of stairs to a room, where two other men opened the door. She saw a fourth man in the room.

She fought furiously, she said, and the men beat her over the head with a club. Then the men, she said, picked her up and kicked her down the stairs.

UNTERMYER AUTO STOLEN.

Chauffeur Finds New Limousine Gone When He Quits Friends' Home

A general alarm was sent out by the police last night notifying all precincts to look for a new six-cylinder, dark blue limousine. The auto is the property of Milton F. Untermyer of 130 West Seventy-first Street and was stolen earlier in the evening.

The loss was reported to the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street station by Charles Landsiedel of 106 West Eighty-third Street, the chauffeur. He said he had been visiting friends in the house at 1,787 First Avenue. He was in the house for a short time, he said, and when he came out the new car, valued at $3,000, was gone. He ran up and down the street and through side streets, but could not find a trace of the auto. Detectives searched everywhere in the garages and stables of the neighborhood, but without avail.

AMHERST JOB HARD TO FILL.

President Tells Alumni He Is Seeking Some One for Olde Chair.

President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst College announced at a dinner of the New York Alumni Association of that college at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night that he was searching for a new professor to add to the Faculty.

"We received a gift of $100,000 to found the George Daniel Olde Professorship in Economics and Social Institutions," President Meiklejohn said, "and when we find a man who knows enough about social institutions we will furnish him one of the best teaching opportunities I have ever seen."

"TANGO TOM" IS DEPORTED.

Capt. Mayer's Cat Is Banished for Chasing Governors Island Squirrels.

"Tango Tom," a cat noted on Governors Island, was deported from the military reservation yesterday. And when last seen, about dusk yesterday, was disappearing up South Street in the direction of the Ward Line piers, where it is believed the cat will embark on one of the Mexican-bound ships of that line. Tango Tom is deported because of the habit he had acquired of chasing the famous colony of gray squirrels that populate the shade trees of the island.

IRISH PAPERS SOLD.

Those Edited by the Mayor's Grandfather Among Them.

Complete files of "The United Irishman," "The Irish Felon," and "The Irish Tribune," three publications of which John Mitchel, grandfather of Mayor Mitchel, was editor, were bought for $65 by Mr. McGarrity of Philadelphia at the sale by the Merwin Company yesterday of Stephen J. Richardson's collection of books relating to Ireland. John Mitchel resigned as editor of The Nation and founded The United Irishman. Two of these publications were suppressed by the British Government. Mitchel was arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, and transported to the penal colony in Van Dieman's Land. He escaped from it and came to America.

"The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters," brought $90. "Notes on Irish Architecture," by Edwin, Third Earl of Dunraven, edited by Margaret Stokes, London, 1875-77, was bought by the Library of Congress for $37. G. E. Stechert & Co. gave $23 for "Examples of Bookplates from the Collections of Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King at Arms." John Rooney's "Genealogical History of Irish Families," quarto, Washington, 1895, brought $36.

C. Gerhardt & Co. gave $90 for a set of Irish Parliamentary Reports, folio, Dublin, 1768-76.

Henry O'Neill's "Illustrations of the Most Interesting of the Sculptured Crosses of Ancient Ireland," folio, London, 1857, sold for $52.

MRS. HALGREN VINDICATED.

Jury Denies Husband's Plea for Divorce on Two Charges.

Mrs. Florence Ross Halgren, who was sued for absolute divorce by Dr. Charles C. Halgren, a dentist, of 816 Seventh Avenue, Manhattan, who named two co-respondents, was vindicated by a jury before Justice Benedict in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday. The jury was out six hours. They had to decide whether Mrs. Halgren had been guilty of misconduct at the Aberdeen Hotel with a man named Jones, and with an unidentified man at 242 West Fifty-second Street, Manhattan, on specified dates. Mrs. Halgren did not wait to hear the verdict but left during the afternoon, but Dr. Halgren was in court when the jury came in. A motion made by his attorney to set aside the verdict as against the weight of evidence was denied.

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GOOD AND BAD LAWS.

Mr. WICKERSHAM'S comment upon the pending trust bills assembles many piquant examples of anti-trust legislation so much worse than the trusts that the laws were either repealed or ignored. The examples are amusing in themselves, and they are instructive in proportion as they illustrate the principles by which trusts and trust laws alike must be tested. History is prophecy as well as retrospect, and the history of the most successful trust law ever passed or conceived indicates the lines along which alone anti-trust laws of equal success can be enacted and enforced. The Sherman law is repressive of bad trusts, and harmless to good trusts, because it was drawn according to the public conscience, by which the goodness and badness of trusts must always be tested, unless more harm is to be done by the law than by evasions of the law. The point is so plain that it would be insulting to elaborate it were there not now pending a proposal to enact that reasonable restraints of trade shall be made unlawful by statute. The proposal ignores the plain notice of the Supreme Court that it will invalidate unreasonable statutes as quickly as it will invalidate unreasonable trusts, when either are brought before the final test of reason or unreason in business and legislation alike. More than ignorance of law is shown by such action. Ignorance of life is shown as well, and inability to profit by such lessons of experience as Mr. WICKERSHAM cites.

The Five Brothers bills fail when tried by the standard which makes the Sherman law so useful. It cannot be contended that the Five Brothers are in accord with the commercial conscience whose workings are reflected in sound public opinion. The case is not that of rogues condemning the law when they feel the halter draw. The case is that the halter is being drawn around the necks of citizens of the quality of the Chamber of Commerce of New York State and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It is idle to enact such laws. Either they are neglected or they are enforced with destructive effect. Statutes are not a counsel of perfection, an impracticable standard of conduct. The only laws with teeth are those which business men can obey without ruin, and which District Attorneys and juries can impose upon the wicked. As the Five Brothers stand they are a different sort of legislation. They are the sort of laws which have been enacted in mistake, and repealed in many States, as set forth in Mr. WICKERSHAM'S remarks reported in yesterday's TIMES. They are the sort of law which is neither asked nor approved by the best business judgment of the country, in President WILSON'S phrase.

Good laws put into concrete form the standards and temper of their own times. If statutes seek to enforce the morality of the next generation they are revolutionary as regards this generation. The effect of revolutionary laws is as disastrous as any other sort of revolution. Such laws do not lose their revolutionary quality by being enacted. The Sherman law itself would have been intolerably destructive if enforced in the manner of its first interpretation. The country could not have endured it any more than the court could have endured the enforcement of its interpretation. The court made a valiant attempt, but finally came down to earth and gave the country the law in a form in agreement with the intent of its makers and with the country's morality. Congress is now attempting to repeat the court's early mistake.

It cannot escape remark that Mr. WICKERSHAM is more critical of Mr. WILSON than is Mr. TAFT. The reason is not a defect in urbanity. Mr. TAFT has more than once complimented his successor, who has fairly won the compliments of multitudes more than Mr. TAFT, partly because of the sympathy between ex-Presidents—as a rule—and partly because he praises Mr. WILSON'S Administration as a whole. Mr. WICKERSHAM confines his attention to a single phase of Mr. WILSON'S policy, and he does not take a personal view of it. Mr. WICKERSHAM declares the standard by which he tests the present anti-trust policy, and the standard is that of the rule of reason.

VILLA BACKS DOWN.

Undoubtedly VILLA'S change of heart will serve to relieve the tension in our foreign relations caused by the execution in Juarez of a British subject. How the body of BENTON came to be buried in Chihuahua is a puzzle. It has not been the custom of Mexican conquerors to carry the corpses of political prisoners after execution nearly 200 miles for interment. The tomb of MAXIMILIAN was built at Queretaro, where he was shot, not in Mexico City, or at San Angel or Cuernavaca, or any other place associated with his reign as Emperor. To be sure, his body was removed to Austria, but at Austrian expense. In the ordinary course of events the body of Mr. BENTON would have been buried without much ceremony at Juarez, where the supposed court-martial was held. However, the mystery of his place of burial will doubtless be solved when the representatives of Great Britain and the United States, the physicians, and the widow of the man whose summary execution has so disturbed the equilibrium of the world, go to VILLA'S capital. It is now believed that the body will be peaceably surrendered to American custody after disinterment, which would be the natural outcome of an incident in which President WILSON thus far has been triumphant at every stage.

What has caused the change in VILLA is a matter for speculation, but the change is most gratifying, as it will serve to silence for the time being the clamor of the interventionists. An examination of BENTON'S body should serve to set at rest the suspicion that he was not killed by a firing squad, if the suspicions are unfounded, and the whole matter can then be thoroughly investigated. Meanwhile the most important question which arises is the relation of CARRANZA, who is the head of the Constitutionalist forces, to the outcome of the dispute over the Benton affair. If VILLA has taken orders from him and has abandoned his hostile attitude at the request of the chief he has not hitherto seemed to consider as a factor in the Mexican situation, there is no reason why CARRANZA should not now appear in the foreground. His retirement has helped to give the Constitutionalist cause a very bad name.

THAT NEW COURT HOUSE.

President MCANENY, at the Real Estate Board's luncheon, spoke reassuringly about the proposed new County Court House, of which mention has been made from time to time in the public prints. The Court House is to be built, it seems, though very little has yet been done to make ready for the builders' work. According to the President of the Board of Aldermen, one side of the selected site is to be shaved off and a piece added to the other side, but "the plans are not yet complete." As for Mr. GUY LOWELL'S design, which we had all been led to regard as an accepted design, we understand that it has not yet been accepted by the Judges, not the judges of architecture, who examined it and called it good, but the law Judges. As they have had the design under inspection only eleven months, probably they feel that they have not had sufficient time to come to an agreement.

Another whole year has been wasted in expensive preliminaries to the building of a house for the county courts, the need of which was a matter of public reproach more than ten years ago. The delay has been costing the city over $1,000 a day. The Pyramids of Egypt would never have been built, to become the wonder of the ages, if the Pharaohs had tolerated such methods, but if the Board of Estimate and the Court House Board, and the various other bodies interested in this matter, are not spurred on to action, the Court House may well become a wonder of the world without ever being built at all.

THE LITERACY BARRIER.

It is now reported from Washington that the Senate will take into careful consideration the objections to the literacy requirement in the Immigration bill, and that opposition to it may definitely be expressed by President WILSON. We do not know that the convictions of the President are such that he will feel called upon to exert his influence against this provision, but we are persuaded that the intelligent public opinion of the country, after the recent thorough discussion, would justify him in such a course.

At first the tendency was to accept the broad general statement that immigrants ought to know how to read, and would be better workmen and better citizens if they did. That is only partially true. There are multitudes of workmen who cannot read and can and do work honestly, faithfully, and intelligently. And we need their labor in a thousand ways. The second assertion is very different. Immigrants cannot become citizens and voters without satisfying a court of record that they are fitted for American citizenship, and ability to read can at the discretion of the court be made a condition precedent. It is not our immigration laws that are to blame for the injury to citizenship caused by unfit immigrants. It is not even the naturalization laws, which in their present shape are fairly strict. It is the incredible levity and heedlessness with which the naturalization mills have been run. For this, of course, the Judges cannot escape responsibility. They are most to blame. But much blame also attaches to the people generally. The standard of voting has been disgracefully low, and has been meekly accepted by communities without the courage and the patriotism to raise it. It is absurd to try to remedy an evil by restrictions that cannot accomplish that object while they inflict mischief in other directions.

THE FEMALE OF THE SPECIES.

The lady rioters in a Chicago strike rebel against the savage manner in which their amenities are repressed by the women policemen in that progressive town. "I thought they would give us a square deal," said one of those dragged to a dungeon, "but they are worse than the men." It is cruel enough to refuse "free speech" to those who use clubs and cannon, but surely the like refusal is unconstitutional torture in the cases of that sex whose tongues are its natural weapons. When the minion of the law is something in petticoats the denial of free speech is surely not by due process of law.

'Twas ever thus with the female of every species. Too often they carry a good thing to excess. Take for instance the ciphering done by the "swatters" in yesterday's newspapers. They tell us that a single female fly between June and September becomes—or may become—mother to a progeny expressed in twenty-two figures. That is a sum in septillions which only the ordinary schoolboy can grasp, his father certainly cannot. That number of flies is calculated to require for lodgings 900,000 cubic miles.

Far be it from us to criticise the arithmetic, or to excuse the flies. The point is the deadliness of the females of all species. Whenever the lady suffragists show that they are really in earnest, and divert their energies from arson and processions to something worth while in the above manner, more or less, the day of their enfranchisement will be near at hand. In a very few generations, votes for women could be bred, and the protest of the men would be as unavailing as the vain regrets of the ladies cast into the Chicago cells by the treachery of their own heartless sex. Here is the remedy for race suicide, and the promise of potential patriots in millions without end. When this is once realized the last jest will have been cracked about votes for women, and the terrified men will recoil from the fate their obduracy has brought upon themselves.

A NATURAL RELUCTANCE.

It seems that the proposed inquiry in the British House of Lords as to the financial transactions of Lord MURRAY and as to the alleged "sale" of peerages is checked, if not done away with, by the refusal of Opposition Lords to act on the committee. This might have been expected. Lord MURRAY has been the chief Whip for the Liberal Party, and conducted the latest elections. He handled a good deal of money, much in the fashion of our former bosses, with a loose system of accounts, and very much at his own discretion. In the course of his work he invested a large sum of the party money in securities whose value might have been affected by the action of the Government. He is alleged at the same time, and his statement concedes the substance of the allegation, to have invested money of his own in the same securities at a lower price than he paid for the party shares. And he failed to come forward to testify as to these affairs at a time when he would have been subjected to cross-examination.

All this looks, to say the least, unnice for a member of the hereditary branch of the Imperial Legislature. It is not surprising that the Opposition saw in it a chance to bring their rivals into discredit. But it is one thing to air these facts and the inferences from them in the press or even in debate, and it is another and different thing to serve on a committee to search into them. The inquiry would not be limited to the misdeeds of one party or one Peer. The strain of "letting no guilty man escape," of probing the weaknesses and faults of all parties, would be very heavy, and it would fall with greater annoyance on the old-fashioned Conservatives than upon the kind of men who get into the House of Lords after a Liberal triumph at the polls. When public sentiment is really formed and aroused the loose practices of the politicians will be corrected, but there does not seem at present to be sufficient force in the demand for a thorough cleaning.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE NATION.

Most of us have a general notion of the work done by university professors in the interest and for the advantage of the community, and are aware that this work, in extent and variety, has greatly advanced within the present generation. But few, we think, in our own city realise how far these activities have been carried by the members of Columbia University, in how many differing fields and with what rich results.

In the March number of The University Quarterly there will appear a somewhat detailed account of the services rendered by members of Columbia, teachers only included, a considerable number of those engaged in the administration of the university being omitted. The list embraces some one hundred and fifty names. In each case there are given, besides the office of the teacher in the university, the names of the societies in which he is active, the posts he may occupy in public work, national, State, or municipal, and in many cases foreign or international. These include science in its practical application as well as in investigation; geology, medicine, zoology and the numerous branches of inquiry directed to the prevention of disease; engineering, the arts, economics, various branches of sociology and of social service; the law, in all its forms, domestic and international; schools, including administration, and journalism. In some instances the members of the university are engaged in an advisory capacity, in many they are responsible administrators. In all there is a distinct recognition of the fact that their labors in preparation for and in pursuing their university activities fit them for sound special counsel and also for the effective use of their acquisitions and training. It is an immense change from the old ideal of cloistered life connected with colleges.

The change naturally has come in compliance with the imperious law of demand and supply. The country has sorely needed the varied kinds of service that can be rendered only by those specially and thoroughly educated, and the administrators of the universities have been fairly prompt to select for their Faculties men capable of learning, rendering, and teaching this kind of service. It is gratifying to know that in this advantageous development Columbia University has taken so marked a lead.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Discussion of Our Patent Laws.

Whatever rights, powers, and privileges were earned by the two brothers who, unquestionably first of living men, demonstrated the possibility of mechanical flight, should of course have been theirs, safe from all attack, as soon as they had complied with legal requirements in taking out patents on their machine. What they did get on complying with those requirements was what every inventor gets under our outrageously imperfect patent laws—a paper that permitted them to defend their invention if they could in maddeningly protracted and enormously expensive litigation against anybody who chose to infringe or copy it.

This the WRIGHTS had the money, the courage, and the persistence to do, and after years of disheartening and distracting struggle in many courts a decision has been reached sustaining their contentions—a decision which the surviving brother thinks, though he cannot be sure, is final. It is little wonder that he manifests a sense of bitter grievance in telling of his experience—not strange that in his indignation and resentment he ascribes his brother's death to the load of worry and responsibility carried so long—natural that he now purposes strictly to enforce his rights against all rival aviators and thus to recover such of his losses as he can.

But in his case, as always, justice deferred is justice denied. Whatever his future gains in the much-abbreviated term during which his fundamental patents run, he will never get back what he could have earned by exploiting the eager interest that was taken in aviation when it was a new and amazing thing. That interest can now be revived only by the most extraordinary achievements in or through the air. Flying that formerly attracted huge crowds of paying spectators now gathers only a pitiful handful to calmly watch what has come to be a matter of course.

Our patent laws are in desperate need of revision. They now invite the stealing of any invention worth the taking, and so often is the invitation taken that the United States is fast losing, if it has not already lost, the proud position it once had as the world's leader in improving on the methods and devices of the past.

Inveterate Evils Assailed.

Commissioner DAVIS'S investigation of conditions in the Tombs was made with the quiet efficiency that was to be expected from her admirable record in administering a public institution. She had trusted representatives committed to the prison as misdemeanants, the object of their presence there being known only to herself and a few other high officials who would guard the secret. There was no other way to gather the evidence, and though the way, like all espionage, was distasteful, the end justified the means.

Fortunately for the reputation of the city, the Tombs seems to be free from the brutalities and cruelties so apt to exist in such places, but the systematic making of illicit gains out of the necessities and vices—especially the vices—of the prisoners was found to be flourishing in all its ancient vigor, and as always the selling of favors to the prisoners with money involved the infliction of contrasting hardships on those who could not satisfy the expectations of the attendants.

This plan is as old as prisons are, and in attacking it Commissioner DAVIS will test her strength, ability, and courage against an evil so inveterate that many a well-intentioned man in her position has considered its abolition hopeless. But an abuse, of course, is the greater, not the less, for being old, and its age is really the worst of excuses for letting it alone.

Having informed herself accurately of the situation with which she had to deal in the Tombs, Commissioner DAVIS has prepared herself as well as may be for remedying it. That she will soon or completely stop bribery in this, or any other prison is not to be expected, but the rules she has drawn, or caused to be drawn and accepted for enforcement, seem calculated to minimise the evil, to put prisoners with and without money somewhere near on a level, and to make far more difficult than before the traffic in narcotic drugs, which does more than any other one thing, perhaps, toward turning occasional offenders into habitual criminals and depriving the latter of their last chance to reform. At least the new regulations are simple and reasonable. Some of those revoked were obviously designed in private, not public, interest, and to make venal favoritism profitable. Certainly the changes are a promising beginning.

Anyhow, "Honor" is Safe.

German defenders of dueling, from the Kaiser down through the whole military hierarchy of the Empire and beyond it, are likely to have some difficulty in explaining the merits of the practice as illustrated in the fatal encounter reported in yesterday's cable dispatches.

It seems that Lieut. HAAGS, stationed at Metz, discovered that a brother officer, Lieut. von VALENTE, had been engaged in what is described as a "flirtation" with his—Lieut. HAAGS'S—wife. The offended husband submitted his grievance to a military court of honor and that body decided that the one possible solution of the problem thus created was for the two men, standing fifteen feet apart, to fire at each other with pistols until one or the other was dead.

The decision was accepted, the two young men went out into the woods with their seconds and other approved attendants, and in all formality began the shooting. The husband was killed. The disturber of his domestic peace—and from the unusual rigor of the terms prescribed it might fairly be assumed that the disturbance was grave—escaped without a scratch.

This result does not seem reasonable or relevant to the circumstances of the quarrel. If it proved anything beyond the probability that Lieut. von VALENTE was the better shot, the demonstration apparently was that his conduct in the matter of the wife was commendable. The whole theory of dueling is, or at least was, when it had a theory, that the victor had right on his side, the vanquished wrong. In the case under consideration the accuracy of that assumption is hard to accept. Still, a sufficiently determined defender of dueling might say that the outcome revealed the falsity of Lieut. HAAGS'S charges and vindicated the virtue of both his wife and his friend.

That is at least an interesting interpretation of the episode, and it has the merit of making everything comfortable for all concerned except Lieut. HAAGS, and he won't mind, now.

DUTCH MASTERS ON VIEW.

Paintings by Hals and Rembrandt at Scott & Fowles Galleries.

The loan exhibition of Dutch masters of the seventeenth century at the Scott & Fowles Galleries brings together a company of aristocrats. The pictures not only are great in comparison with the works of other painters, but great in comparison with other works by these painters. They belong to those good moments when a man works at his best, the pigment obeys his brush, he sees clearly and works with spirit—the good moments that cannot be called at will by the Rembrandts or Shakespeares or Homers of the world.

Certainly Frans Hals was in a royal mood when he painted this "Dutch Family." The painting is not loose in texture, as in the case of the "Fisher Girl," but close in contour and firm in substance. The whole family—father and mother and children—are smiling, and, curiously enough, the smile is the kind that painters to-day think must be represented by the sketchiest brushwork, lest its evanescence be stiffened into a grinning permanence. Hals has used a precisely opposite method. No one could paint more casually than he, but this is not one of his casual pictures. It is carefully and completely wrought, yet the smile that flickers about the mouth of the woman and stretches wide the lips of the children is no more fixed than the sunshine on a wave's crest. You know perfectly that it will be gone with the passing thought that evoked it. And how much character is in those merry faces!

Next to it hangs the head of an old woman by Rembrandt, and here again we are treated to art that rises above the clash and struggle of opposing fashions and asserts its victory over the ages. The splendor of that old head, the features invaded by age, but yielding nothing in spirit, makes an unforgettable impression. Out of the commonest human material the painter has made his psychological drama, and his technique is that of his riper years, full of movement and color, direct, vigorous strokes of the brush loaded with thick pigment, the energy and gusto of matured power, great naturalness, and yet a certain stateliness that lies in the superb quality of the workmanship and that always exists wherever the quality of art is high, however humble the subject or brusque the manner.

In strong contrast to the old woman is the lovely child holding out a medal on a chain, which will be remembered as coming from the Hoe collection. First cousin to the little girl in the Duiwich Gallery, this model is one of the few who could compete with Saskia in feminine charm, and Rembrandt has painted her with full appreciation of her tender, unformed beauty that makes her, in spite of her wholesome, ruddy features, indescribably touching as youth is touching. The "Philemon and Baucis" from the Yerkes collection is another familiar picture, but it seems to be in very much better condition than when it was shown at the sale. Either that or the light is much more favorable. Silver and gold lights play wonderfully through the shadow of the rustic dwelling, and the rich ornaments worn by Jupiter are made to play a part in the color scheme with a skill that seems sheer magic even to a sophisticated vision. The other Rembrandt is the "Jewish Student," in which the "pale cast of thought" is delicately realized, a painting that belongs to a period ten or twelve years before the death of the artist, when melancholy and reflective, he embodied this mood in the most important of his works. The beautiful early portrait of "A Young Man Rising from His Chair" is catalogued for the exhibition, but had not yet arrived at the time of the preliminary view.

The examples of Frans Hals in addition to the family group are "The Fisher Girl," which came from the collection of John Lambert in England in 1910, and is one of the freest and most spirited canvases of all that are placed to his credit; the great portrait of Michaels de Waal, and those of a young man holding his hat to his side and of a young Dutch woman, both originally in the Malahide collection in Ireland. There are also examples of Hobbema, Ruisdael, Cuyp, and Maes and Steen; but the group is not one to be dismissed with a single visit.

BECKER CASE AND THE RECALL

What Would Happen if the Court of Appeals Were Exposed to a Vote?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be an interesting study from a psychological point of view to ascertain how the electorate would act if the recall of Judges were now the law of New York.

Would they recall the Court of Appeals? Would they recall the majority of that court? Would they recall either of the Judges who wrote the opinions for the majority? Would they recall the minority? Would they recall the trial Judge? Would they recall the decision?

Get your poll ready for the straw vote.

BULL MOOSE.

New York, Feb. 27, 1914.

A Job for Lieut. Becker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why wait further upon Col. Goethals to solve our police problem with such an able exponent of police affairs as Lieut. Becker immediately available?

J. W. E.

New York, Feb. 25, 1914.

PRESIDENT PRAISED BY HIS PREDECESSOR

A Warm Tribute to Mr. Wilson's Personality from the Pen of Ex-President Taft.

RENOMINATION PREDICTED

Mr. Taft Thinks Success Will Make the Baltimore One-Term Plank as if It Had Not Been Written.

"It is a real satisfaction to one who knows the atmosphere of Washington to note the success of a strong character in the White House in dealing with the situation and improving the opportunity it offers," is the tribute ex-President Taft pays to President Wilson in his article on "Personal Aspects of the Presidency," appearing in the current number of The Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia. The circumstances of a party restored to power after fifteen years and Mr. Wilson's dominant personality, in Mr. Taft's opinion, have served to unite the Democratic Party in a way that assures the effectuating of its policies. If to fulfill its pledges is all that is needed to extend the power of the party Mr. Taft thinks the success of President Wilson's Administration "will make the one-term plank as if it had not been written." He says:

Never before, in its recent history certainly, has the Democratic Party exercised such self-control. It is due to the circumstances and to Mr. Wilson's masterful personality and attitude. First, he knows what he wishes, and, second, he is determined to get it, and his party associates are convinced of both facts. Of course criticism, threats of insurgency, and profanity under the breath are present in the Democratic lobbies, and prophets are not few who predict that the break is coming soon. But I think not.

The people, or at least the rank and file of his party, sympathize with the President. They are pleased with his success in putting his measures through. The members of the opposite party may, and generally do, disapprove his economic and financial policies, but they do not ask or welcome obstruction to them. It is a real satisfaction to one who knows the atmosphere of Washington to note the success of a strong character in the White House in dealing with the situation and improving the opportunity it offers.

As the Administration wears on, as the patronage is largely distributed, as the wounds increase that are inevitably inflicted by decisions that cannot be avoided, the factional opposition in the party will increase, and tend to show itself in the open. But if the policies of the Administration embodied in the statutes do not quickly prove to be injurious to the country, I cannot think insurgency will amount to anything substantial. The party is proud of itself in its wise course, and it will not depart much from it until the country at the polls shall indicate disapproval of what has been done.

I feel as if I could view the matter from a judicial standpoint. I rejoice in the existence of a situation in which the party in power is fulfilling its promises made in the platform, and is doing so by following the guidance of the head of the party, who is charged by the people with the party's responsibility.

In saying all this I am not intending to express approval of what is being done on its merits. But I hope I am enough of a sincere believer in our representative system of popular government to acquiesce in the judgment of the people expressed in a national election, and to wish to see that judgment faithfully carried into law and executive action. Upon the result the parties will doubtless go to the country and discuss the wisdom of the policies promised and executed, and invite a consideration of them in the light of the event.

In the meantime a fair opponent of the Administration will be glad to have the dominant party act as a unit, do the things pledged, and be responsible for them. That is clean cut. That is sportsmanlike.

President Wilson can have no motive different from that which would naturally actuate the party as a whole. He wishes to benefit the country by effectuating the party policies, and he hopes thereby to enable the party to retain its power. Does the party wish to do other than this? Of course not.

On the one-term sentiment imbedded in the Baltimore platform ex-President Taft comments as follows:

It is true that something is said in the Democratic platform in favor of only one term for the incumbent of the Presidency. That ought to be construed to be a declaration in favor of a constitutional amendment imposing such a limitation, in which the term might be lengthened to six or eight years. Four years is generally not long enough to enable an Executive to work out satisfactorily all his national policies. But if the declaration was intended to limit Mr. Wilson, we may be sure that the success of his legislation will make the one-term plank as if it had not been written; whereas if his measures prove injurious to the country and are failures, then the deluge will come to bury the whole platform, the President and the present Democratic majorities in defeat.

President Wilson's personal addresses to Congress are favorably regarded by his predecessor. Mr. Taft says:

President Wilson has inaugurated the practice of delivering his important Congressional messages in person. I think this is an excellent innovation or, rather, restoration of an early custom. Jefferson refused to continue it. It has the great advantage of emphasizing the importance of the subject-matter of the measure the President presses, and of focusing the eyes of the people on it in such a way as to stir Congress up to the wisdom of considering it. But a Republican President could hardly have brought the custom back to life. We can amuse ourselves by imagining the torrent of oratory and denunciation that would have followed any such action by an Executive to whom the professed disciple of Jefferson in Congress did not owe party allegiance. The swell spectre of monarchy would have stalked before a startled people, and it is doubtful how many of their elected representatives would have listened to "these speeches from the throne."

LUCK.

That which we humans know as Fate
Is but the outcome of some unknown cause;
Ill luck and good for certain people wait—
Ofttimes to follow without break or pause.

Men struggle, strive—do all that man can do,
Yet fate is sullen—shows them no bright face;
A fair, good luck no act of theirs can woo;
The noblest efforts oft bring dire disgrace.

Who has not seen unworthy humankind
Endowed with comfort, affluence, and might?
Some creature, vicious both in flesh and mind,
Encompassed ever with content's delight.

No faith in luck, fate, fortune, destiny!
Then why such wealth, such ease for worthlessness?
Some unknown cause for one makes misery
And for another earns the world's caress!

LURANA SHELDON.

DENIAL BY ANDREW D. WHITE

Ambassador Did Not Suggest Sending German Squadron to Manila.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks to THE NEW YORK TIMES, I have this day seen, for the first time, a cutting from The New York Sun of Feb. 21, 1914, the same claiming to be a letter from Mr. F. Cunliffe-Owen, entitled "Dewey and von Diederichs." In this letter it is stated that, during our late war with Spain, in a discussion at the Foreign Office in the Wilhelmstrasse, in Berlin, I "am said to have intimated" that "since the United States had no intention of holding the Philippines, the possession of colonial dependencies being contrary to our traditional policy, it would be well if the German fleet were to be on the scene to assume control of the islands so as to prevent the destruction of foreign life and property at the hands of the natives after the overthrow of Spanish domination."

And also the following: "It was in response to this invitation of Ambassador Andrew White that Admiral von Diederichs appeared upon the scene with his squadron."

Allow me to say, in answer to your question, that the statements and conduct above attributed to me are simply "figments of the imagination," and that all the elaborate theory based upon them, in the article referred to, is without foundation in fact.

ANDREW D. WHITE.

WORKERS GAIN $7,700,000.

Garment Makers Get Statistics of Results of Protocol.

N. I. Stone, the Government statistician who was brought to this city from Washington to make a complete examination of the earnings of operators and the classification of garments in the dress and waist industry, made his report last night to members of bodies affected by the so-called protocol at the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The protocol was adopted in January, 1913.

In 1913, the year before the adoption of the protocol, $9,300,000 wages were paid in the industry. In 1913 more than $17,000,000 wages were paid under the protocol. The market value of the dresses and waists produced for these wages, Mr. Stone said, amounted to about $100,000,000. Eighty-four per cent. of the employes in the industry, he said, were women. During the busy season of 1913 he said that about 30,000 persons were employed in the industry as against 20,500 in the busiest weeks of 1912. Mr. Stone reported that conditions among the pieceworkers had improved under the protocol. The agreement, he said, had also reduced the weekly hours of work from fifty-four and fifty-two and a half to fifty hours. One result of the protocol prohibition on sub-contracting had been to cut down sub-contracting even in shops outside the protocol.

BRUERE ASKS SUGGESTIONS.

City Pension Committee Seeks Ideas from Municipal Employes.

City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who is a member of the Mayor's Pension Committee, which is trying to work out a system of city pensions, said yesterday that if the employes of the various city departments would send him suggestions or recommendations the Committee would feel grateful.

"If the employes of the different city departments affected by this pension plan," said he, "would send in suggestions or recommendations, we could then get a better idea of just what they think of the matter. We want to get every point of view on the subject as it is all important that no mistake be made in adopting a pension system.

"The Committee will hold a meeting on March 2 for the Police Department and another on March 4 for the Fire Department. If the members of these two departments would send us suggestions before the hearing, we would be able to do more when the hearing is called."

DR. JOWETT UNDECIDED.

Declines to Say Whether He Will Accept Call to London.

The Rev. Dr. John Henry Jowett, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, declined yesterday to say whether he would accept a call to the Union Chapel, a Congregational Church, at Islington, in the northeast end of London. Dr. Jowett came to America from a similarly situated chapel, also Congregational, in Carr's Lane, Birmingham.

The Rev. J. M. Palmer, assistant at the Fifth Avenue Church, and the Rev. J. F. Forbes, clerk of the Presbytery, said yesterday they believed Dr. Jowett would decline the call. He had expressed himself as feeling a strong affection for New York and his work here. He will sail about April 1 for a trip through the Mediterranean, and will spend three months in the Holy Land. Mrs. John S. Kennedy will be a member of his party.

It was said yesterday that the danger of the Fifth Avenue Church's losing Dr. Jowett was not past, since he was probably postponing his decision until he reached England.

CITY TAX RATE LOWER.

Every County Will Enjoy a Reduction, the Controller Reports.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday that the tax rate for 1914 would be lower in every county in the city than it was in 1913. The reduction is greater in Queens than in any other county, and it is the least in Brooklyn. The unofficial rate for each county, as given out by the Controller, together with last year's rate, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.
New York County	1.81	1.78
Bronx County	1.81	1.77
Kings County	1.85	1.84
Queens County	1.[illegible]	1.80
Richmond County	1.92	1.90

The tax rolls and the annual budget will be taken up by the Aldermen at a special meeting on Monday, and the board will then officially fix the rate. The rate does not wholly determine the amount of taxes to be paid on property, for the assessed valuations must be figured in. May 1 is the date for the payment of the first semi-annual installment.

TELLS OF CITY'S MORALS.

F. H. Whitin Lectures Before the Crittenton Mission.

A large audience, consisting mostly of women, gathered in the assembly rooms of the Woman's Municipal League, at 46 East Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon for the first of a series of Lenten lectures, under the auspices of the National Florence Crittenton Mission. Frederick H. Whitin, Secretary of the Committee of Fourteen, spoke on the "Actual Moral Conditions in New York City."

To bring about better permanent conditions, he said, there must be higher standards. In speaking of the "drugged needle" stories, he asserted, that not one had been found to have a foundation in fact. The next lecture, on Friday, March 6, at the same place, will be by James Bronson Reynolds, President of the National Vigilance Committee, who will speak on "Law and Law Enforcement."

P. R. R. Takes Off More Trains.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 27.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that eleven local passenger trains are to be withdrawn from service on March 1. Two limited trains between Pittsburgh and Chicago are also to be taken off. This retrenchment follows changes in the Pennsylvania Railroad schedule.

FOOD TRADES CONFER ON UNIFORM LAWS

Representatives of 70 Organizations Start Campaign for Universal Standards.

FEAR STATE LEGISLATION

Congress Should Enact a Law Giving a Fixed Standard for All the States, Drake Asserts.

The National Food Trades Conference, consisting of representatives of more than seventy organizations interested in the manufacture, distribution, consumption, and regulation of food products, met at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday to inaugurate a nation-wide campaign for the enactment of uniform laws governing the manufacture and distribution of food products throughout the States.

The conference was called at the instance of the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association, an organization comprising leading food manufacturers and distributors of the country. Louis Runkel of Runkel Brothers, President of the association, was Chairman of the conference. Representatives of these organizations were present: The Millers' National Federation, the Mince Meat Association, the National Macaroni Association, the Welch Grape Juice Company, the United States Brewers' Association, the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association, the Wholesale Grocers' Association, the National Civic Federation, the Retailers' Association of Texas, the National Roasters' Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the New York Retailers' Association, the Franco-American Soup Company, the Housewives' League, the New-York Federation of Women's Clubs, the German Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Associated Clubs of Domestic Science.

The delegates to the conference were welcomed by Dr. S. S. Goldwater, the Health Commissioner of this city, on behalf of Mayor Mitchel. Dr. Goldwater said that he was in sympathy with the conference, and he suggested that the pure food law proposed for New York city might well be adopted throughout the country.

"I have already taken the first steps to bring about just such results as you are aiming at," he said, "through the institution of an advisory council in the Board of Health. The council is to consist of representatives of organizations that are familiar with the latest scientific data; representatives familiar with the economic side of the food question, from the point of view of the consumer, and representatives of manufacturers and producers."

Mr. Runkel said that 99 per cent. of the manufacturers of food products were honest in intention, and that the rest could be made to be so through the co-operation of the organizations represented at the conference.

George L. Flanders, counsel for the State Department of Agriculture and President of the National Dairy Union, described the obstacles in the way of uniform food laws, the laws of the States, and the different interpretations of similar laws in the States. He said it would be necessary to get the State Legislatures to pass laws as nearly alike as possible, and then to put their enforcement in the hands of bodies constituted alike and with similar aims. Thereafter, executives should not be discouraged from injecting into the law their own notions of what the law should be.

The conference adopted a series of resolutions proposed by the Wholesale Grocers' Association, through its counsel, Charles Wesley Dunn, urging a campaign for uniform food laws throughout the country as the best method of insuring a pure food supply and pledging the conference's support to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture in any changes to make the existing food laws more effective. One resolution proposed the establishment of a Federal commission to study and report on the various food laws of European countries and their administration. The conference directed also that its Committee on Legislation should give careful study to the proposal that the Federal food and drug law should be amended so as to establish food standards.

There was some difference of opinion as to whether the conference should endorse the demand made by the Federal and State Food and Drug Control officials and other organizations to the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture for an elimination of the present label, "Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906," on the ground that such a label was commonly understood by the consumers to mean that the purity of the food so labeled was guaranteed by the Government.

Mr. Runkel asserted that not only the public so misunderstood it, for the most part, but that many of the manufacturers, for commercial reasons, did. Charles D. Hirst, chairman of the Committee on Foods of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, said she had found that this misconception of the label prevailed among most women. William Beverly Winslow, of Winslow and McGuire Company, on the other hand, maintained that it was not incumbent upon the manufacturers "to supply brains" to consumers and that the manufacturers had a right to use the label.

A resolution was passed finally voicing the desire of the conference to profit by nothing that might seem to be a deceptive use of terms, and to appoint a committee to co-operate with the Federal and State Food and Drug Control officials to the end that the purpose of the existing Food and Drug Law might be fulfilled fairly and completely.

In the afternoon, Frederick R. Drake, of the Committee on Pure Food Legislation of the Female Federated Association, discussed the establishment of food standards. The enactment of detailed food standards in forty-eight States, he asserted, would put an enormous hardship on the manufacturers, since they could scarcely satisfy all of the many standards of the States as to quantity and quality.

"Uniformity in State food legislation will rapidly give way to the widest possible diversity," he said, "if the National Federal Food Law is replaced by State laws. Congress should enact food standards into law that would be just to manufac

'INNESS' TAKEN OUT OF GRISCOM SALE

Artist's Son Gives His Opinion That "Golden Autumn" Is Not His Father's Work.

72 PICTURES FOR $229,055

A Courbet Brings $10,200 After Museum Bids $10,000—Harpignies Landscape, $7,100.

The sale of the collection of paintings of the late Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia by the American Art Association was concluded at the Hotel Plaza last evening, bringing returns of $98,560 for the evening and for the sale $229,055. The returns were very considerably reduced by the withdrawal last evening of a large picture attributed to George Inness, and which had always been considered by the members of the Griscom family to be an unusually fine example of the work of the artist. This picture, "Golden Autumn," was withdrawn by Mr. Kirby when it was reached in the order of the catalogue with the following statement:

"This painting, No. 51 on the catalogue of the Griscom collection, was acquired in 1894, and has since that time held a prominent place in the Griscom collection. Through the death of Mr. Griscom and the absence of any record of its purchase, it is not possible to locate the seller of the painting.

"It has held a prominent place in the Griscom collection, and not until after it had been placed on public exhibition in our galleries was there a doubt expressed as to the authenticity of the picture, and like all doubts expressed regarding every painting by my father, it will, by the consent of the owner, be withdrawn from sale and returned to the owner for further investigation and action."

At the close of Mr. Kirby's statement there was an applause for the honesty of both the family of Mr. Griscom and the association in their efforts to protect the might-be purchasers.

The last picture on the selling list brought the highest price last evening—a beautiful Gustave Courbet, "Les Paysans de Flagey Revenant de la Foire," $10,200. This picture was purchased by Durand-Ruel, and will, it is understood, go back to Paris. It was bought from Durand-Ruel in 1899. It is another example of foreign pictures of note being returned to their native country when a sale in this country makes it possible. One of the competitors for the picture in the Metropolitan Art Museum of this city, which competed up to the $10,000 mark.

The picture is an attractive one, showing peasants returning from a country fair, two men horseback are driving before them long-horned cattle. Another animal is behind with the women, one of whom carries a basket on her head. At one side, coming into the foreground of the picture, is another man carrying a plump, plaid-covered umbrella, and a load of things on his back, and with a pig on a long rope, one end of which is tied around the animal's leg. It is a late afternoon scene.

Harpignies's "Landscape—South of France," brought one of the high prices of the evening, going to Seaman, agent, for $7,100; a strong picture by Jules Breton, "The Gleaner," went to H. H. Walbridge for $4,000, and Daubigny's "Hauling the Net," which started at $2,000, went to Ellis, agent, for $4,700.

The second highest price of the evening was for a typical Corot, Voisinlieu —Un Ruisseau les Arbres," which, starting at the unusually low price for an important Corot, $1,000, went to Ellis for $9,100. Another Corot, one of his unusual figure pictures, "Mère Protégeant son Enfant," a charming scene, went to Schulte at Steinmeyer for $5,100. An attractive Casin, "The Windmill," went to ex-Senator W. A. Clark for $4,800.

Following is a full list of the pictures sold with the names of artists, purchasers, where given, and prices:

Retrievers (panel)—De Penne; George H. Fearon	$210
A Girl's Head—Henner; Seaman, agent	850
The Schoolmaster (panel)—Fortuny; Seymour Rossdale	200
Soldier at a Well (panel) Clays—Berne-Bellecour; G. Ellis, agent	425
Calme dans la Mouse, en Hollande (panel)—Clays; Seaman, agent	2,500
Still Life, Fish—Vollon—Seymour Rossdale	400
Kanchinjinga, Pandim, and Other Mountains in the Clouds, India— Verestchagin; Bernet, agent	600
The Windmill—Casin; ex-Senator W. A. Clark	4,800
Head of a Young Man (panel)—Roybet; Frederick Lewisohn	600
Breton Interior (pastel)—Lhermitte; Williams	725
Still Life, Fruit—Madeleine Lemaire; R. Austin	175
The Cliffs at Etretat—Louis Eugene Boudin; Seaman, agent	950
Le Simoun—Fromentin; Williams	1,125
Rue des Tribunaux—Fritz Thaulow; R. Austin	625
Landscape, South of France—Harpignies; Seaman, agent	7,100
The Mill Stream—Fritz Thaulow; J. S. Bennett	2,800
View of a City—Georges Michel; A. Fraser, The Hague	725
Effet de Niege a Giverny—Claude Monet; Durand Ruel	2,200
The Sisters, (Pastel.)—Mary Cassatt; Durand Ruel	700
The Gleaner—Jules Breton; J. H. Walbridge	4,600
Best Buildings in the Orient—Decamps; Mori	150
Invocation to Love—Diaz; J. S. Bennett	1,125
Hauling the Net, (Panel.)—Daubigny; Geo. Ellis, agent	4,700
In the Sheepcote—Charles Jacque; Knoedler & Co.	1,700
Mere Protegeant son Enfant—Corot; Bohler & Steinmeyer	5,100
The Harvest Field—Rousseau; Knoedler & Co.	5,150
Voisinlieu—Un Ruisseau sous les Arbres —Corot; Ellis agent	9,100
The Willow Bank—Jules Dupre; J. S. Bennett	6,300
L'Abreuvoir—Troyon; A. Preyer, The Hague	1,725
Return to the Farm—Troyon; Rosenbach Company, Philadelphia	4,000
Ship in the Desert—Fromentin; Seaman, agent	3,200
Bay of Naples—Harpignies; Jacob Ruppert, Jr.	4,100
Venise—Diaz; Bernet, agent	4,900
Sundown—Peter Graham; Knoedler	2,650
La Cour de Henri III., Reunion dans un Parc—Monticelli; Cottier & Co.	3,950
Les Paysans de Flagey Revenant de la Foire—Gustave Courbet; Durand Ruel	10,200

It is not unusual for a picture upon which some doubt has been cast to be withdrawn from a sale. This happened two years ago at the Scherman sale, held by the American Art Association, when, as it happened, another Inness was withdrawn for the same reason. The picture had been greatly admired and well spoken of by many of the critics.

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BRENTANO'S
5th Ave and 27th St. New York.

CH'IEN-LUNG VASES, $2,600.

Highest Price at Sale of Carvalho Porcelains—Total $64,785.

The fourth day's sale of the Chinese porcelains of the Carvalho collection at the American Art Galleries brought less than the third as a whole, $17,784, bringing the total up to $64,785. A pair of three-color vases brought the highest price of the afternoon, going to Charles Field for $2,600. These were tall oviform vases, (Ch'ien-lung,) 21 inches high, with the original mandarin covers, white porcelain, decorated under the glaze in two tones of blue and white, and with a fierce five-toed dragon in rouge-de-guivre nearly encircling each vase. H. H. Rogers gave the second highest price of the afternoon, $2,100, for a pair of ovoidal jars, (Ming,) with original mandarin covers, decorated in over-and-under glaze and enamel painting, women and children in a garden in blue, red, yellow, and aubergine, and boys, pines, and rocks on the covers.

A pair of inverted pear-shaped jars, with original hat-shaped covers, (Yung Cheng,) went to a London dealer, Gorer, for $640. These had a monochrome overglaze painting, the white reserves done in enamel colors, peony and plum branches, and flying insects. An 18-inch cylindrical club-shaped vase, famille verte, the decoration showing a dozen gayly attired young women on galloping horses with admiring mandarins looking on from a balcony, went to Yamanaka Company for $725. Lorens, agent, paid $600 for a beautiful early Ming celadon tripod jar, the teakwood cover carved with interesting designs in relief, and with a vermilion laquer knob. The other colossal celadon jar, inverted pear shape, the carved and pierced teakwood cover with a malachite handle in shape of the sacred fungus, went to the same buyer for $260.

Mrs. Orme Wilson paid $500 for an 18-inch beaker-shaped vase, (Yung Cheng,) decorated with brilliant enamel colors on a cream white ground. The design showed gorgeously magnificent figures in brilliant robes, horseback, sometimes in the nature of a tournament, the Chinese umpire a standing sage. S. S. Laird paid $410 for a tall famille verte vase with original mandarin cover, (K'ang-hsi,) with landscapes in panels. A famille verte club-shaped vase went to Bernet, agent, for $525. It was decorated with a mountainous seaside landscape, pine tree foliage, a tall pagoda, and figures on the shore and in boats.

Single color porcelains will be offered in to-day's sale.

MRS. VANDER POEL HOSTESS.

Gives Dance at Her Parents' Home for Miss Margaret Billings.

Mrs. William Halsey Vander Poel gave a small dance last night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. G. Billings, at Fort Washington, for her cousin, Miss Margaret Billings of Chicago, who is her guest. The guests met at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Vander Poel, 830 Park Avenue, and were taken in motors to the Billings' house at 190th Street, where they danced and a buffet supper was served.

The guests included besides Miss Billings, the Misses Mildred Harbeck, Margaret French, Ella and Constance McCall, Mrs. William Manning, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Stearns, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Victor Onativia, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Roger Minton, Mr. and Mrs. George Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oakley Vanderpool, Mr. and Mrs. Franklyn L. Hutton, Dr. Charles Lock and Mrs. Lock, Lee Gwynne, Theodore Crane, Charles West, Thomas Easton, Malcolm Hunter, Theron G. Strong, Leavitt J. Hunt, George Washington, and Douglas Green.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The class that sews for the Madonna Day Nursery met yesterday at the residence of Miss Leary, 1,032 Fifth Avenue. There was an address by Father Francis McCarthy.

Miss Catherine L. Hamersley is sailing to-day for Bermuda, to remain there three weeks. Mrs. Robert C. Moffat, who is also sailing, will open her bungalow there for six weeks.

Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran will entertain at the Ritz-Carlton this evening with a large dinner.

Mrs. J Todhunter Thompson of 10 East Seventy-eighth Street will entertain at dinner this evening.

Dr. David Magie and Mrs. Magie of Princeton, N. J., are on an extensive trip through the South, and will visit Charleston, Palm Beach, and Havana.

Mrs. William F. McCombs gave a luncheon yesterday at the Vanderbilt. Mrs. E. H. Gary and Mrs. Lewis Nixon were among her guests.

A supper dance of the Tin de Semaine Club will be held to-night on the roof of the Astor. The club, which has a list of fashionable patronesses, will meet twice a week during Lent, on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Mrs. von Juch Wellman will give a luncheon for Mme. Gadski on Tuesday, March 3, at her home, 103 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion McMillin of 320 Riverside Drive are giving a dance at Sherry's on April 14.

A post-Lenten meeting of the Tuesday evening dances at Sherry's will be held on April 14. The last of the Winter series took place on Feb. 11.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond McCune entertained at dinner last night at the Vanderbilt in honor of Signor Roberto Leguia, Vice President of Peru, who is sailing to-day for South America. The regular 'queue' of boxes occupied for the performance at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

Mrs. William R. Hearst of 127 Riverside Drive is to give a theatre party to-night, to be followed by a supper and dance at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Gunther Gardner, who have been spending two months in this city, are booked to sail for Copenhagen on March 3 on the Frederik VIII. Mr. Gardner has been appointed to the post of British Vice Consul in Denmark.

Mrs. Leeds Rents a Duke's House.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Mrs. W. B. Leeds of New York has taken the Duke of Norfolk's house in St. James's Place for the season.

Miss Helen L. Appleton Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Ross Appleton of 146 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Lincoln Appleton, to Charles A. Read, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Read of Boston and Manchester-by-the-Sea. Miss Appleton's father is President of the Security Bank of New York, Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Gives Tea for Cyril Maude.

Miss Louise Le Salle gave a tea yesterday afternoon at her studio, 201 West Fifty-fourth Street, for Cyril Maude and Miss Maude. Among those present were Mrs. James S. Soley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Connfelt, Mrs. E. N. Breitung, Miss Breitung, Miss Georgiana Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hay, Miss Constance Curtis, Victor Hecht, and F. S. Church.

Benefit for Wellesley College Fund.

A performance for the benefit of Wellesley College will be given at the Shubert Theatre next Monday night. The proceeds will be used to augment an endowment fund of $1,000,000. Since the Rockefeller Foundation has voted $300,000 toward this fund, on condition that the money be used entirely for endowment, nearly one-half of the sum has been raised. The Chairman in charge of the benefit to see Percy Mackaye's play "A Thousand Years Ago," in Mrs. Helen Hale Hodge. The theatre has been sold out for the occasion.

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Beauty, simplicity and quality are all combined in our new pattern, the Cromwell, here illustrated.
1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"
is the heaviest grade of silver plate and the most durable.
Sold by Leading Dealers

THACKERAY MS. IS SOLD FOR $23,000

Record Price Paid for "The Rose and the Ring" at Lambert Dispersal.

$142,636 GRAND TOTAL

"The Adventures of Philip" Brings $12,100—$1,150 for Fine First Edition of "Vanity Fair."

The sale of the late Major William H. Lambert's remarkable collection of Thackerayana was ended yesterday at the Anderson Auction Company's rooms with two sessions, at which extraordinary prices were paid for several of the famous novelist's manuscripts.

The manuscript of "The Rose and the Ring" brought $23,000, by far the highest amount ever realized in America for an item of this kind, and the manuscript of "The Adventures of Philip" came next to it with $12,100.

The total for the afternoon session was $46,894 and for the evening $21,711. The grand total for the six sessions was $142,636.

George D. Smith was the lucky bidder at the afternoon session for "The Rose and the Ring; or, the History of Prince Giglio and Prince Bulbo," the delightful fairy tale that Thackeray wrote at Rome in the Winter of 1853, to please little Pen Browning, the son of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the children in the neighborhood, and especially one little girl, who was sick with fever, to whom the text was read and the pictures were shown each day as they were finished.

The story was not conceived with the idea of publication, nor with the thought of monetary gain. The book was finished and published in England the following Christmas. The original manuscript did not go to the printers, but it was copied by Thackeray's daughter, Anne. He altered it for the press, and the original manuscript, therefore, varies from the printed version. It is on ninety pages of an oblong shape, mounted on a heavy drawing paper. The original drawings are much more delicate and charming than the wood blocks, and there are some which are not in the published book.

In Beautiful Binding.

The manuscript was beautifully bound by Sir Theodore Martin, a friend of the Thackeray family. It was in the Victorian Exhibition of 1894. It remained in the possession of Thackeray's daughters until Lady Ritchie sold it to Major Lambert. It is said that he gave her $12,375 for it.

The bidding for this prize was spirited. The first call was $10,000. It then went quickly up to $20,000 at bounds of $500 to $1,000. Among the competitors were E. D. Brooks of Minneapolis, Charles Sessler of Philadelphia, Dodd & Livingston, Lathrop C. Harper, James F. Drake, Walter M. Hill of Chicago, and Ernest Dressel North. It was rumored that both J. P. Morgan and Henry E. Huntington, who bought the $50,000 Gutenberg Bible in the Robert Hoe sale, were desirous of obtaining this manuscript. Mr. Smith, after the treasure had been knocked down to him, said that it was purchased for stock.

Nothing like the price has ever before been realized for a manuscript. In the Robert Hoe sale Sir Walter Scott's manuscript of his "Life of Jonathan Swift," 400 pages, brought $1,910; manuscript of Washington Irving's "History of New York," $3,000; manuscript of Irving's "Life of Oliver Goldsmith," $4,250, and the manuscript of Irving's "Life of George Washington," $2,700. The manuscript of Charles Dickens's speech at Gorehouse brought $1,300 in the Hinkley sale, and the manuscript of Eugene Field's "Ballads" fetched $1,700 at the Stedman sale.

Inserted in the manuscript of "The Rose and the Ring" is a letter of Anne Thackeray Ritchie's written in 1896 and giving the history of this charming story, and the letter of Sir Theodore Martin to Thackeray's daughters, reading as follows:

"My Dear Friends: I think you will be pleased to see your precious manuscript in its new setting. No reliquary could be too good for a treasure of such value. It is now guarded, as far as care can guard it, from the hazard of injury, and more likely to be preserved for future generations to admire, when its author is looked back to with the reverent regard which surrounds a few permanently great names in literature. Every scrap is certain to be cherished more and more as the years roll by, and if this volume shall escape the wreck of Time it will tell of such a combined power of pen and pencil as the world has not hitherto known."

$12,100 for "Adventures of Philip."

Mr. Smith also obtained the manuscript of "The Adventures of Philip," bidding $12,100 for it at the evening session. It is the original manuscript complete, with the exception of the first five chapters, which are in the autograph of Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter. In each of the three volumes is an original drawing by Thackeray. His manuscript covers 319 sheets of various sizes, inlaid to large quarto.

For the scarce little work, "Yates-Thackeray Correspondence," $330 was realized. C. E. Lauriat & Co. of Boston gave $535 for a first edition of "The Virginians," with two Thackeray letters and a page of his manuscript of the work inserted. F. B. Stokes obtained for $1,000 the original manuscript of the "Lecture on George IV." Mr. Smith gave $1,025 for the practically unknown pamphlet, "William Thackeray at Clevedon Court." Clevedon was the original of "Castlewood" in Henry Esmond" and "The Virginians." "The Orphan of Pimlico," with original drawings by Thackeray for this work, brought $900.

At the day session nearly all the manuscript, with epilogue, of "Doctor Birch and His Young Friends," went to Mr. Smith for $1,700. The missing three chapters are supplied from the text of the first edition. The same bidder paid $1,150 for the first edition of "Vanity Fair" in the twenty original parts as issued, with all the wrappers and advertisements. It is said to be one of the finest copies ever offered for sale. Another fine copy in the original parts sold for $725. Still another copy with nine of the original Thackeray drawings inserted, was bought by Mr. Smith for $1,700.

Dodd & Livingston paid $825 for a fine uncut copy of the first edition of "The Second Funeral of Napoleon," "The History of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond," with five original drawings by Thackeray for this work inserted, went for $535. Dodd & Livingston obtained for $425 a fine edition of "The Irish Sketch Book," with a letter of Thackeray inserted.

Other Manuscript Items.

Walter M. Hill paid $610 for a first edition of "Miss Perkins's Ball," a presentation copy from Thackeray to Lady Duff Gordon. Another copy of the first edition of this work, with two of the original Thackeray drawings inserted, went to Dodd & Livingston for $500. Mr. Smith paid $675 for a copy of "Our Street," with twenty-one pages of the original manuscript inserted.

The original manuscript of part of Chapter 38 of "Vanity Fair" brought $650. The manuscript of the first part of Chapter 65 brought $950. Ernest Dressel North gave $410 for a one-page Thackeray letter referring to "Vanity Fair," with pen and ink sketches by him on the margins about the Battle of Waterloo. Mr. North also obtained for $600 an original water color drawing by Thackeray for "Vanity Fair," entitled "Mr. Joseph Entangled."

All of the well-known American collectors of Thackerayana were represented at the sale. Miss Belle Da Costa Greene, J. P. Morgan's librarian, was among the audience at one of the sessions; Henry E. Huntington, who is snow-bound somewhere in the West, obtained some of the items dispersed. It is said that the British Museum and some of the British collectors were also represented by agents.

ALBERT NEUHUYS DEAD.

Dutch Painter of Peasant Families Expires in Switzerland.

Albert Neuhuys, the Dutch painter, is dead in Switzerland. He was born in Utrecht, June 10, 1844. To become a painter he had to overcome parental objections, and because of that opposition Neuhuys was for two years employed in Utrecht as a lithographer. His talents as an artist won recognition, and, his parents' objections being overcome, he began the study of art with Gys Gravenzer, a local teacher, who encouraged him to take up painting as a profession.

His first commission was to paint the portrait of a friend's sister from a photograph. In this he was so successful that he continued as a portrait painter for some time anonymously. After working in Utrecht for several years Neuhuys went to Antwerp and studied at the Academy of Art there. Later he removed to Amsterdam, where his family ha' removed, and took up the style for which he is best known, the painting of homely Dutch interiors and peasant families.

Neuhuys was a friend of Anton Mauve and Sir Alma-Tadema. He was of a school which counted the brothers Maris, Israels and Gabriel.

Dr. Clemens F. Fulda.

Dr. Clemens F. Fulda, a well-known physician in Greenpoint, died on Thursday at his residence, 107 Kent Street, from heart disease. He was born in Germany sixty-five years ago and went to Greenpoint forty-five years ago. He was graduated in a student of medicine from the New York University in 1878. Dr. Fulda was especially interested in the study of the American Indian and possessed a fine collection of Indian relics. He was a member of the National Geographical Society, New York Zoological Society, and the New York Society of Natural History. Dr. Fulda is survived by his wife and two sons, Dr. Carl and Dr. Harry Fulda, and a daughter, Mrs. Carl Rungius.

Cardinal Johann Katschthaler.

SALZBURG, Austria Hungary, Feb. 27.—Cardinal Johann Katschthaler, Archbishop of Salzburg, died to-day. He was born in 1832. Cardinal Katschthaler was ordained a priest in 1856. He became a Bishop in 1900, and received the Red Cap from the College of Cardinals in 1903.

Maurice J. Thompson.

Maurice J. Thompson, Principal of Public School 70, in Seventy-fifth Street, east of Third Avenue, New York, died in the Hackensack (N. J.) Hospital yesterday morning from intestinal trouble. Mr. Thompson was born at Pella, Iowa, Oct. 9, 1847. He was graduated at the head of his class at Rutgers College in 1889. He taught in the State College of Pennsylvania, at the Brooklyn Manual Training School, and at the Normal School of Commerce in New York. He was Principal of School No. 6 at Eighty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, before teaching at No. 70. Mr. Thompson was a graduate, too, of the New York Law School, and was a member of the Bergen County Bar Association and a member of the School Principals' Association of New York.

Dr. Erich Munde.

Dr. Erich Munde, a dentist, a son of the late Dr. Charles Munde, the widely-known neurologist, who founded the Munde Sanitarium, Sasa, which is the seat of several neurological institutes, and a brother of the late Dr. Paul Munde, died yesterday at his residence, 4 West Ninety-third Street. He was born thirty-four years ago in Austria, where his father was studying. Dr. Munde was a writer for medical and dental magazines and an authority on the use of certain anesthetics. He left a widow.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM GASKELL, proprietor of William Gaskell & Sons, manufacturers of bolts and nuts at Southington, Conn., died yesterday at his residence, 329 East Sixty-fifth Street. He was born at Wigan, England, in 1833 and came to this country at the age of 20. He was a member of the twenty-eight years of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen.

WILLIAM W. WATKINS, a partner in the building firm of Watkins Brothers Company, died yesterday at the age of 65 years at his residence, 16 Jumel Terrace.

HERBERT RANDALL, 56 years old, a traveling salesman for Thomas & Co., wholesale shoe manufacturers in Brooklyn, died yesterday after two years' illness. A widow survives.

CHARLES P. CURTIS, proprietor of the Building Material Men's Bureau, died suddenly from apoplexy in his office in Trenton, N. J., yesterday.

CLAUDE MAURICE HAINES, an expert accountant, but recently employed as an Assistant Examiner in the New York Clearing House, died Thursday at his home, 230 Seventy-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, aged 42 years.

GEORGE GULICK, for seventeen years assistant foreman of the composing room of the Brooklyn Eagle, died Thursday at his home, 1,246 Oakley Avenue, Ozone Park. He was also a Director in the Twenty-sixth Ward Branch of the Mechanics' Bank. Mr. Hopkins was born in Flatlands in 1836 and was for thirty-seven years Superintendent of the New Lotts Reformed Sunday school.

Mrs. DEBORAH C. FOLK, a Christian Science practitioner in Brooklyn for twenty-five years, died on Wednesday from apoplexy at the Jewish Hospital. She was born in Binghamton, N. Y., and was the widow of Jesse E. Folk.

JACOB MARSHALL died yesterday morning in Philadelphia, Penn. He was born in Neidenstein, Germany, on April 6, 1829, and came to this country in 1849 and located in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1853. He was engaged in dealing in hides, wool, and furs. Until he retired ten years ago he was the head of the firm of Jacob Marshall & Son, Syracuse. After the death of his wife in January, 1910, he lived with his daughter, Mrs. Abraham Rosenberg, in Philadelphia. Mr. Marshall is survived by three daughters, who reside in Philadelphia, and a son, Louis Marshall of New York.

GEORGE COGER TOWNSEND, 44 years old, a volunteer fireman and son of the late Albert E. Townsend, who was one of the first letter carriers of the old City of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 25 Lincoln Street, Flushing.

NATHAN GOOLD, librarian of the Maine Historical Society, and of the Maine Society of Sons of the American Revolution, and widely known as a historian, died in Portland yesterday. He was 68 years old.

JOSEPH JOHNSTON ADGATE, 54 years old, a brevetted Lieutenant of the Seventy-first Regiment, died yesterday at the Mount Vernon Hospital. Lieut. Adgate was until recently manager of a dental manufacturing company in New York and for years has been a member of Hiawatha Lodge No. 464, F. and A. M., Mount Vernon; Royal Arch Masons, and Bethlehem Commandery, No. 53, K. T.

JOHN R. MOTT
(Of the International Committee, Y. M. C. A.)
will address a Big Meeting for Men in the
Calvary Baptist Church, 123 West 57th Street
SUNDAY EVENING, March 1, 1914, at eight o'clock
Subject: "Religion a Matter of the Will"
This meeting is being conducted by
THE YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church
Be one of the thousand or more young men who will be present.
Special Music
John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will preside.

SCHOOLGIRLS SEEN IN FOLK DANCES

Members of the Public Schools Athletic League Meet at Mrs. James Speyer's.

22,915 GIRLS ENROLLED

Mrs. Post Reports on the Growth of the Movement—Park Commissioner Ward Promises Aid.

The annual meeting of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Alfred C. Post, President of the Girls' Branch, read the annual report, in which she stated that there had been an increase of 5,468 members the last year, there now being 22,915 girls enrolled in the Girl's Branch. Athletic fields, she said, have been laid out and reserved in Central Park and in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, for the use of the Girls' Branch.

George Cabot Ward, the new Park Commissioner, was among the speakers of the afternoon. He told of the recreation possibilities of the city, and said he was willing to co-operate in the provision of after school athletics and games for the Girls' Branch.

Dr. Luther Gulick spoke on the work and the enlargement of the activities of the Girls' Branch, and Miss Elizabeth Burchenal told of her work in teaching the folk dances to the girls and the effort she was making to have the girls learn and take part in the folk dances as games of recreation.

The speeches and demonstration lessons in folk dancing, which Miss Burchenal had arranged for the afternoon, were given in the ballroom on the second floor, where nearly 500 people were gathered, including many of the teachers in the public schools, and society women. It was announced that there were four new directors of the Girls' Branch, including Mrs. Thomas W. Churchill, wife of the President of the Board of Education; Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. W. H. Tew, Mrs. George Cabot Ward, and Miss Margaret Livingston Willard.

Among those present were Mrs. William A. Delano, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Walter P. Bliss, Mrs. Charles E. Sterling, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. Catherine Lewisohn, Mrs. Edward C. Delafield, Mrs. Herbert Lee Pratt, Mrs. Lindon W. Bates, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, and Mrs. Thomas R. French.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The New York Theatre became a moving picture house last night, the attraction there "The Three Musketeers," a feature film in many reels, was shown for the first time. The theatre was packed to the doors.

Elliott Dexter, Julie Herne, Adelaide Stanhope, Esther Lyon, Edward Howard, Mae Waldron, Edward Langford, Clarence Heritage, Hollister Pratt, and Theodore Kohrwald will appear in William Hurlbut's new play "The Love of Women," which is the first in the series of plays, dealing with American life to be presented soon by the newly incorporated Carmaine Company, under the direction of Charles Klein.

Alexandra Carlisle, who was brought from London to act the role of Mrs. Oliver in John Cort's production of Anne Crawford Flexner's comedy, "The Marriage Game," will sail on the Lusitania from Liverpool to-day. Miss Carlisle is returning to remain at her home in England until August, when she will return to act the principal female role in Charles Klein's new play, "The Money Maker," which is to be produced in New York about Sept. 1, under the management of the Authors' Producing Company.

Grace George's former play, "Clothes," written by Avery Hopwood and Channing Pollock, will be released in motion pictures March 10 by the Famous Players Film Company.

Laurette Taylor and her associate players will present for the five hundredth consecutive times in New York J. Hartley Manners's comedy, "Peg o' My Heart," at the Cort Theatre this afternoon. On Monday night autographed photographs of Miss Taylor will be given as souvenirs.

MUSIC NOTES.

Helen Stanley, who comes here as a guest singer at the Century Opera House during the first performance in English of "Tiefland," has been engaged by the New York Oratorio Society for its presentation of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" on March 23 at Carnegie Hall.

Hans Merx will be the soloist at a concert of the German Association for Culture at Rumford Hall Sunday afternoon. H. Valentin Peaver assisting at the piano.

The fifth public rehearsal by the students of the Music School Settlement will take place Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. It is open to the public free of charge.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among those sailing to-day for Bermuda on the Arcadian are:

Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Algiers, Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Bell, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Lord, William S. Douglass, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Guernsey, Miss Anne King, Mrs. C. D. Lowrie, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Oddie, J. H. Newbury, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Swain.

CALAMARES (Panama)—Mrs. A. E. Bates, Mrs. Samuel Stevens, W. F. White, W. K. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wilson, Mrs. W. F. Hunt, Alexander P. Moore, Mrs. Lillius Russell Moore, R. J. Lockhart, F. J. Collins, W. C. Gear.

HAVANA (Havana)—G. Foster, W. Allan Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alden Weir, Miss Dorothy Weir, Miss Cora Weir, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mann.

Count Alessandro P. Di Cesnola.

Count Alessandro Palma di Cesnola, a writer on military and archaeological subjects, died on Thursday in Florence, Italy. He was 76 years old. He was a brother of Louis di Cesnola, who was at one time director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in this city. Count di Cesnola was a Colonel in the infantry reserve and a Cavaliere of the Order of the Crown.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

VALENTINE—THOMAS.—Edna L. Thomas to Joseph W. Valentine.

Married.

SCHMIDT—MILLER.—Feb. 26, Grace Millar to Godfred Schmidt.

Brooklyn.

DALTON—SEAMAN.—Feb. 24, Blanche Seaman to Patrick Dalton.

FELDMAN—GODDSTEIN.—Feb. 22, Betty Goldstein to Harry I. Feldman.

GUSTAVSON—SWANSON.—Feb. 24, Edith Swanson to Arthur Gustavson.

LIVINGSTON—RAPELJE.—Feb. 26, Anna Rapelje to Samuel A. Livingston, Jr.

NAGLE—ASHMORE.—Feb. 24, Mildred E. Ashmore to Walter Nagle.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Feb. 27, 1914, John Anderson, 18 Springdale Place, East Orange, N. J. Services at Weatherhead's Funeral Parlor, 540 Main St., East Orange, Sunday, March 1, at 2 P. M.

Died.

BARRY.—Francis J. R., at St. Vincent's Hospital. Funeral from Stolte Chapel, 122 East 19th St. Requiem mass will be offered on Saturday at 10 A. M. at St. Patrick's Old Cathedral, Mott and Prince Sts.

BARRY.—Francis J. R. Resolved, That the members of St. Patrick's Alumni Society deeply grieve at the loss of its late President and one of its most energetic and loyal members; and be it Resolved, That the members of St. Patrick's Alumni attend solemn requiem mass, MICHAEL J. CAMPBELL, President; WILLIAM BRODERICK, Secretary.

BIRD.—On Thursday, Feb. 26, Edgar J., husband of the late Hester L. Bird. Funeral services at the home, 1,080 Anderson Av., this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BRISTOW.—At her home, 18 Llewellyn Road, Montclair, N. J., Friday, Feb. 27, 1914, after a brief illness, Mrs. Marion F. Bristow, beloved wife of Henry J. Bristow. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRUNO.—On Feb. 27, 1914, Anna Louise, daughter of Richard M. and Louise Pyne Bruno. Funeral private, Sunday, March 1, 1914, at 1 P. M., at her late residence, 10 East 130th St.

BURRELL.—On Friday, Feb. 27, Mary Howard, daughter of the late William and Harriet Burrell. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 238 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, March 2d, at 2 P. M.

BUSSING.—After a brief illness, in Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 27, Agnes Maude, youngest child of the late Robert C. and Mary K. Bussing. Funeral service will be held at the residence of her brother, 20 Garden Place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, March 1, at half-past three.

DIETSCH.—On Feb. 27, at his residence, 21 East 88d St., Edward, beloved husband of Rosetta Frank Dietsch, aged 55. Funeral services on Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

COOPER.—Isaac, 68. Funeral, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d. (Campbell Building.) Time later.

DOYLE.—On Feb. 26, 1914, Thomas S. Doyle. Funeral on Monday at 9:30 A. M. from his late residence, 477 West 140th St., thence to the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Convent Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

FISHER.—Katherine Everett, widow of the late William Bennett Fisher and mother of Henry Johnson Fisher and Mrs. H. Le Roy Whitney, on Feb. 26, in the 65th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 127 East 40th St., at 11 A. M., Saturday, Feb. 28. Interment at Marion, Ohio.

FOLK.—Suddenly, on Feb. 25, 1914, Deborah Catharine Folk, widow of Jesse E. Folk. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1,626 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 28, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

GASKELL.—On Friday, Feb. 27, at his home, 329 East 65th St., New York City, William Gaskell, aged 81 years. Funeral from the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West, on Monday, March 2, at 10:30 A. M. Motor cortege.

GASKELL.—
The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York.
Executive Office, 20 West 44th St.
Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother William Gaskell on Feb. 27, for twenty-eight years a member of the society, serving faithfully on the Trade School Committee for ten years, and on the Pension Committee for four years.
LEWIS W. HARRINGTON, President.
RICHARD T DAVIES, Secretary.

GERARD.—William R., suddenly, Thursday, Feb. 26, 1914, aged 72 years, at his late residence, 964 Morris Av. Funeral private.

GRIFFIN.—At her residence, this city, on the 27th day of February, 1914, in the 82d year of her age, Emily E., widow of the late Samuel P. Griffin, U. S. N., of Savannah, Ga., and daughter of the late Henry and Clarissa Campo Eaton. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, 99th St., near Broadway, on Sunday, the 1st of March, at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Interment private.

HAINES.—

GIANTS SAIL FOR HOME TO-DAY---HOCKEY---SWIMMING---GRAND PRIX AUTO RACE

GIANTS SAIL FOR AMERICA TO-DAY

Manager McGraw Praises the Britons for Their Hospitality to Ball Players.

By JOHN J. McGRAW,
Manager of New York Giants.

Copyright, 1914, by John J. McGraw.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—After our party attended the Drury Lane Theatre last night a number of our English and American friends gave the boys a supper. Joseph Coyne, the American actor, was toastmaster, and Clifton Crawford and several other well-known actors were there. Steve Evans, "Germany" Schaefer, and Jimmy Callahan all entertained with stories, and I was called upon for a speech.

I told our friends that we would never forget London and the British people. Yesterday was indeed a great day for baseball, and I shall never forget the ring of sincerity in King George's words when he told me how glad he was to have the baseball players in London. Mr. Page, too, I told them, was proud of the fine showing we made at the Chelsea grounds. The game promoted good fellowship between the sport lovers of the two nations. We had a fine time at the supper, and it was an occasion we shall never forget.

To-day was taken up in sightseeing tours, many of our party visiting the museums and art galleries. Numerous informal luncheons have been given for us by our various friends, and the Londoners everywhere are showing the greatest interest in us. All the newspapers have exhaustive articles about yesterday's game, and our exposition of the game surprised even those who formerly had an idea of the sport.

Our world tour is now over, except for the voyage home, and we will all be delighted to see the Statue of Liberty again. We will go to Liverpool to-morrow and sail on the Lusitania. Mr. Comiskey and myself have tried to impress it upon our English hosts that we thoroughly appreciate the greatness of the English Nation. We cannot but admire deeply the splendid sportsmanship displayed by King George, and it is the true sentiment of Britons and Americans alike that the King is a gracious gentleman and showed his great admiration for America by his presence yesterday.

The game was a fitting close for the great tour, which has been successful in every feature. Yesterday's game was a thrilling exhibition of our national sport, and was also a financial success. The most notable thing to me about the whole trip was the expression of national good feeling at all points we visited, and particularly in the lands forming a part of the British Empire.

The climax of the tour was reached here in London in the royal expression of welcome and the splendid tribute to America by the Englishmen. They are elated, as are our players, at the thought that at the conclusion of the tour they have not only added to the universal popularity of our game, but have been factors in the promotion of a better fraternity between the two nations.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 28.—The papers this morning all publish long dispatches from their New York correspondents telling of the popular interest that has been aroused in Americ ica by Thursday's baseball game and the gratification of the Americans over the King's patronage of their national pastime. The papers also quote the editorials, including that of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with its reference to the increasing dullness of English cricket, while The Daily Telegraph's correspondent cabled back an excerpt from McGraw's description in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the scenes at the ball game.

BRITISH BOYS PLAY BALL.

London School Lads Take Up Our Game, with Distressing Results.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Baseball invaded at least one English school ground to-day, when youngsters of a London County Council's school sought to emulate the Giants and White Sox. With the aid of a diagram of the diamond and a more or less accurate description of the game cut from newspapers, they equipped themselves for the fray, a piece of broomstick serving as a bat. In stern adherence to the rules of the game, the pitcher provided himself with a hard, heavy ball. Also he understood it to be his duty to hurl it as fast as he could when he began pitching. Unfortunately, the players were not able to perform the miracles of the Americans, and at the end of ten minutes the catcher was weeping bitterly, the first baseman was staunching a flow of blood from a wounded nose, the centre-fielder was hopping around on one foot, and the batsman and pitcher engaged in a mortal combat. Baseball is off for the present in that school.

YANKEES STEAMING SOUTH.

Chance Will Greet Players at Houston To-morrow Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Sixteen husky young ball players, only two of whom were with the New York American League club last season, left here to-night for Houston all well and ready to do their best to make the big league the coming season.

Ray Fisher, the only old pitcher with the club last season, joined the party at Albany. Bennett, the other pitcher who was with the Nine last year, and Arthur Irwin, who was in charge of the delegation at Cincinnati. The other men who left for Houston were: Maisel and Walsh, who got aboard at Syracuse; Mitchell, Gallia, Ruddy, Sullivan, Brown, Boone, Gilhooley, Channell, Peckinpaugh, White, Hutchison, and Rogers.

The Yankees are due to arrive in Houston, Texas, Sunday morning. Chance will be there to greet his men, and has ordered work to begin Monday morning.

GIANTS HAVE SORE ARMS.

Tesreau Arrives in Camp, But Has Not Signed Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 27.—All the baseball work done by the Giants to-day was restricted to the morning and then was of a simple nature. The weather took a whim in the afternoon and brought rain. However, Coach Kinsella did not allow the men to sit around the hotel in idleness. He bustled them into their uniforms and sent them out for a long walk. Probably they would have preferred doing nothing at all, as some complained of stiffness and soreness to-day and were in a mood to take it easy.

Big Westerwick, who opened his training season with a display of pitching stuff, and felt no bad effects for a couple of days, was afflicted with soreness to-day, and others are now feeling the inevitable effects of early activities. Before the rain this morning there was a warming up and schooling of batting eyes.

Ferdinands Schupp cut loose more than any previous day and did a bit of curving to Chief Meyers in the course of his performance.

A big influx of players is expected within the next few days. Half a dozen or more regulars are on route. Among these are Larry McLean, who left New York last Tuesday, according to word from there, and another catcher is needed just now more than anything else. Rube Marquard has left St. Louis for Marlin, and Matty, Demaree, Burns, Snodgrass, and Murray are all due shortly.

Kinsella plans to play a short practice game to-morrow if the field is dry enough. He hasn't any definite idea yet how he will distribute his talent for the opening contest.

A late arrival this afternoon was Jeff Tesreau, who brought with him some interesting gossip. The big fellow is in excellent condition after wintering on the Pacific Coast, where he pitched half a dozen games. Tesreau says he has not signed with the New York Club as yet and has not accepted terms. However, he is ready to begin training, and expects to talk the matter over with McGraw when the latter gets here. The Feds sought Jeff's services this Winter, and, according to him, "are offering big money."

Tesreau thinks Mathewson will arrive in the morning and that Snodgrass will be with him. The big pitcher saw Fromme in Los Angeles the day he left, but only to speak in passing. He doesn't know when Fromme will start for Marlin.

The indirect news of shafer which Tesreau brought was not reassuring. "I didn't see Shafer," said Tesreau, "but Wilson saw him out there and told me that Shafer declared that he was through playing baseball."

Shafer last year signed a long-term contract with the Giants. During the training season at Marlin he gave no sign of his intentions until he suddenly appeared here, and perhaps he will decide to show up some fine morning again. President Hempstead is due here in a day or so, and the combined influence of him, Kinsella, and McGraw may line up several of the Giants who so far have not come into the fold.

WARNER SEES CUBS' OWNER

New Yorker Thinks His Proposition Will Be Accepted by Taft.

T. Warner, the well-known merchant of this city, returned from Cincinnati last night, where he visited Charles P. Taft and tried to buy the Chicago National League Baseball Club. Mr. Warner would not say last night that he had bought the club, but he stated that he had every reason to believe that Mr. Taft and the National League would accept his proposition within a few days.

It is understood that Mr. Warner is not alone in the proposed deal, local theatrical men being interested with him. He would not say what his offer for Mr. Taft's stock was, but it is the general impression in Chicago that Charles W. Murphy received over $500,000 for his shares. According to Mr. Warner, Mr. Taft is willing to sell the stock, as he does not want to have any active part in baseball in the future. Mr. Taft told Mr. Warner that the purchaser of the Taft stock would have to be a person or persons acceptable to President Tener and the National League club owners. Mr. Warner stated that he believed that if the transaction could be arranged with satisfaction to all parties, he is now waiting for Mr. Taft's final answer.

The Board of Directors of the National League will meet here next Friday to dispose of the Evers-Sweeney-Perdue trade between Chicago and Boston, and it may be decided at that time whether Mr. Warner and his associates will be acceptable to the league as club owners.

ROMANACH FOR DODGERS.

Cuban Shortstop Accepts Terms to Stay on Brooklyn Team.

Tommy Romanach, the sensational Cuban short stop, has accepted the terms offered by President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club, and will report to the Dodgers at Augusta on March 10. Romanach has been offered a big salary for an untried recruit. It is understood he will get $3,000 and a $1,000 bonus. The short stop was signed through the efforts of Dr. Charles Henriquez of the Long Branch team.

Dr. Henrique has just returned from Cuba and says that J. Conte, the Cuban representative of the Federal League, is meddling so many promises to the Cuban players to join the outlaws here that many of them have the impression that all they need to do is to come here and demand enormous salaries. Conte is also trying to get the Brooklyn pitcher, called on President Ebbets yesterday and asked the Brooklyn owner to use his influence to have him reinstated in organized baseball. Scanlon has been pitching for a semi-professional team in Brooklyn for the past few seasons. Scanlon will pitch for the Oakland Athletic Club next Summer, a club in which Jake Daubert is interested.

SNOW RETARDS SUPERBAS.

Two Hours of Batting and Battery Work on Wet Field.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 27.—Two hours' practice on the infield, which was far from being in good condition, was the best the Superbas could get here to-day. This work was confined to batting the ball and working out the pitchers and catchers. The outfield is partly covered with snow.

Pitcher Schmutz, who left Seattle, Wash., eight days ago, reported late last night. With the addition of Schmutz the Superbas have three of the largest pitchers in the league baseball in Pfeffer and Ruelbach. Several years ago Schmutz helped the United States with the Seattle High School, and it was a frequent occurrence for him to strike out a dozen players or more during a game.

The reported signing of Ramonach by the Long Branch Club is not worrying Manager Robinson, as he has several likely candidates for shortstop.

Umpire Quigley Signs Contract.

Secretary John A. Snyder of the National League yesterday received the signed contract of Umpire E. C. Quigley. The league's umpiring staff is now complete. Quigley worked in several games last season. He is the physical director at St. Mary's College in Kansas. Quigley rejected an offer from the Federal League.

Kilbane Wins $25,000 Case.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27.—Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, won a $25,000 damage suit here to-day. The suit was brought against him by his stepmother, Mrs. Bridget Kilbane, who alleged that she alienated the affections of her blind husband, who has lived with the champion since November, 1911. After Kilbane testified that his father, notwithstanding his affliction, had to do washing, make beds, and peel potatoes in Mrs. Kilbane's boarding house, the jury took but an hour to find in his favor.

HOCKEY CLUB BEATS CRESCENTS, 2 TO 1

Breaks Tie for Second Place in Amateur Hockey League Championship Race.

The Hockey Club seven worked its way into second place in the race for the Amateur League championship last night, by its defeat of the Crescent Athletic Club septet, with the score 2 to 1, and an extra session required in order to get a decision, as the board showed the tally one-all at the finish of the customary two periods. The victory was gained by the aid of a clever run by Young, the right wing, who made a carry nearly the length of the rink, and found Mills way out from his position, which made it comparatively easy for him to drive in the winning shot.

The game savored of much feeling particularly in the concluding period when penalties for tripping, slashing, and fighting came at frequent intervals with the New Mooners sent to the side boards so often as to cause wails from their adherents. When the teams took the ice they were tied for second place to St. Nicholas and the large crowd set itself for a match, which was expected to be fast and hard fought.

There was a good bit of old-time shinny seen before the game was finished the men slamming the rubber around in aimless fashion most of the time, showing a lack of direction.

During the early part of the first half there were many tries at each cage, in which Lewis showed himself a past master in keeping out well-meant shots. The first tally came for Crescent when Brown made a clever carry into Hockey Club ice, passing all of the opposition and bringing the rubber into the corner. From behind the cage he shot it out into a scrimmage, which he broke into again, getting possession to the end of making a short shoot for a count, the time being just over ten minutes.

Crescent kept up the pace, team work following this, but Lewis displayed some fine defense ability. Hockey Club succeeded with a continued volleying period, which was ineffective because of bad direction. Britton passed a particularly good chance when in the face of the opposition cage, and in the scrimmage which followed Mackenzie was slashed on the knee so forcefully that he was compelled to retire, Young taking his place, and at the end of the first period the score stood 1 to 0 in favor of Crescent.

Early in the second period Berry made a fine run and got the rubber in close quarters, Hockey Club forcing Berry into Mills, and after While, the Hockey Club point, had made a carry half the length of the rink he passed to Fredericks, who slammed it through, tying the score.

Then the rough work began. Brown was sent to the sideboards for tripping Young, whom he threw headlong for a dozen feet following which Berry got several minutes off the ice for slashing Brown. Rough-and-tumble hockey ensued after this, with the Crescents firing at Lewis in bewildering fashion. Sherrift was sent from the ice for tripping Britton and his penalty had barely been paid when Ballin got two minutes for tripping Berry. The game was a tie when the bell rang, and an extra period was ordered.

The teams had barely shaped up when Sherrift and Berry got into a cross-checking fracas, in which their sticks were raised dangerously high. Both were sent from the ice. After 3 minutes and 20 seconds of play Young made the carry which netted victory for the Hockey Club and closed the hostilities. The line-up and summary:

Crescent A. C.	Position.	Hockey Club.
Mills	Goal	Lewis
Brown	Point	White
Ballin	Cover point	Britton
Sherrift	Centre	Fredericks
Holden		
Beiamand	Right wing	Young
Cox	Left wing	Mackenzie, Young

Goals: First period—Brown, Crescents, in 10:07. Second period—Fredericks, Hockey Club, in 1:53; Young, Hockey Club, in 3:20. Referee—Pat Ellis. St. Nicholas. Assistant referee—P. Turcel, St. Nicholas. Timer—W. J. Croker.

BRADLEY FOR BROOKLYN?

John M. Ward Picks Third Manager for Outlaw Team in a Week.

John Montgomery Ward, Secretary of the Brooklyn Feds is running President Gilmore a close race in guessing the identity of the manager of the Brooklyn "outlaws." Already this week Mr. Ward has made three guesses. Yesterday at Baltimore he announced that the Brooklyn manager would be Bill Bradley, the old Cleveland third baseman, who was originally picked to manage the Toronto Club before it was transferred to Brooklyn.

Mr. Ward's first guess was Jake Stahl, and all that was needed was Jake's consent. Jake has a banking job and decided to keep it. Mr. Ward's next guess was Sam Crawford, but Sam will not arrive for three more days, and next week, so yesterday Bradley was announced as a leader.

Mr. Ward has been at Columbia, S. C., to find a training camp for the Brooklyns. There is only one ball park there and that belongs to the Columbia Club which is identified with organized baseball, and if they allow the outlaws to play on the grounds, they are apt to get into trouble with the National Commission. The Brooklyn team will train on the South Carolina University grounds.

It is feared that the Federal League teams, when they go South, will have to play in the cornfields.

TO RAISE OLYMPIC FUND.

A. A. U. Will Need $150,000 to Send American Team to Berlin.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—President A. J. Lill, Jr., of the Amateur Athletic Union, will go to New York to-morrow to begin the work of raising $150,000, which the union officials believe will be necessary to send an American team to Berlin for the Olympic games of 1916. Mr. Lill said to-day that he thought there would be very little trouble in raising the fund.

"It is too early yet to decide on the scene of the American try-outs," he said, "but I am confident that if they are held in the Harvard Stadium nearly $15,000 will be added to the general fund. The union made $12,000 in the try-outs at the Stadium two years ago."

Walter Blair Jumps to Outlaws.

Information received in Jersey City yesterday was to the effect that Walter Blair, the star catcher of the Jersey City team of the International League, had gone over to the Federal League. Ed Reulbach, manager of the Buffalo Feds and former manager of the Skeeters, was the authority for the statement. Blair is said to have received a large increase over the $425 monthly salary he got from Jersey City. It is also said that Blair will play with the Brooklyn club.

Crescent A. C. Soccer Officers.

At a meeting recently held by the soccer football department of the Crescent Athletic Club, at their city house, these officers for the current year were elected: Chairman, Andrew Baxter, Jr.; Captain, George Jeffers; Vice Captain, Randall Philip; manager, J. D. P. Humphreys; Secretary, Samuel H. C. Flannery; Captain of the second team, J. O'Rourke; manager of the second team, H. V. L. Flannery.

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SNOWY BAKER HERE.

Australian Boxing Promoter Wants the Best in American Pugilism.

Reginald L. (Snowy) Baker, successor to Hugh D. McIntosh as boxing promoter in Australia, arrived in New York last night for a short visit in the interest of his boxing enterprises. Baker is now in full control of the boxing situation in the antipodes, with stadiums at Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, and Adelaide. These stadiums seat from 7,500 to 18,000 persons. Mr. Baker is making a trip around the world in which he will combine both business and pleasure. During his stay in America he will endeavor to sign as many high-class boxers as possible for bouts in Australia. He has already spent some time in San Francisco and Chicago and he hopes to obtain several contracts while here, owing to the great number of boxers who make this city the centre of their activities.

Mr. Baker is one of the greatest all-around athletes ever developed in Australia, and has represented Australia in seven different kinds of sport. For several years he refereed practically all the bouts staged by McIntosh in Australia, and when the latter gave up his boxing interests to take up the theatrical business, Baker succeeded him.

Mrs. Baker is accompanying her husband on the trip around the world. This is their first visit to New York, and they plan to spend several days here sightseeing before sailing for Europe.

NEW YORK BOXERS LOSE.

Cleveland Amateurs Win Five Out of Six Events Contested.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 27.—The New York amateur boxers were defeated to-night in an interstate series at the Cleveland Athletic Club. The bouts were full of thrills from start to finish and were capped by a royal climax when Dick Stosh, the star of the Cleveland team, knocked out Charles Coughlin with a left half upper cut to the jaw about thirty seconds after time was called.

Five of the six championship bouts were won by the local lads. The other had an unfortunate and unsatisfactory ending. Charles Seegert, of Cleveland and Louey Bernstein of New York clashed so hard in the first minute of the opening round that the Metropolitan lad's head opened up a bad cut over Seegert's left eye. As the latter was unable to go on for the second session Bernstein received the decision.

The results:

108-Pound Class.—Howard Root, (Cleveland,) beat Jack Diamond, (New York.) Three rounds.

145-Pound Class.—Max Woldman, (Cleveland,) beat Al Rainer, (New York.) Three rounds.

125-Pound Class.—Oscar Gardner, (Cleveland,) beat Jack Gherlins, (New York.) Three rounds.

115-Pound Class.—Arthur Root, (Cleveland,) stopped Gus Mass, (New York.) in third round.

(Louey Bernstein, (New York,) won from Charles Seegert, (Cleveland.) Seegert unable to go on after first round because of cut over eye.

135-Pound Class.—Dick Stosh, (Cleveland,) knocked out Charles Coughlin, (New York,) in first round.

FOUR DAVIS CUP CHALLENGES

England, France, Belgium, and Australia to Compete Again.

The entry list of the nations for the Davis International Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup will close on Monday, March 2. This announcement was made by R. D. Wrenn, President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, yesterday, and also the fact that challenges had been received from France, Belgium, Australia, and England.

Wrenn sent special cable messages to Germany, South Africa, and a telegram to Canada yesterday requesting their entry. He expects to receive favorable replies by Monday. The annual challenging rounds will be held at Wrenn's office on Tuesday, March 3, at noon. Arrangements for playing the matches and the naming of the American defenders of the cup will be made at a later date.

WARDS OFF FOR CHICAGO.

Federal League Club Owners to Pool Their Players To-day.

President Robert B. Ward and Treasurer Walter Ward of the Brooklyn Federal League Club left yesterday for Chicago, where they will attend the meeting of the Federal League to-day. The object of the meeting is to pool the players. The Wards have been promised a number of players by the other club owners, and it is certain the club will have Pitcher Tom Seaton and First Baseman Joe Agler. Agler was purchased by Jersey City last Fall from the Southern League, but he jumped and has been picked by President Gilmore to play the first sack at Washington Park.

Architect C. B. Comstock and two engineers were at Washington Park yesterday making sounding tests for foundations. Three tons of iron have been piled at the proposed site of the new grand stand.

The Wards announced yesterday that they had no fear that the city would extend Second Street through Washington Park because the street was sealed to the city in 1871 and the statute of twenty years' limitation will now prevent any work on the proposed thoroughfare. The Wards have legal advice that the city's rights to the street have lapsed.

McLoughlin Not Going Abroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Maurice E. McLoughlin, the American tennis champion, cannot spare the time this year to go to England to play at Wimbledon in the British championships.

"The trip would mean a month of traveling," said McLoughlin to-day, "and really, if I am to do anything in practice, and I don't feel that I can afford it."

In 1913 McLoughlin won the Wimbledon tournament and the right to play Anthony Wilding in what is generally regarded as the world's championship match. The New Zealander defeated him in consecutive sets. Wilding will visit the United States this year as a member of the Australasian team in quest of the Davis International Cup.

Pennant A. C. Sunday Runs.

The Pennant A. C. of the Bronx will hold two invitation road runs this Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The distances will be four and twelve miles. These runs will start at the clubhouse, 2,732 Third Avenue, corner of 146th Street. All amateurs are invited to participate.

YALE SWIMMERS WIN CHAMPIONSHIP

Then Princeton Captures Intercollegiate Water Polo Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 27.—The intercollegiate swimming championship was won by Yale to-night from Princeton by a score of 31 points to 22, while the Tiger water polo combination won the title from Yale by a score of 25 to 24, Princeton winning at the very end. The intercollegiate record in the relay race was lowered by 2 2-5 seconds, when the Yale quartet finished the distance in 2 minutes and 90 seconds.

Upsets in the fancy diving and the 100-yard swims were seen when McAleenan of Yale, the intercollegiate title holder and Olympic representative, failed to get a place in that event to-night, both Princeton men leading him. Capt. Cross of the Tigers, the intercollegiate record holder in the 100-yard swim, was beaten by Roberts of Yale to-night. The absence of O'Sullivan, Princeton's star fifty-yard swimmer, necessitated Capt. Cross swimming in four events, and he was tired out when the 100-yard swim was held. The summary:

Relay Race.—Won by Yale (Summers, Mayer, Marr, Roberts;) Princeton, (Hassenbruch, Lester, Selby, Cross,) second. Time—2:30. New record.

50-Yard Dash.—Won by Roberts, Yale; Cross, Princeton, second; Mayer, Yale, third. Time—0:26 2-5.

Fancy Dive.—Won by Friesell, Princeton; Ite Pastwen, Brenton, Princeton, and MacGregor, Yale, for second.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Roberts, Yale; Cross, Princeton, second; Marr, Yale, third. Time—1:00 2-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Cross, Princeton; Gould, Yale, second; Lester, Princeton, third. Time—2:43 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Kayes, Yale, with 65 feet 6 inches; Painter, Princeton, 67 feet 6 inches, second; Kent, Yale, with 65 feet 6 inches, third.

Water polo line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Yale.
Scudder	Goal	Broden
O'Sullivan	Right back	Von Holt
Butler	Left back	Smith
Selby	Right forward	Mackenzie
Hassenbruch	Centre	Steiner

Touch goals—Von Holt, Steiner, (2,) Hassenbruch, (2,) Ill, (2,) O'Sullivan. Thrown goals from free style—Steiner, 2; Selby, 2. Substitutions—Burton for Marr, Yale; Ellis for Sullivan. Referee—Dr. de B. Handley of New York A. C. Umpires—Mr. Cady of Philadelphia and Schryock of Pennsylvania. Time—Three six-minute periods.

City College Swimmers Win.

Swimmers of the College of the City of New York defeated the Williams College amphibians in a dual meet at the College of the City of New York natatorium last night by the score of 31 to 22. The programme included six events, and four were won by the home swimmers. The features were the performances of Prince of Williams in the plunge for distance and Reimer of the College of the City of New York in the 220-yard swim. Prince plunged 69 feet, and Reimer won his final in 2:46 2-5, after easing up on the last lap when he saw that he was winning easily. The summaries:

50-Yard Swim.—Won by McGrath, C. C. N. Y.; Tompkins, Williams, second; Shauer, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—0:28 2-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by McKelvey, Williams; S. Rutledge, Williams, second; Gross, C. C. N. Y., third. Time—1:15.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Reimer, C. C. N. Y.; Kilpatrick, C. C. N. Y., second; Funk, Williams, third. Time—2:46 2-5.

60-Foot Relay.—Won by C. C. N. Y. (Reimer, Kilpatrick, Shauer, McGrath;) Williams, (Tompkins, S. Hubbell, McKelvey,) second. Time—1:08 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Prince, Williams, with 83½ feet; Jones, C. C. N. Y., second with 74 feet; Weaks, Williams, third, with 69 feet.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Berman, C. C. N. Y., with 129 points; Clerk, Williams, second, with 121 points; Chapman, Williams, third, with 79 points.

CORNELL WINS ON MAT.

Columbia Wrestlers Defeated in Hard Contests, 22 to 8.

Cornell defeated Columbia at wrestling, by the score of 22 to 8 in the local team's gymnasium last night. All the bouts were close and hard-fought and in only two, the 115 and 135 pound bouts, were falls obtained. Two of the bouts ended in ties when the regular nine minutes was up, and extra three-minute periods were required to decide them. Culbertson and Samkoff were the best performers for Cornell, throwing McCracken and Shimmon of Columbia. Shimmon, a substitute, wrestling in Capt. Gardner's place, put up a very stiff fight. The summaries:

115-Pound.—W. J. Culbertson, Cornell, threw R. W. McCracken, Columbia, with a half-Nelson and body hold in 8:50.

125-Pound.—T. S. Beal, Cornell, defeated S. Federman, Columbia, by decision, in 9:00.

135-Pound.—J. Samkoff, Cornell, threw J. Shimmon, Columbia, with a half-Nelson and body hold in 5:34.

145-Pound.—H. R. Allen, Cornell, defeated H. Schwan, Columbia, by decision, in 12:00.

158-Pound.—H. J. Gallegly, Cornell, defeated G. S. Patterson, Columbia, by decision, in 12:00.

175-Pound.—N. G. Pendelton, Columbia, defeated A. J. Gallegly, Cornell, by decision, in 9:00.

Unlimited Heavyweight.—N. G. Pendleton, Columbia, defeated H. R. Kleiner, Cornell, by decision, in 9:00.

Referee—Hugh Leonard.

Cup Defender's Draught 22 Feet.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 27.—Preliminary markings made to-day on the hull of the New York Syndicate yacht, which is being built here as a candidate for the defense of the America's Cup, show that she is to have a draught of 13 feet 10 inches. With eight feet of centreboard to be added, her draught will be nearly 22 feet, a depth greater than that of the ninety-foot defenders of other years. As in other stages of construction, today's work was photographed, and prints will be sent to Bermuda, where Nat Herreshoff, the designer, is keeping in touch with the progress made on the yacht.

Cornell Beats Yale at Basket Ball.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 27.—Cornell defeated Yale at basket ball to-night at the Yale gymnasium, 25 to 23, and thereby changed places with the Blue in the intercollegiate basket ball League race. Columbia still leads the league, with six victories and one defeat. Cornell's victory put Cornell in second place, with five victories and two defeats, and the Elis dropped to third place, with five victories and three losses.

SPOTTS WINS TRAP TITLE.

New York Gunner Leads Amateurs in Garden Tournament.

New York trapshooters won the amateur indoor championship and intercity team matches yesterday in the closing day's shooting at the Sportsmen's Show at Madison Square Garden. R. L. Spotts captured the amateur championship with a score of 97 out of a possible 100. E. Von Lengerke was second with 96 and E. B. Stephenson third with 91.

The New York City first team easily won the special team shoot at the traps, scoring a total of 331 points. The New York second team followed with 197, the Philadelphia quintet finished third one point less than the local team, Trenton came fourth with 191. The Mount Kisco team failed to qualify, owing to the non-appearance of William Huff. R. L. Spotts of the winning team was high gun, scoring 97 out of a possible 100.

Mrs. L. G. Vogel, the woman's indoor national champion, defended her title during the week, being high gun with 47. Mrs. Boughton and Miss Jennie Thorpe were the runners-up, each having a score of 37. The women's competition closed with the championship event.

Neat Agar, former indoor champion, led the professionals with a high score of 96, out of a possible 100, for the week. The other scores were: H. H. Stevens, 227; W. H. Hammond, 227; Jack Fanning, 221; W. S. Burton, 214, and J. M. Hawkins, 213.

The water sports included fancy diving, handicap, and an 80-yard swim. K. E. Behrens, City Athletic Club, the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union champion, captured the fancy diving, with 72 6-10 points. He was handicapped six points, Malcolm McGregor, Yale, being scratch man. Robert E. Galbraith, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, was second, scoring 60 1-10 points, with 2 points handicap, and E. Spoonberg, unattached, third.

Rex Cregeen, unattached, won the 80-yard swim, covering the distance in 50 2-5 seconds. J. J. Curran, unattached, and William Friedlander, West Side Young Men's Christian Association, were second and third, respectively. The summary:

Indoor Amateur Trap Shooting Championship.—Won by R. L. Spotts, 97; E. Von Lengerke, 96, second; E. B. Stephenson, 95, third.

Women's Indoor Championship.—Won by Mrs. L. G. Vogel, 47; Mrs. Boughton and Miss Jennie Thorpe tied for second and third with 37.

Professional Shoot.—Won by Neat Agar, 322; H. H. Stevens, 297, second; H. H. Hammond, 297, third.

Team Shoot.—Won by New York City, First Team.—R. L. Spotts, 48; D. F. McMahon, 47; F. Von Boeckmann, 46; H. O. Allyn, 48; H. E. Lawrence, 48. Total, 291.

New York City, Second Team.—H. H. Stevens, 48; Dr. Sauer, 43; William Ryland, 42; C. A. Martin, 40; Frank James, 30. Total, 197, second.

Philadelphia Team.—E. Greenwood, 44; M. Mulford, 43; J. E. Greenwood, 41; Joseph Kastner, 40; Mrs. Moullon, 28. Total, 196, third.

Fancy Diving Handicap.—Won by K. E. Behrens, City A. C., (6 points,) 72 6-10; Robert E. Galbraith, West Side Y. M. C. A., (2 points,) second; J. Spiegberg, unattached, (scratch,) 70 1-10, third.

80-Yard Swim.—Won by Rex Cropsey, unattached; J. J. Curran, unattached, second; William Friedlander, West Side Y. M. C. A., third. Time—0:53 2-5.

PREP SCHOOL BOYS AT N.Y.U.

Fifty Lads to be Guests at University Heights To-night.

Fifty "prep" school boys from high schools and academies in and about the city will be entertained to-night at New York University by the students and officers of the Athletic Association. After a supper served in the university commons the men will attend the Cornell N. Y. U. basket ball game.

The policy of expanding the functions of "Prep" School Day is finding much favor at the Heights, as the undergraduates believe that it will prove a good thing both for the university and boys to have closer and more cordial relations between the college and the high school. To this end members of the Varsity teams have frequently acted in the capacity of referee or umpire at high school games.

This policy goes hand in hand with that of making athletics as popular with the undergraduates as is possible. Through both these means, therefore, it is the policy of the university to make it as attractive as possible to the prospective college men. It is likely that to-night will be but the first step of an aggressive college plan to draw men to the university whose interest in athletics will be of a raising the standard of athletics at the place of awarding scholarships, which has been in operation for many years, has served to draw men of scholastic ability to the institution.

Harvard Fencers Defeated.

Columbia carried off the honors in the fencing meet with Harvard last night in the intercollegiate dual gymnasium by the score of 7 bouts to 2. The Blue and White followers had the best of it on the strength from the start, but the Cambridge men put up strong opposition to last year's champions. Louis Mouquin was the only Columbia man to lose a bout and, after yielding the laurels to two, Shumway was substituted for him and succeeded in winning a bout against F. Danosh by the close score of 10 touches to 9. The summaries:

First Round.—R. Clough, Columbia, defeated E. Danosh, Harvard, 11-7; S. Pitt, Columbia, defeated H. Von Dorn, Harvard, 11-8; L. A. Ayten, Harvard, defeated L. Mouquin, Columbia, 11-9.

Second Round.—R. Clough, Columbia, defeated L. A. Ayten, Harvard, 8-5; S. Pitt, Columbia, defeated E. Danosh, Harvard, 7-4; H. Von Dorn, Harvard, defeated L. Mouquin, Columbia, 11-7.

Third Round.—R. Clough, Columbia, defeated H. Von Dorn, Harvard, 11-7; S. Pitt, Columbia, defeated L. A. Ayten, Harvard, 11-8.

Fourth Round.—S. Pitt, Columbia, defeated R. Clough, Columbia, 8-5; H. Von Dorn, Harvard, defeated L. Mouquin, Columbia, 11-8.

Fifth Round.—R. Clough, Columbia, defeated H. Von Dorn, Harvard, 11-7; S. Pitt, Columbia, defeated L. A. Ayten, Harvard, 11-8.

Sixth Round.—S. Pitt, Columbia, defeated R. Clough, Columbia, 11-8; H. Von Dorn, Harvard, defeated L. Mouquin, Columbia, 11-6.

Union Settlement A. C. Race.

Members of the Union Settlement Athletic Club will contest in their race to-morrow morning which will start from the clubhouse, 54 East 104th Street, at 10:30 A. M. The course will be run over a course of about three and one-half miles, round the Ninety-seventh Street reservoir, Central Park. Prizes will be awarded to the first six runners to finish. The contestant making the fastest time and the first novice runner to cross the finish line will also receive prizes.

THREE FAVORITES FOR GRAND PRIX

Tetzlaff, Oldfield, and De Palma 3 to 1 in Betting for Big Auto Race.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 27.—With the track in the best condition that an army of experienced road and track makers could make it, the 402-mile Grand Prix automobile race at Santa Monica to-morrow will be the biggest and fastest run in the West, according to statements of experts to-day. The Vanderbilt race, which were not permitted to enter the Vanderbilt race Thursday, will race to-morrow. This morning six of the nineteen drivers entered in the Grand Prix put their cars through their paces on the Santa Monica course.

Retlenbachen, in the Mason, struck a seventy-five-mile clip and kept it throughout the practice period.

Teddy Tetzlaff and Dave Lewis, in the Flats, burned up the track in a stern chase around the course.

Earl Cooper, in the Stutz, who finished fourth yesterday) to-day drove his car over the course.

Taylor, in the Alco, and Mote, in the Marmon, were the only other drivers in the practice trials.

Betting to-night showed Tetzlaff, Oldfield, and De Palma, as individuals, equal favorites at 3 to 1.

As a team, the Mercer combination—Oldfield, Pullen, Gordon, and Wishart—is best liked, with the Flats second. Oldtime track men declare to-morrow's race will probably show more team jockeying than ever before, as it will be the Mercer, Stutz, Fiat, Mason, Marmon, and Alco against De Palma alone. The entries follow:

Flat, Teddy Tetzlaff, driver; Mercer, Spencer Wishart; Stutz, Gil Anderson; Mercer, Edwin Pullen; Mason, William Carlson; Alco, R. Taylor; Mercer, Barney Oldfield; Stutz, Earl Cooper; Mercer, Huntley Gordon; lotta, Harry Grant; Apperson, Frank Goode; Mercedes, Ralph De Palma; Sunbeam, J. E. Marquis; Marmon, Charles Merz; Flat, Dave Lewis; Marmon, Guy Ball; Flat, Frank Verbeck; Alco, Tony Janette; Mason, Eddie Rickenbacher.

TRAVIS WINS CUBA GOLF.

New Yorker Again Takes First Honors in Havana Tournament.

While Walter J. Travis is the only American who can lay claim to the distinction of having won the British amateur title, the Garden City veteran can also say that he is the only American who has won the championship of Cuba. This distinction he won last week over the links of the Country Club of Havana, where, for the second time in as many years, he won the chief prize in the tournament.

There was quite a difference between the American representation this year and last, for a year ago the entry was very limited. However, there were players from Garden City, Baltusrol, Wykagyl, Englewood, and Nassau to tee up in the qualifying round. There were forty-eight entries. Travis and Frederick Snare of Englewood, who is also President of the Country Club of Havana, did for the medal each with 84. In the final test for the chief cup and the title Travis defeated R. A. Gray of the home organization by two up and one to play over the thirty-six-hole route.

Collins and Duffy Draw.

Eddie Collins, claimant of the featherweight championship of Ireland, made his New York debut last night at the New Pole Athletic Association against Jimmy Duffy of this city. The bout, which was marked by fast work all through the ten rounds, ended with honors about even. In the semi-final, also scheduled to go ten rounds, Peter Mullin hit Young Kendel low in the third round and the latter was unable to continue. The bout was an even one up to the time that the foul blow was delivered. The opening bout, between Farmer Sull

MAY SEPARATE N&W AND PENNSYLVANIA

Federal Officials Are Looking Into the Relations of Connecting Roads.

DEEM ROADS COMPETITIVE

Pennsylvania Officials Don't Agree and May Contest Action—Separation Likely to Affect Coal Rates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Department of Justice, it became known to-night, has been looking into the relations between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Norfolk & Western, with the idea of effecting a separation of the two roads or bringing suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust act. In the opinion of department officials the two roads are competitive. The Pennsylvania owned on Jan. 1, 1913, $41,702,900 common and $11,520,000 preferred Norfolk & Western stock. On Oct. 31, 1912, the outstanding stock of the Norfolk & Western was given as $120,312,400.

The department has had an eye on the connection between these two roads for several months. Recently representatives of the Pennsylvania were told that the department looked upon the roads as competitors and the suggestion was made that Attorney General McReynolds would like to see a separation. No assurances were given the department at that time, and none had been received to-night that the Pennsylvania intended to give up its Norfolk & Western stock.

While it was not understood that the Pennsylvania had actually thrown down the gage of battle, it was reported here that the railroad might fight. It was said that Pennsylvania officials did not regard the Norfolk & Western as a competitive line within the meaning of the Sherman law. The department's attitude in similar cases has been clearly defined and has been illustrated in the successful suit dissolving the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific merger and the more recent case to bring about a dissolution of the connection between the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific.

While a suit to sever the connection between the two roads would be brought to dissolve an alleged combination in restraint of trade, it was said to-night that a successful action might directly affect rates on bituminous coal from the West Virginia and Pennsylvania fields to New York and other eastern communities.

An extended investigation into the relations of the roads would not be necessary. According to the view here the Pennsylvania had never attempted to conceal the fact that it acquired the Norfolk & Western to reduce competition, and the general facts concerning the connection are said to be well known.

PENNSYLVANIA'S REPORT.

Gross Income for 1913 $57,712,899 and Net $41,920,833.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913, operating revenues of $185,400,825, an increase over 1912 of $10,783,227; operating expenses of $137,987,401, an increase of $11,849,426; net operating revenue of $45,-909,148, a decrease of $356,229, and operating income of $38,182,483, a decrease of $1,510,650. Other income was $19,738,-415, an increase of $222,140, making a gross income of $57,712,899. The net income, after deductions, was $41,920,833. The credit balance to profit and loss for the year was $340,603.

President Rea says in his report that operating results were affected by legislation, such as the extra-crew laws, and by wage increases granted by arbitration. The conductors' and trainmen's award, he says, will add $736,000 to the expenses for 1914.

"It is difficult," he says, "to escape the conclusion that some way must be found whereby the serious but divided responsibility of Governmental regulation of rates, wages, and other railway matters shall either be concentrated under one administrative branch of the Government or the results of legislative acts, orders of commissions, and awards of arbitration boards shall be recognized by rate regulatory commissions, so that regulation of wages, rates, and other matters may continue without working a manifest injustice to the railroads and those who have invested in their securities."

Speaking of the application of the Eastern roads for permission to increase their freight rates, President Rea says:

"The commission has also ordered the carriers to furnish extensive information relating to various features of operation and traffic and the relation of the carriers and its employes and officials with respect to contracts for purchase of material and other arrangements, and prompt compliance is being made to this request. While there is no objection to furnishing the additional information desired, beyond the great delay and expense involved, the serious aspect of the situation at the present time is that no immediate decision may be expected if all the features involved in the commission's inquiries are to be considered and determined before action is taken upon the important question at issue, and meanwhile railroad revenues are rapidly declining. If, however, these inquiries and the information furnished in response thereto can be made a matter of subsequent investigation, an earlier determination of the entire question is possible; in fact, as the commission, through the uniform accounting system in effect since 1907, supplemented by special investigations and the work of its own examiners, has full information as to the inadequate return earned by the railroads on the capital invested in railway lines and equipment, there would seem to be no substantial barrier against immediately granting the very small measure of relief sought in the application, and so urgently needed."

President Rea makes these comments on the exchange of Baltimore & Ohio stock for Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific:

"The company has for some years desired to sell the balance of its holdings of common and preferred stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, consisting of 57,250 shares of the common stock and 142,700 shares of the preferred stock, having total par value of $10,000,000. The foregoing shares represent less than one-half of your original ownership in that company, and they had been retained since 1906 only as an investment awaiting a favorable opportunity for their disposition. Therefore, when an offer was made to exchange them for 171,488 shares, par value $17,143,800, of the capital stock of the Southern Pacific Company, on which 9 per cent. dividends were being paid, it was deemed advisable to make the exchange. In consummating the transaction the stock of the Southern Pacific Company was valued at par, the common stock of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company at the same figure, while the 4 per cent. preferred stock of the latter company was valued at $80 per share, which was its approximate market value. This accounts for the reduction in the par value of the investment, although the company will on the basis of the present dividends receive greater returns from the ownership of the Southern Pacific Company stock, and also have a security that can either be sold when conditions permit or held as an investment, as may be deemed the most advantageous to your company."

Ambrose at Head of Ferries Again.

John F. Ambrose, who was removed by Dock Commissioner Tomkins as Superintendent of Ferries in February, 1910, was reinstated yesterday by a jury in the Supreme Court. At the first trial Ambrose lost, but the verdict was set aside on appeal. Ambrose was charged with inefficiency, but maintained his dismissal was the result of politics. His victory insures him back pay at the rate of $6,000 a year, as well as reinstatement.

B. & M. CONFERENCE HALTS.

Act of Bay State Legislature Necessary in Merger Dissolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The negotiations between the Department of Justice, the State of Massachusetts, and the New Haven Railroad in the effort to reach an agreement for the disposal of the New Haven stock holdings in the Boston & Maine Railroad were suspended to-day through an important discovery embodying an obstacle which must be removed by the Massachusetts Legislature. Owing to this situation the negotiations may not be resumed for a month or more.

The discovery was that the charter of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, which was created by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to enable the New Haven Railroad to acquire legal control of the Boston & Maine, contained the reservation that the New Haven's stock holdings in the Boston & Maine could not be disposed of without first obtaining the assent of the Legislature. The discovery was regarded as having such an important bearing on the direction of negotiations that it was agreed by all parties to the conference that an appeal should be made to the State of Massachusetts to abrogate this reservation.

The difficulty brought to light to-day will be made known to the New Haven Directors on Tuesday. The Directors will then outline their wishes, which will be a request upon the State of Massachusetts to abrogate the reservation of the charter, and this proposal will be submitted to Gov. Walsh with the suggestion that he send a message to the Legislature on the subject. George W. Anderson of the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, who was a party to the conference, left here for Boston this evening to explain to Gov. Walsh the new difficulty that had arisen.

The Department of Justice made one concession to the New Haven to-day. That was that if the Trustees could not dispose of the Boston & Maine stock to advantage by April 1, 1916, the Government would extend the time in which the stock must be sold. This concession was refused by the representatives of the railroad, who contended that they would not be satisfied with a Trusteeship of less than five years.

THINK TRUST LAW AMPLE.

Opposition Growing to 'Seven Brothers' Bills—Newlands Voices It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Opposition is growing steadily in Congress to tentative bills proposed for inclusion in the Administration's anti-trust programme and designed to supplement the Sherman law. The feeling among leaders in both Houses is that the Sherman law as it stands to-day leaves little, if any, "debatable area," and that to tamper with it may result in judicial confusion, endangering the effectiveness of the act.

This view was expressed to-day in a hearing on the proposed trust legislation before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by Senator Newlands, the Chairman.

"Though these measures are known as Administration bills," he said, "they never have been formally introduced in either House of Congress, and the committees must decide what should be done with them. I believe that the Sherman law is ample to regulate unlawful monopoly and unfair or unjust competition. With an Interstate Trade Commission and a law to regulate the issuance of railroad securities to add to the force of the Sherman law, I believe the country would be amply protected against business evils."

Similar views have been expressed by other Senators, Republicans as well as Democrats, and members of the House, and there is a growing disposition to amend the language of the definition and trade regulations bill in a marked degree, if not to eliminate them from the trust programme altogether.

Charles F. Matthewson of New York, speaking before the committee for the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, criticised portions of the proposed bills for amendments to the Sherman Anti-Trust act.

Albert H. Harris, Vice President and general counsel of the New York Central lines, indorsed before the House Judiciary Committee the proposal for Government regulation of the issuance of stocks and bonds by railroads.

THE BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL.

Chamber Music Played by the Kneisel Quartet at the Fourth Concert.

It was an ingenious idea of Mr. Walter Damrosch to devote the fourth concert of the New York Symphony Society's Beethoven festival to chamber music of the master. One of the most important portions of his music was thus represented; variety and interest were imparted to the scheme of the festival. The Kneisel Quartet gave the concert. They played the quartets in C minor, Op. 18, No. 4, and in F, Op. 59, No. 1, and with the assistance of Messrs. Langenus, Sevolini, Franzi and Tivin of the Symphony Orchestra, the two middle movements of the septet, Op. 20.

All these pieces have been played within recent memory by Mr. Kneisel at his own quartet concerts, and there is little new to be said of the beautiful performance they received last evening. They were greatly enjoyed, especially the minuet from the septet, which pleased so greatly that Mr. Kneisel was induced to repeat it.

Thereby history in a measure repeated itself. The septet is not now so often played as the chamber music for strings; but in Beethoven's lifetime its popularity was enormous—it even annoyed him after he had passed on to his riper style, and he spoke of it with asperity. It does indeed seem somewhat less "advanced" than even the first set of string quartets; but it found a prompt response in the hearts of its listeners last evening.

LITTLE SYMPHONY PLAYS.

Orchestra Heard for First Time in Public at Concert for the Hospital.

At a concert for the benefit of the Red Cross Hospital held last night at Carnegie Hall a new organization called the New York Little Symphony was heard for the first time in public. This is a combination of one of each of the stringed instruments, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn and trumpet, organized by George Barrere. Mme. Fremstad of the Metropolitan Opera House was the soloist, and Carolyn Beebe, pianist, participated in some of the ensemble numbers.

It was altogether a pleasant concert, the element of novelty supplied by the small orchestra being not the least of the elements that made it so. Mme. Fremstad was in good voice and sang "O Don Fatale" and a group of Scandinavian songs, receiving many recalls for each appearance. The New York Little Symphony played three pieces by Andre Wormser and Vincent D'Indy, Saint-Saëns's septet in E flat for strings, trumpet, and piano, and Wolf-Ferrari's "Kammersymphonie" in B flat, Op. 8. They were all interestingly played, the small number of instruments succeeding in getting some surprisingly large volumes of tone on occasion.

Miss Beebe's playing was on the best level of ensemble piano work. Richard Hageman played Mme. Fremstad's accompaniments skillfully.

GERMANS ACT "GOLDFISH."

Arnstaedt and Waldau, Stars, Again Appear at Irving Place.

"Goldfish," a comedy in four acts, by F. von Schoenthan and G. Kadelburg, was the vehicle for the second appearance of the German stars, Hansi Arnstaedt and Gustav Waldau, at the Irving Place Theatre last night. While the work of the principals and Heinrich Marlow in the new piece was of a high order, it can scarcely be said that the piece won its audience completely. Except for the last two acts, there was too little action to hold the attention of the house, and in this case the defect was not covered by the usual clever dialogue.

Deputy Tax Receiver Boulton Quits.

Controller Prendergast yesterday received and accepted the resignation of Alfred J. Boulton, Deputy Receiver of Taxes in Brooklyn. The Controller said he would not appoint a successor to Mr. Boulton, thereby saving the city $4,000 a year, the salary of the deputy.

DEMANDS QUASHING OF MELLEN SUIT

Arrest on Bench Warrant, Without Oath, Violates Constitutional Rights, Counsel Argues.

CLAIM IS TERMED ABSURD

Custom Dates Back 280 Years, State's Attorney Holds—Judge Tuttle Reserves His Decision.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 27.—The question whether Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, can be tried on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the fatal wreck at Westport, Conn., in October, 1912, under a bench warrant issued last May and amended a few days ago, when five other defendants named in the original warrant received nolles, was argued to-day before Judge Tuttle in the Superior Court. Decision was reserved. Mr. Mellen was not in court.

State's Attorney Stiles Judson replied briefly to the contentions of Homer S. Cummings, counsel for Mr. Mellen, saying that precedent established throughout 280 years in Connecticut and decisions by able jurists upheld the present mode of issuance of bench warrants by Judges of the Superior Court at the request of State's Attorneys.

Mr. Cummings, in his argument, had attacked this procedure as a survival of an ancient custom that must give way to the Constitution. He held that the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States secured to the individual protection against search and seizure unless the warrant should be supported by oath or affirmation. This contention, Mr. Judson declared, was ridiculous, because the amendment clearly related to search warrants.

Mr. Cummings held that while the warrant upon which Mr. Mellen was arrested charged a crime it was not supported as provided by the Constitution; it was therefore void, in his belief. In attacking the warrant on constitutional grounds Mr. Cummings said that this was the time to do it, for if Mr. Mellen should plead to the charge he would in effect waive his rights.

It was declared by Mr. Cummings that the question might be raised that if the court granted the motion it might have far-reaching effects in that it might let persons accused of crime go free and might even upset the administration of justice itself.

"Not so," said Mr. Cummings. "If this warrant is disposed of it will have absolutely no effect upon any subsequent action which may be taken to fix responsibility for the wreck."

Mr. Cummings said that the importance of the present hearing could not be underestimated. It was to establish that the defendant in this case had certain inherent rights which protected him when charged with a criminal offense. He referred to the wreck and the deaths in it, the inquiry by Coroner Phelan, the arrests of certain officials, the postponement of their trials, and finally the nolle of complaints, except one against Mr. Mellen.

The speaker said that the charges made against these officers has spread the idea that the officers of the road had been irresponsible and negligent and themselves had caused this wreck; they had been subjected to ignominy; they stood disgraced before the country.

"One of these officers, whose name I will not mention," said Mr. Cummings, "was obliged to decline a good railroad offer because this charge was hanging over him."

Mr. Cummings described the method of issuing bench warrants.

"It reaches out its long arm," he said, "and brings in some one who may be thrown into jail. Then the State's Attorney, unable to support what the warrant alleges, nolles the complaint. It reached out in this case and took a man high in authority. Think of the disgrace which comes if that complaint cannot be proved!"

The court inquired if the contention was that the amended complaint did not hold Mr. Mellen. Mr. Cummings replied that such was his contention, as the dismissal of the complaint which named five other officers as defendants released Mr. Mellen. The amended complaint, therefore, could not hold Mr. Mellen.

INDICTED FOR STOCK FRAUDS

Sealed Findings Returned in Charges Against Selling Agents.

Indictments were returned yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury in the District Court, dealing with charges of counterfeiting, naturalization frauds, and so on. One which was sealed was said to concern frauds charged against N. A. Brown & Co. and Franklin's, Incorporated. These were exposed in July, when Nova Adolphus Brown, Harold Lewis Davis, and Floyd N. Franklin, who ran a stock selling agency at 1 Wall Street as N. A. Brown & Co., Incorporated, were put under bail to answer an indictment for the misuse of the mails in connection with the sale of the stock of Franklin's, Incorporated, a candy-making business with a factory in Long Island City.

The frauds, according to the Post Office authorities, amounted to $500,000, and the defendants were charged with sending out circulars through the mails, in which investors in Franklin's, Incorporated, were promised "within a few brief years 1,000 per cent. or so in dividends." At the time of the first arrests it was said that others in addition to those indicted were implicated, and the new indictment, it is understood, names six or seven other defendants.

DEATH NOTICE FRAUD.

Rosenfeld Put Under $500 Bond for False Announcement.

For causing a false death notice to be published, Magistrate Simms, sitting in the Harlem Police Court, bound Charles Rosenfeld of 601 West 163d Street in $500 yesterday to keep the peace for six months. Rosenfeld, who was a member of the Harlem Hebrew Tabernacle, caused a death notice to be printed announcing the demise of Mrs. Hannah Lissman, wife of the Rev. Dr. Edward Lissman, pastor of the tabernacle. The notice caused Dr. Lissman and his wife much inconvenience.

It was shown yesterday that Rosenfeld had been a candidate for some office in the congregation and had been defeated by Dr. Lissman's opposition. Rosenfeld denied the charge, and produced witnesses who testified that he was at home when the death notice was presented for publication. A newspaper office clerk, however, identified him, and Magistrate Simms found him guilty of disorderly conduct.

The Imports of a Week.

Imports of general merchandise at New York in the week ended Feb. 21 were valued at $24,046,502, compared with $14,755,082 in the week before. Included in these imports are $788,221 worth of jewelry, precious stones, and watches, while imports of leather, hides, &c., were valued at $2,172,725. There were entered 1,403 bales of cotton, valued at $96,919. Imports of cocoa totaled 28,118 bags, valued at $550,942, and 181,076 bags of coffee, valued at $9,947,703. Wool entered: Raw totaled $18,568, and imports of feathers were appraised at $378,730. The value of grain brought in was $66,791, and that of gunny cloth was $362,804, while imports of India rubber were valued at $2,226,890. Sugar imports totaled $1,-026,867, and those of tea $94,162. Tobacco totaled $363,295, and wool 7,442 bales, valued at $407,654. Imports of dry goods were valued at $4,060,766, and of these, silk fabrics totaled $876,196.

FOR BELLEVUE REFORMS.

The Mayor Urges That They Be Made Vigorously and Swiftly.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday re-appointed Samuel Sachs of 60 Wall Street Trustee of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals to serve a term of seven years, beginning Feb. 1, 1914. In a letter to Mr. Sachs the Mayor laid emphasis on some of the things he expected from the Trustees. He said:

The city has appropriated, and probably will continue to appropriate, large sums of money for the building and equipping of Bellevue Hospital. It is gradually becoming one of the largest and best-equipped hospitals in the world. The city expends this elaborate plant to be used to the very best advantage. The patients cared for therein should receive the best medical care possible to give, and at the same time the study of their sickness should add to the general fund of medical knowledge both on the therapeutic and preventive sides.

Some criticisms have been made by a committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of methods pursued and results obtained in Bellevue. To improve conditions and secure better service, more or less radical reorganization has been recommended. The city has appropriated money anticipating the necessity of such reorganization. If to place Bellevue Hospital among the best modern hospitals such reorganization be advisable and necessary, let it be undertaken with courage and vigor, and let it be completed in the briefest practicable time.

I shall expect you to do all within your power to make Bellevue and its allied hospitals institutions foremost among the hospitals of the world.

The Mayor also sent a letter to the Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, saying that the Committee on Inquiry had recommended that many conditions be corrected, and he asked the Trustees to give them careful consideration with a view of putting them into operation at the earliest practicable moment.

J. M. FITZGERALD TO QUIT.

President Gray of Great Northern to Head Western Maryland.

Rumors that John D. Rockefeller and his associates in the Western Maryland Railroad were dissatisfied with the showing made by that property under the management of J. M. Fitzgerald, who became President little more than a year ago, were borne out yesterday by an announcement that Carl R. Gray, now President of the Great Northern Railway, would become both Chairman and President of the Western Maryland as soon as his resignation from the Hill road was accepted. It is thought that the new management will assume charge of the Western Maryland within ten days.

Mr. Fitzgerald was a coal man before he was chosen to head the Western Maryland, and it was said yesterday that efforts would be made to retain his services in the coal department. It has been reported in St. Paul that Louis W. Hill, who was promoted from the presidency of the Great Northern to be Chairman on the retirement of his father two years ago, is desirous now of returning to his old desk as President. In that case he will probably hold both places for a time.

Mr. Gray began his railway service in 1882 as telegraph operator and agent for the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and continued with that company, passing through all the various departments to the chief operating Vice Presidency, during a period of about thirty years. In 1911 he became President of the Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway, and for two years has been President of the Great Northern Railway, with his residence in St. Paul.

It was said that the selection of Mr. Gray will not alter the Maryland Company's policy in connection with its contemplated terminal development in Baltimore, in the promotion of which Mr. Fitzgerald has been active.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

A sharp reaction occurred in the wheat market, which early in the day declined ½ to ⅝c, and within a few hours overcame what it had required two or three days to gain. Late in the day prices rallied slightly, and closed with net losses of ¼ to ⅜c.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.01⅜, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; No. 2 red, $1.04⅜, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.06¾, free on board; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.05¾, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.03⅛	$1.02⅝	$1.02⅝	$1.03¼	99⅛
July	..	..	97½	97½	98

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	94⅜	94⅝	94⅜	94½	92⅝
July	89⅝	90	89⅝	89⅝	91¼

CORN.

The market rallied and closed firm at net unchanged to ⅛c higher. The cash situation has not materially improved, but it was thought that the milder weather in the West will cause bad country roads and that a falling off in the movement may be expected.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 70¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	67⅛	66¾	67¼	67¼	53⅜
July	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	66⅛	54⅛
September	66⅛	65⅝	66⅛	66⅛	..

OATS.

Prices were influenced by the action of corn, closing about the best of the day, but with a net loss of ¼c. The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 46@46½c; No. 2 46@47c; No. 3, 45½@46c; No. 4, 45@45½c; ordinary clipped white, 45@47½c; fancy clipped white, 46@48½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	40⅞	40½	40⅝	40⅝	34½
July	40⅝	40¼	40⅜	40½	34⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was under considerable selling pressure and prices were again easier. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000; estimated for Saturday, 14,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha, 8,500.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.77	10.70	10.70	10.90	10.82
July	10.95	10.90	10.90	10.97	10.82
Ribs—					
May	11.55	11.45	11.45	11.55	10.78
July	11.65	11.55	11.55	11.67	10.75
Pork—					
May	21.55	21.45	21.45	21.57	20.32
July	21.90	21.80	21.82	21.95	20.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

Prices eased off after an advance and closed net unchanged for March and 2 to 4 points net lower for the other months.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Spot	..	..	7.15@7.30		7.15
February	7.24	7.18	7.17@7.18		7.17
March	..	..	7.24@7.25		7.20
April	7.30	7.24	7.23@7.25		7.25
May	..	..	7.23@7.25		7.25
June	7.30	7.26	7.23@7.25		7.44
July	7.37	7.32	7.31@7.33		7.55
August	7.40	7.40	7.41@7.43		7.64
September	..	..	6.50@6.75		7.05

COTTON.

After a slight early advance the market eased off, closing steady at a net gain of 5 points on March, but generally 1 to 2 points lower. The Mexican situation attracted considerable attention, but seemed to increase uncertainty rather than to create decided sentiment.

Southern spot markets were generally unchanged, and the week-end figures were considered about a standoff. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices 5 points higher at 13.06 for middling upland; sales all; delivered on contract, 500 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	..	12.15
March	12.20	12.20	12.14@12.15	12.19
April	..	..	12.05@12.08	12.03
May	11.97	11.89	11.90@11.91	11.87
June	..	..	11.87@11.89	11.88
July	11.92	11.86	11.87@11.88	11.86
August	11.78	11.72	11.71@11.73	11.71
September	11.54	11.50	11.52@11.54	11.56
October	11.51	11.48	11.48@11.49	11.50
December	11.55	11.53	11.52@11.54	11.56

COFFEE.

The coffee market closed at the top with net gains of 15 to 18 points. The Havre market closed at a net advance of 3f., while Hamburg was ¾ to 1 pfennig higher. In the local spot market trading was inactive, but prices were slightly steadier, with Rio 7s quoted at 9½c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
February	..	..	..	..	8.77
March	8.24	8.20	8.24@8.26		8.77
April	..	..	8.09@8.06		8.87
May	8.12	8.08	8.13@8.14		8.97
June	..	..	8.19@8.20		9.04
July	8.24	8.27	8.24@8.25		9.15
August	..	..	8.40@8.42		9.25
September	8.45	8.35	8.47@8.49		9.32
October	..	..	8.52@8.54		9.39
November	..	..	8.57@8.59		9.41
December	8.64	8.54	8.64@8.66		9.46
January	..	..	8.69@8.69		9.46

INTELLECTUAL THIEF GREETS HIS VICTIMS

Montague J. Pike Holds a Reception in the Police Station and Identifies His Loot.

ROBBED 500 APARTMENTS

Prisoner Shows the Same Polish That Won Him Access to Homes in the Bronx.

Standing at the head of a long table covered with watches, diamond rings, brooches and silverware, Montague J. Pike, the man who represented himself to be a Health Inspector and robbed many apartments in the Bronx, held a reception in the Morrisania Police Station yesterday.

Pike's polished manners, which assisted him to gain admission to the apartments he robbed, did not fail him in the long hours the reception lasted. Most of the visitors at his reception were women. He recalled them by name, smiled pleasantly at them, and picked up the jewelry and silverware he had stolen from them with a cheery:

"How do you do, Mrs. So-and-So? This is your property, is it not?"

One woman came into the station with her bulldog on a leash. Pike greeted her pleasantly.

"How are you, Mrs. Markham? I see you still have 'Dan.' Here is your pearl brooch. I remember it particularly well on Dan's account."

Mrs. Markham with a smile observed: "You would not have escaped if 'Dan' hadn't been tied up that day."

Pike chuckled and passed her on to Detective Harry White, who took her signature on the paper bag which contained the brooch. Pike paused a moment to remember the date on which Pike had taken the brooch. He supplied the date at once.

"It was the fourth of January," he said.

"How did you remember it so well?" Mrs. Markham asked.

"My dear Mrs. Markham," he said suavely, "you really discussed the drama most intelligently on the occasion of my visit."

Pike had in his pockets a card which bore his name as a representative of the Dramatic Department of a Press Association. He also had a gold badge marked "Motion Picture Exhibition League." From the stories of some fifty women who attended his reception yesterday it appeared that his favorite topic was the drama.

His politeness did not suffice to thaw Miss Lillian Adelsohn of 1,368 Washington Avenue yesterday. Miss Adelsohn told Acting Capt. Frank Gallagher and Detective James Flynn that Pike had promised her a place as leading lady in his new play. When the play was written he said that it would make a tremendous hit on Broadway and he would make her another Lillian Russell." She found after his departure that the address he gave her was false and that he had stolen her gold watch.

Before the reception was over Pike had helped some sixty persons to pick out stolen articles valued at nearly $5,000. There was still some $4,000 worth on the table. To-day Pike will continue in custody of the detectives to make tours of pawnshops to recover property he stole.

Pike told the police that he was graduated not long ago from Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and that he was descended from a family prominent in Revolutionary days. His bearing showed that he was accustomed to refined surroundings.

Since embarking on his career as a bogus inspector, Pike said he had robbed 500 apartments. He spent his time, he said, in the theatrical district at night, spending money lavishly at restaurants, and in the afternoons he went to the Bronx to rob apartments.

SHOOTS TWO WHITE WOMEN

Negro Ex-Convict Mortally Wounds One, Then Kills Himself.

Angered because Mrs. Louise Oldershaw, a young white woman with whom he was infatuated, refused to go away with him, Warren Nelson, a negro, 29 years old, shot and mortally wounded her and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Koenig, at 6 o'clock last night in the home of Harry Hack, the uncle of the two women, at 424 West Thirty-sixth Street. The negro, after shooting the two women, shot himself in the temple, and died in a few minutes. The women were removed to the New York Hospital, where it was said last night they were dying. The shooting caused a panic in the neighborhood of the house.

Nelson came here from Charleston, S. C., several years ago and he had lived recently at 73 West 142d Street. The police said that in Harlem he was known as a gambler. He met Mrs. Oldershaw eight years ago. Some time later he disappeared. In September, the police say, he finished a term in prison.

The police said that since the negro was released from prison he had pursued Mrs. Oldershaw, importuning her to go away with him. Since she had gone to her uncle's he had been so persistent in calling upon her that she had threatened to take some action against him in the courts.

MAY END BUTTER TRUST.

Federal Grand Jury Investigating Alleged Fixing of Prices.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Possibility of dissolution of the Elgin Board of Trade by Governmental order or through voluntary action by the Directors of the organization was hinted to-day when it became known that the present Federal Grand Jury had listened to witnesses in relation to alleged fixing of butter prices.

ELLIS TELLS STORY OF WIFE'S MURDER

Says He Was Crazed with Jealousy and Misery When He Committed the Deed.

FOLLOWED HER TO CHICAGO

She Told Him She Loved Another and Refused to Return Home to Children, He Testifies.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Jealousy caused him to kill his wife, but he has no recollection of committing the crime, according to the testimony to-day of William Cheney Ellis, former Cincinnati leather merchant, on trial for the murder, which was committed in a hotel here last Fall.

"Something snapped in my head," said Ellis. "I don't know what happened. I only know that I felt that I had more misery than I could bear."

He said that discord in his marital life resulted from meeting Fred Cauldwell, a merchant of Brantford, Ontario, when Ellis and his wife were taking a vacation in the Canadian town, and that he came to Chicago to watch his wife after he had found what he believed to be a copy of a telegram his wife sent to Cauldwell saying that she would be in Chicago for a week.

"When I reached Chicago," said Ellis, "I called up my wife at the home of Morris Eberegle in River Forest, where she was staying. She said: 'Is this you, Will, or are you fooling me? You are in Cincinnati and not in Chicago, are you?' I told her I was here, and asked her to come to the hotel.

"When she met me at the hotel," continued Ellis, "she acted queerly, and I asked her, 'Don't you love me any more?' She said she didn't know. Then she asked me, 'What in the world are you doing in Chicago?' I told her that our ninth wedding anniversary was the following Wednesday, and that I would go from coast to coast to be with her then.

"That night we went to the theatre. When we returned I tried to put my arms around her, but she repulsed me. I asked her—I implored her—to go home with me to our two children. She refused. She said she could not help it, and that she couldn't see how she could treat me that way because I had always been good to her. I don't remember anything further. My home had been broken up. I simply reeled in some way. The first thing I knew I found myself in bed with my arms around Mrs. Ellis. And—and—and I saw my darling wife was dead.

"Mrs. Ellis was the highest-minded woman I ever knew. She simply was infatuated with that man Cauldwell. It was while we were at dinner here the night I arrived in Chicago that she confessed her love for him."

TAX OPEN OVER MONDAY.

Collector for Downtown District Corrects Error as to Income Returns.

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the downtown district of Manhattan, announced yesterday that he would receive income tax returns filed next Monday, March 2, as coming within the time limit. This involved no departure from existing regulations, but the statement had been made erroneously at Mr. Anderson's office that Saturday would be the last day.

The regulations issued by the Treasury Department several weeks ago fixed Monday as the last day for filing returns. Article 176 of the regulations issued under date of Jan. 6, as quoted on the Income Tax Page of THE TIMES last Sunday said:

When the due date falls on Sunday or on a legal holiday, the last due date will be held to be the day next following such Sunday or legal holiday, and the return should be made to the Collector not later than such following day, or, if placed in the mails, it should be posted in ample time to reach the Collector's office, under ordinary handling of the mails, on or before the date on which the return is thus made due in the office of the Collector.

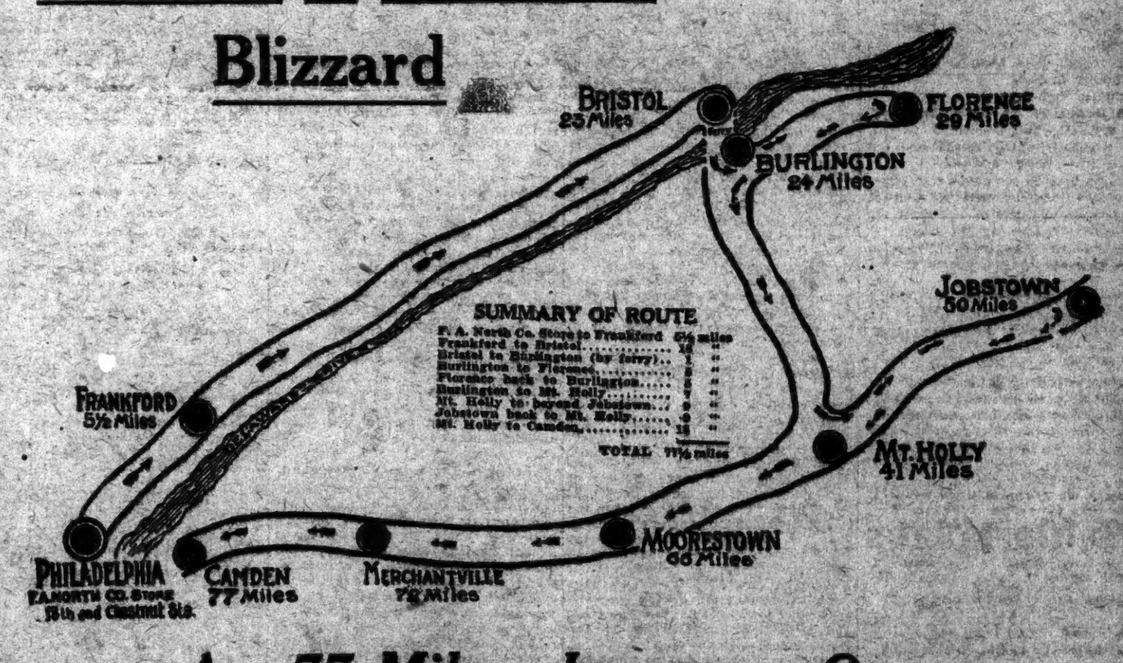
On Thursday it was brought to the attention of the Internal Revenue office in Washington that the impression had been given to some persons that Saturday would be the last day for filing and Commissioner Osborn sent letters to the Collectors instructing them to give publicity to the fact that Monday would be the last day. Mr. Anderson received these instructions yesterday and his announcement followed.

Frederick H. Marshall, Collector for the up-town district, said early in the week that he was cognizant of Article 176, and had informed taxpayers accordingly.

Caldwell, Masslich & Reed, Counsel for the Investment Bankers Association, announced yesterday that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had confirmed the advice contained in Investment Bankers' Bulletin of Jan. 17, 1914, to the effect that members of a partnership may pro rate on their individual returns all deductions the income received by the partnership from obligations of political subdivisions, also the partnership income on which tax has been deducted at the source, and also the partnership income from dividends on corporate stock. It is not too late for partners who have charged themselves with their full share of net partnership income, without pro rating the deductions, to file corrected returns.

The attorneys said that the aggregate of these items received by investment banking partnerships equalled, if it did not exceed, the total net income of the partnerships.

The Route An *Autocar* Delivery Vehicle Covered in Monday's Blizzard



A 77-Mile Journey, Over Snow-Covered Country Roads

AT 1.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, February 23, an *Autocar* Delivery Vehicle started out from the F. A. North Company piano store, 13th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, with three pianos and three men, including the driver, a total load of about 3000 pounds. Snow had fallen all morning, it will be remembered, and on top of the previous snows, had put streets and roads in particularly bad condition.

First going to Frankford (5½ miles) the car delivered one piano and picked up another, and then went on to Bristol, 18 miles beyond. Crossing the Delaware River by ferry to Burlington, N. J., the car proceeded to Florence, 5 miles from Burlington, where one piano was delivered. In the blinding snowstorm, the driver thought it best to stick to the main highways, so returned to Burlington (5 miles) before striking out for Mt. Holly (7 miles) and the farm-house of a customer 2 miles beyond Jobstown (9 miles) where a piano was delivered and another was picked up.

From the Jobstown farm-house back to Mt. Holly (9 miles) and thence to Camden (15 miles) was a stirring journey, late at night and with the roads now full of drifting snow. The storm had continued unabated during the entire trip but the *Autocar* was not once forced to halt by mechanical trouble or inability to negotiate the roads. It reached the F. A. North Co. garage, 13th and Parrish Streets, (completing a total journey of 77 miles)

Private Investors Institutions and Trustees

If you would so invest your funds as to obtain a fair interest return, and at the same time make it practically certain that the amount of your principal will be increased as time goes on, you should buy conservative investment bonds now selling at a discount.

Our Circular No. 1418 describes Conservative Investment Bonds now selling below their par value.

Spencer Trask & Co.
43 Exchange Place, New York
ALBANY—BOSTON—CHICAGO

Harris, Forbes & Co
Successors to J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.
Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK
Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | Bonds for Investment

Standard Oil Securities
Bought—Sold—Quoted
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. Phone 6951-8 Broad.

Bonds for Investment
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St.—New York

E. & C. Randolph
Members New York Stock Exchange.
111 Broadway, New York.
Bond and Open Market Securities Department
T. F. SHIELDS, Mgr.
Dealers in Investment and Other Securities of the United States, Canada, and Mexico.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston London

Ford, Bacon & Davis
Engineers
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
NEW ORLEANS SAN FRANCISCO

7% Why be satisfied with 4% to 6% for your money, when we can furnish you with high grade first mortgages on Jacksonville, Florida, real estate, bearing from 6% to 8%. Investigate us thoroughly; then let us give you full particulars.
American Trust Company, Jacksonville, Fla.

6% Mortgages
GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT
ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.,
185 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $200,000,000

Federal Income Tax Law
Inconvenience attending the collection of coupons thereunder may be obviated by appointing this Company as agent.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company
9 Way at 72d St. 55 Cedar St. 125th St. at 8th Av.

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
REFUNDING MORTGAGE
FIFTY YEAR GOLD BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 8, Article Fourth, of the Mortgage from this Company to the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, Trustee, dated September 1, 1911, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad therein mortgaged the sum of $10,000, in the year 1913 to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds issued under the said mortgage will be redeemed thereunto. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of said bonds at prices to be named by the bidders, subject to the provisions of the mortgage and in respect thereof, to the amount of $10,232.14, in the Sinking Fund.
Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office in the City of Los Angeles, California, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Pacific Electric Railway Company's Refunding Mortgage Fifty Year Gold Bonds."
PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY
By PAUL SHOUP, President.
Los Angeles, Cal., February 1, 1914.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
Close corporation offers $10,000 of its preferred non-assessable 7% cumulative stock with bonus of common, manufacturing patented article of great demand, doing successful business established eight years. Stand full trial investigation, principal only. L 97 Times Downtown.

PROPOSALS.
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO. invites proposals in writing, to be sent to the Metropolitan Trust Co., City of New York, on or before April 6, 1914, for the sale to it of forty (40) outstanding 5% bonds of The Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., due 1943. Such bonds to be delivered and paid for May 1, 1914, at the Metropolitan Trust Co., 49 Wall St., New York City.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 25, 1914.
By L. M. BOWERS, Treas.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong on Improved Mexican News—Rock Island Readjustment.

A very favorable interpretation was put yesterday upon the latest turn of events in the Mexican situation and this proved a helpful influence not only in our own market but upon the foreign Bourses as well. There appeared to be exaggeration about some of the reports particularly that dealing with the not clearly defined advances which Gen. Huerta was said to have made to this Government, but the news that the military leader of the Constitutionalists had at last acceded to Washington demands growing out of the killing of a British subject seemed very definitely to lessen the critical character of that part of the Mexican problem, which has been commanding most attention for the past week. No evidence was afforded of any substantial increase in the outside participation in Stock Exchange dealings and the impression was created that the partial retirement of a considerable short interest was largely responsible for the decided strength which quotations showed. No little part of that short interest, it further appeared, had been established through selling which was prompted by the grave aspect which the Mexican situation recently assumed. The lessening of that short interest was the natural sequel to the turn which events took yesterday.

In view of the serious import which in some quarters had been attributed to recent advices from Paris there was special ground for satisfaction in the firmness which was shown both in London and on the Continent. Announcement of a $25,000,000 Canadian loan was news of a sort which has recently had depressing effect upon consols but despite this latest offering consols showed no loss of ground yesterday. There was a setback in them in the early trading but this was fully made up before the close. Estimates of foreign operations in this market differed so much as to suggest that there was little balance on either side of the account in the day's arbitrage transactions although in some quarters of the market London was disposed to be a buyer in the early trading.

Through the organization of two Rock Island committees, one to represent the collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds and the other to act for the holding company's stockholders, the way has been paved for the formulation of a plan of readjustment to meet the needs of the Rock Island property. It was a matter of comment in the financial district that the bondholders' committee had been made up from interests entirely independent of the Rock Island management, and it was explained that this course had been pursued advisedly with a view to leaving the bondholders' committee entirely free to serve the interests of the bondholders, leaving to a separate committee to act for the stockholders. In a sense the interest of these two are opposed to each other, but in another sense they are not, for there is room in the Rock Island situation for the fullest co-operation between the two bodies of security holders.

A default in interest on the collateral trust 4s would entitle the holders of those bonds through due process to take over the Rock Island property, which would leave nothing for the stock of the Rock Island Company. But that is only part of the set of facts with which the representatives of the bondholders will have to deal. The Rock Island is in need of a considerable amount of money, the sum required this year being estimated at about $26,000,000. The raising of a very considerable sum in the near future is imperative. It is this situation which opens the way for co-operation between the bondholders and the stockholders. The former could if they choose take over the property and supply the cash themselves, but it is thought most probable that they will consider it to their interest to permit the stockholders to contribute to the cash requirements of the railway and thus join in the proposed readjustment. No plan has yet been outlined, but it was suggested tentatively that for the cash which the stockholders might put up they would be given securities of the railway company of equal standing with the securities to be given to the holders of the collateral trust bonds. It is believed among those who have taken the readjustment of the property in charge that the recuperative powers of the Rock Island Railway are sufficient to encourage the holding company stockholders to contribute liberally to the present rehabilitation of the property. It was announced that the important Dutch stockholding interests in the Rock Island Company was pledged to the support of the committee which has been formed to act for the shareholders.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1¾	2	2
A year ago	4¼	3	3½	3¾
Since Jan. 1,	10	1½	..	..
Same period, 1913	5	2¼	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2@3	3¼@3½	3½@3¾
Commercial paper (prime bills)	..	3¼@4	3½@4¼

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$319,077,745	$11,939,815
Sub-Treas. debit balance		532,950

Banks lose this week, $8,526,000.

Rates Abroad.

	Discount	Money.	Check on London
Berlin	3½	4½	20 m 43½
Paris	3½	2½	25f 21c
London	2½	@2 9-16	1½@1¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8590	$4.8580	$4.8580
A year ago	4.8750	4.8745	4.8745
Since Jan. 1,	4.8695	4.8635	.....
Same period 1913.	4.8760	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8590	$4.86
Paris	5.18¾-1-32	5.18¾-1-32
Berlin	95 1-16-1-32	95⅞-1-32
Switzerland	5.18¾-1-32	5.18¾-1-32
Holland	40.26	40.28
Belgium	5.21¾	5.20¾-1-16

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85¾	$4.82¾
Paris	5.21¾	5.22¼
Berlin	94½	94⅝

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85¾	$4.82¾
Paris	5.21¾	5.22¼-1-32
Berlin	94 7-16	94 5-16
Amsterdam	39.93	39.80

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	10c	San Francisco	50c
St. Louis	25c	Montreal	31¼c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	40c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 28 9-16d per ounce, unchanged.
New York, 57¼c, unchanged.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Rock Island Tangle a Hard Puzzle.

When it was first proposed to clear away the top-heavy structure piled on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway in 1902, a lawyer who had taken an active part in these affairs resented the statement that the situation was a complicated one, and that it promised to be difficult to unscramble it. "It may be because I have been so closely concerned in these affairs that I take that view, but to me it is not complicated and dissolution will be an easy matter," he said. When the lawyer came to offer plans he found so many objections that he changed his mind. It was necessary to find a way to reorganize which would be acceptable to at least 60 per cent. of the collateral trust bondholders or they would not enter the agreement, and the plan had to be regarded favorably by the Rock Island Company shareholders or they would not put up the money needed for rehabilitation. It was thought at first that the interests which held control could agree among themselves on a reorganization plan, but after several weeks they found themselves further away from a settlement than ever, and they were glad to withdraw in favor of two protective committees formed to look after the stock and bonds. It is much easier to put two companies together than to take them apart.

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Railroad Showings for January.

One of the roads which were expected to lead in the procession of January decreases in railway net earnings showed a substantial gain. That was the Rock Island, which did a gross business in the first month of this year larger by $178,000 than for the previous January, and yet managed to turn in a gain of $496,000 over operating expenses and taxes. It takes heroic work to cut into expenses like that, but the Rock Island has had to reduce its maintenance outlays and live as cheaply as possible, pending arrangements for its rehabilitation. The Illinois Central had a gain of $105,000 for the month and reported an increase of $162,000 in net. The Chicago & Northwestern lost $225,000 in gross and $45,000 in net, while the Northern Pacific had a decrease of $782,000 in gross revenues and a loss of $463,000 in net.

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McAdoo Syndicate Dissolved.

The syndicate composed of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Harvey Fisk & Sons, and Robert W. Fleming & Co. of London, formed to purchase new first mortgage and income bonds of the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad, has ended by limitation, and as there had been no public offering of the securities, each syndicate member took his share of the bonds. As a result, the bonds were being offered privately yesterday well under the market. It was explained that conditions in the investment world in the several months occupied by the underwriting underwent such change that it was not deemed wise to make an offering of securities.

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Steel Closes Strong.

Steel common's close was considered impressive by the bulls on this issue. After entering the final hour at 63¼, steady buying in fairly large lots carried the quotation forward to 63⅝. There was a lull in the demand in the last fifteen minutes of business until about three minutes before the gong sounded. Then 1,500 shares were taken at 63⅝, 1,000 at 63⅝, and again 63⅞ for 1,700, with 3,500 shares afterward at this figure, the highest of the day.

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Specialties Have an Inning.

While the speculative favorites wavered at times, the specialties in which there was a marked degree of activity not only maintained early gains but added to them in many cases as business proceeded. United States Express stood head and shoulders above the other issues of the specialty class with a net advance of 12 points made on transactions aggregating no more than 950 shares. The first sale of 400 shares, an exceptionally large transaction for this stock, was made at 69 and showed a 4-point gain over the last preceding sale. This quotation appeared around noon. Thereafter nothing was done until 50 shares changed hands at 65 early in the closing hour, and another advance to 68 came before the end of the day. In addition to the sharp upturn of the express shares, the list was brightened by gains in excess of 3 points in General Motors, Mexican Petroleum, and Bethlehem Steel.

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Exploration Company's Dividend.

A rumor heard yesterday that the Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company at their quarterly meeting next week would put the stock on an annual dividend basis of 14 per cent. apparently had its roots in conjectures made last December. It was said in the Street after an extra disbursement of 2 per cent. had been declared that the earnings of the company justified a higher than 12 per cent. dividend and that a permanent increase of 2 per cent. a year would be established at the next dividend date. The company's report for 1913 showed a profit and loss surplus of nearly $25,000,000.

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Commercial Borrowing Light.

Commercial paper is reported by brokers to be moving more slowly than it did last week. A number of the banks which bought bills on a substantial scale when the quotation prevailing in the bulk of transactions was 4¼ per cent., or a fraction higher, are believed to be waiting to make further purchases when the discount rises above this figure. During the week the majority of transactions have been at 4 per cent., with a tendency toward a firmer quotation. Brokers see few indications of pressure of commercial borrowings for the near future, as requirements for the first half of the year were pretty well filled in January.

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Steel Orders Increase Slowly.

Steel orders are reported to be coming in on a scale far below the record of February of last year, but still in excess of January's volume. The Steel Corporation's statement of unfilled tonnage at the close of the month is expected to show a moderate increase, if this proves to be the case it will bring double encouragement to the industry, as deliveries against old orders have been extensive throughout the month.

HAS SOLD $5,100,000 BONDS.

Bay State Treasurer Defends "Over-the-Counter" Methods.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—State Treasurer Frederick W. Mansfield said to-day that he had sold over the counter $5,100,000 worth of the $6,225,000 issue of State bonds.

He also announced that there had been a net saving to the State of $47,728 through his purchase for the sinking funds of $395,000 of abolition-of-grade-crossings 3 per cent. bonds on a 4.05 per cent. basis, and the purchase of $42,000 3 per cent. State highway bonds on the same basis.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Brisker Trading in the Oil Stocks Results in Some Sharp Advances.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 74,756 shares of stock, and $28,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 5,520; oils, 5,546; mining, 63,830. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Bay State Gas.	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	Brit.-Am. Tob.	23½	23½	23¼	23½
210	Kelly Sp'field Tire	56	57	56	57
15	Kelly Sp'field Tire pf.	120	120	120	120
110	Int. Rub. Rects.	8	8	8	8
100	Man. Transit.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
100	Marconi of Am.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Maxwell Mot.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
30	Mexw Mot. pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
500	*Mays Oil	22	22	22	22
150	Puebla S. & R.	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
2,500	Riker-Heg	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
900	Savoy Oil	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
300	Tob. Prod. pf.	85	86	84	84
200	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
50	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am. pf.	115	115	115	115
100	Willys Over'd.	68	68	68	68

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	Anglo-Am. Oil, new	17¾	16¾	17¼	+ ¾
20	Atl. Refining	684	680	683	+ 3
40	Buckeye P. L.	143	141	143	+ 2
400	Continental Oil	225	224	225	+ 5
15	Cres. Pipe L.	58	58	58	..
50	Galena Sig. Oil	185	185	185	+ 2
10	Ind. Pipe L.	135	135	135	+ 1
150	Nat. Transit	42	41	42	..
200	Ohio Oil	155½	157	159	+ 1
200	Pierce Oil	106	98	102	+ 3
950	Prairie Oil & G.	323	323	323	+ 2
200	So. Penn. Oil	357	350	357	+ 9
50	So. Pipe Line	235	233	235	+ 2
300	So. Penn. Oil	356	350	355	+ 1
50	S. W. Pipe L.	152	152	153	+ 2
400	Std. Oil of Cal.	340½	324	340½	+19½
900	Std. Oil of Cal. rights	24	22	23¾	+ 1¾
100	Std. Oil of Ind.	570	555	570	+ 2
10	Std. Oil of Kan.	492	492	492	+ 3
150	Std. Oil of Ky. new	278	268	272	+ 6
350	Std. Oil of N. J.	412	408	410	..
260	Std. Oil of N.Y.	193½	197	199	+ 2½
11	Std. Oil of Ohio.	420	420	420	..
40	Swan & Finch.	245	240	242	— 3
150	Un. Tank L.	97	95	97	+ 1½
100	Vacuum Oil	217	214	216	+ 2

MINING STOCKS.

500	*Atlanta	17	17	17	17
100	Barnes King	2	2	2	2
1,000	Beaver Con.	31	31	31	31
500	Big Four	15	15	15	15
200	Boston Mont.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
3,500	Braden Cop.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
700	British C. C.	2	2	1¾	1¾
200	Buffalo Mines	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,800	*Cari. C. Silver *Caribou Colo.	72	72	70	71
200	Cop. Mt. C.	12	12	12	12
500	Con. Ari. Sm.	½	9-16	½	9-16
1,500	*C. O. D. Con.	4¼	5	4¼	5
500	Crown Reserve	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,000	*Dia. F. Daisy	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Dome Exp.	11½	11½	11½	11½
100	Dome M. Ltd.	16½	16½	16½	16½
100	El Paso, new	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	First Nat. C.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	*Florence	55	55	55	55
100	Giroux Min.	½	½	½	½
1,700	*Gold Hill	44	46	44	45
4,000	Gold. Cons.	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1 13-16
100	Greene-C. Cop.	37	39	37	39
2,000	*Greenwater	7	7	7	7
425	Hollinger	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
650	*Jumbo Ext.	23	24	22½	23½
1,500	Kerns Wood	28	29	27	28
100	*Kerr Lake	4 11-16	4 11-16	4 11-16	4 11-16
200	La Rose Con.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Man. Big Four	15	15	15	15
100	Mason Val.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	McK.-Dar	1½	1½	1½	1½
500	Mins of Am.	2½	2½	2½	2½
900	*Nev. Hills	38	38	38	38
100	New Baltic	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400	*New U. Bing.	48	48	45	45
200	Nipissing M.	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
1,000	North Star	39½	39½	39	39
5,950	*Oro	13	13	13	13
2,000	*Porcupine G.	13½	14	13½	14
1,000	*Silver Pick	8½	8½	8½	8½
200	Stand. S.-L.	1 11-16	1⅞	1 11-16	1⅞
700	Seward	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	*Temiskaming	18	18	18	18
465	Tonopah Bel.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Tonopah Ext.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,500	*Tonopah Mer.	61	61	61	61
2,300	Tonopah J. B.	1.03	1.03	1.00	1.00
100	Tonopah Mon.	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
200	*Tonopah Mid.	38	38	38	38
300	Tonopah Min.	48	48	46	46
300	Ton. Nev.	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16	6 15-16
200	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	*Union Mines	4	4	3¾	3¾
6,500	West. E. Con.	1 3-32	1 3-32	1 1-16	1 3-32
1,000	*West E. Ext.	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

$12,000	Can. Pac. 6% notes	103¾	103¾	103¾	103⅞
8,000	Chi. Elev. 5% notes	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	Gulf, W. I. 5s, w. i.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.
Note.—Sales Thursday of 100 Giroux Mining at 1⅛; 100 Standard Silver-Lead at 1⅞.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17	17⅛	16¾	17¼
Atlantic Refining	675	685	675	685
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	300	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	162	165	162	165
Chesebrough Mfg.	670	680	670	680
Colonial Oil	110	120	110	120
Continental Oil	220	225	218	222
Crescent Pipe Line	57	60	55	59
Cumberland Pipe Line	58	62	58	62
Eureka Pipe Line	300	310	300	310
Galena-Signal Oil	183	185	183	185
Galena-Signal Oil, pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	133	136	133	136
National Transit	41	43	40	42
New York Transit	300	310	300	310
Northern Pipe Line	117	121	117	121
Ohio Oil	159	161	157	159
Prairie Oil & Gas	521	523	511	515
Solar Refining	349	353	349	355
Southern Pipe Line	232	236	232	236
South Penn. Oil	333	338	345	350
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	150	153	150	155
Standard Oil (Cal.)	341	342	325	335
Standard Oil (Ind.)	21	22	21	23
Standard Oil (Ind.)	555	563	555	565
Standard Oil (Kan.)	485	495	485	495
Standard Oil (Ky.)	268	272	263	268
Standard Oil (Neb.)	440	445	435	440
Standard Oil (N. J.)	410	412	408	411
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	197	199	195	197
S. O. old, w. i.	420	430	410	420
Swan & Finch	240	245	240	242
Union Tank Line	96	98	94	96
Vacuum Oil	212	216	213	216
Washington Oil	58	62	58	62
Waters-Pierce Oil	3,300	..	3,300	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Feb. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	143	147	143	148
American Cigar, pf.	98	100	98	100
Am. Machine & Fdy.	85	90	85	90
British-Am., new	23¾	23¾	23¼	23½
Conley Foil	275	280	270	285
Johnson Tin & Foil	175	195	175	195
Lig. & Young	140	150	140	150
MacA. & Forbes	183	187	183	187
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
P. R.-Am. Cig.	130	135	130	135
R. Reynolds	255	265	255	265
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip.	101	103	101	103
Tob. Products pf.	83¾	84¾	84½	85¾
United Cigar Stores	90	92¼	91	91½
Unit. Cigar Stores pf.	111	114	111	114

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	14	17
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	47	50
American Gas & Electric	32	34
American Gas & Electric pf.	47	48
American Light & Traction	351	354
American Light & Traction pf.	103½	103⅝
American Power & Light	72	74
American Power & Light pf.	82	84
American Public Utilities	50	53
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
Appalachian Power Co.	19	20
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	20	30
Cities Service	94	96
Cities Service pf.	76	77
Colorado Power Co.	14	16
Colorado Power Co. pf.	87	90
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	58¾	60
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	96	96
Denver Gas & Elec. com.	93	96
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	68½	70
*Electric Bond & Share Co. pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric Co.	80	82
Federal Light & Traction	74	77
Federal Light & Traction pf.	71¼	74
Gas & Electric Securities	110	120
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	83	86
Lincoln Gas & Electric	29	32
Montana Power Co.	45¾	46
Montana Power Co. pf.	101½	103
Northern Ontario L. & P.	14	18
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf.	60	64
Northern States Power	97	98
Northern States Power pf.	98	99
Ozark Power & Water	32	35
Pacific Gas & Electric	45	45¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	86	87½
Republic Ry. & Light	23¾	24¼
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	77	78
Southern California Edison	87½	89
Southern California Edison pf.	93	93½
Standard Gas & Electric	98	99
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	29	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	15	16
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	49½	50
Toledo Ry. & Light	521	525
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	77½	78
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	73	75
United Utilities Co.	28	30
*United Utilities Co. pf.	97¼	100
Utah Securities	39	42
Western Power	20	22
Western Power pf.	60	65

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
144	Con. Power	106	106	106
25	Con. Power 1st paid.	90	90	90
120	Con. Power pf.	111	111	111
445	Fairmont Gas	25	24¾	25
125	Fairmont Gas pf.	45	45	45
10	Houston Oil ctfs.	16¾	16¾	16¾
2	Mer.-Mechanics' Ist.	82	82	82
25	Norfolk Ry. & L.	26	26	26
160	Penn. Water & P.	75	75	75
905	United Ry. & Elec.	25	25¾	25

BONDS.

$1,000	Ana. & Potomac 5s.	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	City Balt. 4s, '61.	99	99	99
4,000	Con. Coal 6s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	94	94	94
1,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s.	94¼	94¼	94¼
3,000	Fair. & Clark. T. 5s.	101	101	101
1,000	Ga. & Fla. Co.	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
19,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s.	80	80	80
1,000	Maryland Elec. 5s.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s.	97	97	97
1,000	Nor. & P. Trac. 5s.	97	97	97
15,000	U. Rys. & E. 1st 4s.	84	83¾	84
12,000	U. Rys. & E. inc. 4s.	63½	63½	63½
600	U. Rys. & E. ctg. 5s	87¾	87¾	87¾
1,000	Wash., B. & A. 5s.	94	94	94

BONDS.

$5,000	Cent. Ver. 1st 4s.	85	85	85
1,000	Cent. Ver. 1st 4s, r.	83	83	83
1,000	C. & W. Mich. 5s.	92	92	92
6,000	J. & S. N. Y. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾
6,000	C. J & S. Y 4s.	82	82	82
1,000	Fre. & Elkhorn 6s.	120½	120½	120½
5,000	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	76	76	76
1,000	Miss. River P. 5s.	84	84	84
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101.100	100	100
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102.101	101	101
2,000	Pond Creek 6s.	106½	106½	106½
5,000	Western Tel. 5s.	97¼	97¼	97¼

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
85	Am. Ship.	36	36	36
180	Booth	40	38	40
10	Chi. Pneu. Tool	67¾	67¾	67¾
10	Chi. Rys., No. 1	93	93	93
70	Chi. Rys., No. 2	32½	32½	32½
50	Chi. Rys., No. 3	7	7	7
10	Chi. Rys., No. 4	2	2	2
10	D. M. Biscuit	99	99	99
80	Ill. Brick	64	64	64
25	Mont.-Ward pf.	112	112	112
30	Public Service pf.	99	99	99
30	Swift	107½	107½	107½
648	Union Carbide	145¼	146	145¼

*Cash.

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
34	Cambria Steel	50¼	50¼	50¼
250	Elec. Storage Battery	53⅝	53¼	53⅝
4	Lehigh Navigation	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
12	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	83	82	83
235	Leh. Val. Trans. pf.	33¾	33¼	33½
5	Penn. Salt Mfg.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
7	Penn. Steel pf.	66	66	66
10	Phila. Co.	43	43	43
34	Phila. Co. 6% cum. pf.	45	44¼	45
90	Phila. Electric	26¾	26¾	26¾
30	Phila. R. T. t. c.	18	18	18
98	Phila. Traction	85⅜	85	85⅜
159	Union Traction	45¼	45¼	45¼
80	United Gas Imp.	84	84	84
20	Westmoreland Coal	61¼	61¼	61¼
10	York Rys.	10	10	10

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Wtn. Glass pf.	89	89	89
50	Cons. Coal	7¼	7¼	7½
270	Crucible Steel	16¾	16¼	16¾
290	Crucible Steel p

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 27, 1914.

	Stocks. (Shares.)
Total sales Feb. 27, 1914	278,280
Same day last year	237,777
Total year to date	16,172,474
Same period last year	15,575,640
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	70.85 +.59
Same day last year	75.39 —.18

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 8
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	71.61	Feb. 25
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21¾	22	400	Alaska Gold Mines	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
13	13½	30	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
47¾	48	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	48	48	48	48	...
74⅝	74⅝	15,900	Amalgamated Cop	73⅝	74¼	73½	74¼	+1
54	54⅞	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	54	54	54	54	...
23⅜	23½	830	Am. Beet Sugar	23½	23½	23½	23	+ ⅛
144	147	400	Am. B. S. & F. pf	144½	144½	144½	144½	+ ⅛
2078	80	9,400	Am. Can	78	80	78	80	+ ⅛
91¾	92¾	100	Am. Can pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅜
51	51½	200	Am. Car & Fdry	50½	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
116½	118	8	Am. Car & Fy. pf	118	117	117	117	—1
44½	45	900	Am. Cotton Oil	43½	44	43¾	44	+1
4⅞	4⅞	100	Am. H. & Leather	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	2,500	Am. Ice Securities	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞	+1⅛
23¾	24	100	Am. Locomotive	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
67½	67⅝	900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	66⅞	67½	66⅞	67½	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅝	600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	101½	102	101½	101½	+ ⅛
165	167	300	Am. Snuff	165	166	165	166	+ ⅛
35¾	36	100	Am. Steel Fdries	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
108	107	150	Am. Sugar Refin	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
113¾	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
120½	120⅝	2,900	Am. Teleph & Tel	120½	120½	119¾	120½	— ⅛
35⅝	35¾	1,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
21	22	200	Assets Realization	22	22	22	22	—1
97¼	97¾	300	Atch., Top. & S. Fe	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼	+ ⅛
101¾	101½	20	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101½	101½	101½	101¼	...
123	124	400	Atlantic Coast Line	122½	123	122½	123	...
45½	46	700	Baldwin Loco	44⅞	46	44⅞	46	+1
106⅝	106¾	150	Baldwin Loco. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	...
91½	92	800	Baltimore & Ohio	91½	92	91½	92	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	700	Bethlehem Steel	38	38½	38	38½	+1⅛
78¾	79	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	79	79	79	79	+3
92¾	93⅞	1,800	Bklyn Rapid Tran	92⅜	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ⅛
126	127	200	Bklyn Union Gas	126½	126¾	126½	126¾	+1⅛
27¼	27½	1,300	California Petrol'm	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
65¾	65⅞	500	California Pet. pf	65½	65¾	65¾	65¾	+ ⅛
210¾	210⅝	12,400	Canadian Pac. x & r	210	211¼	209¾	210¾	+ ⅛
88	89	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	88	88	88	88	—1½
31⅝	31¾	2,400	Central Leather Co	30¾	31⅝	30¾	31⅛	+1⅛
108	109	10	Cent. & So. Am. Tel	109	109	109	109	+ ⅛
63¾	63⅝	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	63½	63⅝	62¾	63⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	12¾	280	Chi. Gt. Western	12½	12¾	12½	12¾	— ⅛
30¼	31	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
102¾	102⅝	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	101¾	102¼	101¾	102⅜	+1
134	135	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	134	134¾	134	134¾	...
42¾	42¼	1,600	Chino Copper	41¾	42¼	41¾	42¼	+1
81½	82	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	10	10	+2
133¼	134½	400	Consolidated Gas	133	133	133	133	...
11	11⅛	900	Corn Products Ref	10¾	11	10¾	11	...
22¾	24	20	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	24	24	24	24	...
15⅝	16⅞	1,000	Distillers' Secur	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
30	30¼	2,900	Erie	29¼	30	29¼	30	+1
46¾	46¾	200	Erie 1st pf	46½	46¾	46½	46½	+1
146¾	147	800	Gen. Electric	147	147	146¾	147	+1
73½	73⅝	3,000	General Motors	70¾	74½	70¾	73⅝	+2⅝
82	82½	2,300	General Motors pf	81½	82½	81½	82½	+ ⅛
23¾	23¾	600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	23½	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
127¼	127⅝	2,000	Great Northern pf	127¼	127⅝	127	127⅝	+ ⅛
36	37	100	G. N. certs. ore prop	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
102⅜	102⅝	1,300	Guggenheim Explor	50¾	52⅜	50¾	52⅛	+1⅝
110	112¾	100	Illinois Central	110½	110½	110½	110½	...
16⅝	17	200	Inspiration Copper	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
13	13½	500	Inter.-Met. v. t. c.	13	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
59	59⅞	300	Inter.-Met. pf	59⅜	60	59⅜	60	+ ⅛
103¾	104¼	1,800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	103½	104¼	103½	104¼	+1⅛
103	104	800	Int. Harvester Corp.	103	104	103	104	+1
37	39	300	Int. Paper	37	37	37	37	—1
27¾	28	400	Kan. City Southern	25⅝	27⅞	25⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
60¾	61	400	Kan. City South. pf	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
37⅛	38	600	Lackawanna Steel	37¼	38½	37¼	38⅛	+1⅛
150	150½	1,800	Lehigh Valley	149¼	150	149¼	150	+ ⅛
32	33	50	Loose-Wiles Bis	32	32	32	32	...
137½	137⅞	300	Louis. & Nash	136¾	138¼	136¾	138¼	+2⅛
69½	70½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	70	70	70	70	...
66¾	67⅛	5,800	Mex. Petroleum	64½	67⅝	64½	67	+2⅛
80	82⅝	200	Mex. Petroleum pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+2⅝
25¾	26	500	Miami Copper	25¾	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	...
142¾	144	100	Minn. St. P. & S. M	133	138	133	138	+1
10½	10¾	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅛	10¾	10⅛	10¾	+⅛
55	56	900	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	54½	55¾	54½	55¾	+ ⅛
25⅜	25½	1,400	Missouri Pacific	24½	25⅞	24½	25¼	+ ⅛
137	140	151	Nash. C. & St. L	140	140	140	140	—1
131	131¼	600	Nat. Biscuit Co	130½	131¾	129¾	131¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	12	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	12	12	12	12	+1⅛
11½	12⅛	400	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	10⅞	13⅞	10⅞	11¾	+1⅛
15⅞	16	400	Nev. Con. Copper	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
89¾	90⅜	1,710	N. Y. Central	88⅞	90¾	88⅞	90¾	+ ⅛
97	97⅛	6,120	N. Y., N. H. & H.	96⅝	98	96⅝	97⅜	—1⅛
35	36	200	Norfolk Southern	36	36	35	35	—2
112⅜	113	11,000	Northern Pacific	112¾	113	111¾	113	+ ⅛
24	24¼	800	Pacific Mail	24⅛	24¾	24	24	+ ⅛
111⅝	112	1,400	Penn. R. R.	111⅜	112	111⅜	112	+ ⅛
121½	122	400	People's Gas, Chi.	121½	122¼	121½	122⅛	+ ⅛
20	21	200	Pitts. Coal	21	21	20½	20⅝	...
91½	91½	100	Pitts. Coal pf	91⅜	91½	91½	91½	...
42⅝	43⅞	500	Pressed Steel Car	42½	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	...
110	113½	125	Public Service	112	112	112	112	—1
155	156	100	Pullman Co	155½	155½	155½	155½	+ ⅜
27½	28	200	Railway Steel Sp	27½	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
19⅞	20	300	Ray Con. Copper	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
165¾	165⅞	33,000	Reading	165	165⅞	164¾	165⅞	—1⅛
27¾	28⅛	600	Rep. Iron & Steel	26	28¼	26	28⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	7,700	Rock Island Co	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	9¾	4,400	Rock Island Co. pf	9⅜	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
14	16	100	Rumely, (M.) Co	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
22	33½	200	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	32	32½	32	32½	...
24	24½	200	St. L. Southwestern	24	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
20¾	21	300	Seab. Air Line	20½	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
54⅞	54½	800	Seab. Air Line pf	54	54½	54	54½	+ ⅛
186	187	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	183	185	185	185	...
94⅜	95	6,900	So. Pacific Co	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼	+ ⅛
102¾	102¾	100	So. Pacific t. r.	101⅜	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	+ ⅛
99⅞	100⅛	200	So. Pac. t. r. 1st pd	100⅞	100¼	100¼	100⅛	+ ⅛
25¾	25⅞	1,200	So. Railway ext	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
25½	26½	200	Studebaker Co	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	25¾	—1
35¾	35⅞	1,000	Tennessee Copper	35½	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅛
147¾	147¾	1,100	Texas Co.	147½	148	147½	147½	+ ⅛
35	36	100	Texas & Pacific	34⅞	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
42	44	200	Third Avenue	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
7½	7¾	1,700	Union B. & P. Co	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	...
102¾	102⅝	24,300	Union Pacific	100½	102¾	100½	102⅝	+ ⅛
85¾	86⅞	10	Union Pacific pf	85	85	85	85	...
66	68	1,400	U. S. Express	66	68	66	68	+2
55	56	100	U. R. R. & Imp. Co	54	54	54	54	...
50	50¼	1,300	U. S. Rubber	50	50¼	50	50	+ ⅛
101¾	101¼	425	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101¼	...
65¾	66	69,530	U. S. Steel	64⅝	66¼	64⅝	65⅞	+1⅛
109¾	110	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	110	110½	109¾	109¾	...
53¾	54⅝	1,200	Utah Copper	53⅜	54⅝	53⅜	54⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	700	Va.-Car. Chem	30⅝	31⅞	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
104½	106	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	105	105	105	105	—1
45	55	140	Va. Iron, C. & C	50	50	50	50	—1
2½	2¾	300	Wabash	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
7¾	8	900	Wabash pf	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
31	32¼	100	West Maryland	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
63½	64	600	West. Un. Tel. x r	64	64	63¾	63¾	+ ⅛
70¼	71¼	300	Westingh. E. & M	70⅜	71	70⅜	71	+1

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¾	99¼	Pan 2s, r		
2s, c, 1930	98¾	99¼	1938	85½	...
2s, r, 1918	102	102	Pan 3s, r		
2s, c, 1918	102	102	1961	101⅝	102⅜
4s, r, 1925	111¾	112¾	Pan 3s, c		
4s, c, 1925	112	...	1961	102	...
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98½	...			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp	91	95	Ely & W. pf	100	...
Am. Ag. C. pf	94¼	96	Gen. Chem. pf	116	...
Am. Brass	5	7	Do pf	108¾	110
Am. Chicle pf	85	95	Gold'n (B. F.) Co. pf	87	89½
Am. Cities 2d pf	65	85½	Granby C.	87	89½
Do pf	61¼	63½	ex div	82	87
Am. Ex.	204	...	Hask. Wat.	110	...
Am. Grass Twine	30	40	Hav. Elec.	85	86
Am. Hide & L. pf	80	90	Do pf	94	95
Am. Light & Trac. pf	101	102	Hoboken Land	48	...
Am. Malt.	3	5	Holmes (G.)	160	...
Am. Malt. pf	50	51	Do pf	110	120
Am. Meter Sec. A	85	90	Homestake	115	...
Am. Meter Sec. pf	105	110	Hudson & M.	120	...
Am. Pneu. Serv.	3	5	pf	90	92
Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	20	30	Int. Agric.	7	9½
Am. Press Asso.	100½	...	Do pf	20	30
Am. Sewer Pipe	70	75	Int. Harv. Corp.	118	...
Am. Thread pf	14	16½	Do pf	111½	...
Am. Tob. pf	90	95	Int. Nickel	30	30½
Am. Writ. Paper	3	5	Do pf	85	90
Am. Writ. Paper pf	10	20	Int. Steam Pump	45	55
Ark. Nat. Gas A	15	20	Do pf	90	95
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	28	30	Kayser (J.)	90	...
Do pf	80	85	Do 1st pf	104	106½
Atl. Gulf & W. I. ctfs	27	29	K. & M.	4	6
Do pf ctfs	80	85	Kings Co. El.	90	...
Beech-Nut Packing	100½	...	Do pf	104	...
Bell Telephone	120	...	Lake Erie & W.	6	8
Bethlehem Motor	3	5	Do pf	20	30
Bigelow-Hart. pf	100	...	Lake Shore	220	...
Booth Fisheries	3	5	Lig. & M. 25 pf	95	...
Do pf	20	30	Long Island	50	...
Brown Shoe	90	...	Mackay Cos.	70	75
Bush Terminal	8	10	Do pf	70	75
Bush Term. pf	40	50	Manhattan Trans.	20	...
Cal. & Hec.	210	...	Marconi Wireless	15	17
Canada Cement	50	55	Do pf	50	55
Can. Cem. pf	105	110	Mex. Nat.	4	6
Can. Pac. Ry.	210	...	Mex. Nat. pf	10	15
Cent. Foundry	2	3	Mex. Tramways	80	85
Cent. Foundry pf	10	15	Mitchell Motor	3	5
Cent. Leather	30	35	Mitchell Motor pf	10	15
Cent. Leather pf	85	90	Mont. Power	85	90
Cent. Stamping	3	5	Morris & Co. pf	90	...
Cent. Stamping pf	10	15	Nat. Acme	15	20
Cent. Steel	30	40	Nat. Carbon pf	120	...
Cent. Steel pf	90	95	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	30	35
Chi. Pneu. Tool	90	95	Nat. Enam. & Stp. pf	90	95
Chi. Rivet	3	5	Nat. Lead	49½	50½
Chi. Rivet pf	10	15	Do pf	106	108½
Chic. Subway	10	15	Nat. Rys of M. pf	25	35
Childs Co.	30	40	N. Y. Air Brake	140	150
Childs Co. pf	90	95	N. Y. Dock	15	20
Colo. Fuel & Iron pf	104½	105	Do pf	35	45
Colo. Power	85	90	Niles-Bem-Pond	45	50
Colo. Power pf	90	95	Do pf	90	95
Colo. Southern	30	35	Nor. Ohio Trac. & Lt.	5	7
Do 1st pf	60	65	Do pf	30	40
Do 2d pf	50	55	Ohio Fuel Supply	30	35
Comput. Tab. Rec.	30	35	Ohio Gas	140	...
Consol. Ice	3	5	Ohio Gas pf	100	...
Consol. Ice pf	10	15	Otis Elevator	60	65
Consol. Rubber	3	5	Do pf	110	115
Consol. Rubber pf	10	15	Pac. Coast	32	80
Cramp & Sons	100	...	Do 1st pf	80	95
Crex Carpet	70	80	Do 2d pf	80	95
Cuba-Am. S.	30	40	Pac. Gas & El.	100	102
Do pf	85	90	Pac. Tel. & Tel.	87½	92
Cuba Co.	24	26	Do pf	97	99½
Cuban-Am. Sug.	55	60	Pan. Rr.	20	25
Do pf	95	100	Penn. Coal	400	...
Cuban Dock	15	20	Penn. Traffic	10	15
Cuban Dock pf	50	60	Peoples Gas, Chi.	100	102
Cuban Ports	30	40	Pere Marquette	10	15
Cuban Ports pf	90	95	Do 1st pf	60	65
Cuban Trans.	3	5	Do 2d pf	50	55
Cuban Trans. pf	10	15	Phila. Co.	37	39
Cudahy Packing	100	...	Do pf	80	82
Cudahy Pack. pf	100	...	Phila. Co. pf	83	...
Cumb. Tel. & Tel.	130	...	Phila. & Read.	12	...
Cuyamel Fruit	30	35	Phila. & Read. pf	80	...
Davison Chem.	30	35	Pierce Oil	3	5
Do pf	70	80	Do pf	10	15
Detroit Edison	130	...	Pittsburgh Coal	30	35
Detroit United	80	85	Do pf	80	85
Diamond Match	140	150	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100	...
Distillers' Sec.	15	...	Pond Creek Coal	70	75
Dom. Coal	70	80	Press. Steel Car pf	90	95
Dom. Coal pf	100	...	Pub. Serv. Corp.	90	95
Dom. Iron & Steel	3	5	Pullman Co.	155	160
Dom. Iron & Steel pf	10	15	Quicksilver	2	3
Du Pont Powder	450	...	Do pf	2½	3½
Eastern Steel	30	40	Ry. Steel Spring	30	35
Eastern Steel pf	90	95	Do pf	90	95
Elec. Boat	3	5	Rdg. 1st pf	84½	85
Elec. Boat pf	10	15	Do 2d pf	80	90½
Elec. Vehicle	3	5	R. I. & S.	3	5
Elec. Vehicle pf	10	15	Do pf	85½	88½
Empire Steel	3	5	R. G. W. Co.	3	5
Empire Steel pf	10	15	Do pf	100	110
Erie 1st pf ext	90	95	St. L. & S. F.	3½	3¾
Fran. Motor	3½	3¾			

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday copper was firm at an improvement of 3/8c. Tin was heavy at a recession of 3/8c. Lead and spelter were unchanged.

Closing prices for standard copper and other metals were:

Copper—	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Spot	18.50	...	Spelter	5.37½	5.37½
Feb.	18.50	...	Zinc	5.77½	5.87½
March	18.50	...	Lead	3.95	4.00
April	18.50	...	Tin	37.50	38.00

London metal market finished dull yesterday, spot showing a net advance of 2s 6d and futures being 5s 6d higher. Tin closed weak, spot and future showing a net decline of £1 10s.

COPPER.	£ s.	TIN.	£ s.
Spot	64 5	Spot	178 0
Future	64 15	Future	178 5

The market ended weak. Spanish pig lead, £19 17s. 6d., up 2s. 6d. Spelter, £21 7s. 6d., down 2s. 6d. Cleveland warrants 52s. 9d., up 1½d.

OUTLINES RULES FOR RESERVE PAPER

Clearing House Committee Suggests Definition of Notes Rediscountable at Federal Banks.

FAVORS FOREIGN PLAN

Acceptances Under the European System Are Necessary to an Open Discount Market, It Says.

The Clearing House Committee of the New York Clearing House Association formulated yesterday its views as to how the Federal Reserve Board should define commercial paper eligible for rediscount at the Federal reserve banks and forwarded them to M. C. Elliott, Secretary of the Reserve Bank Organization Committee.

The Clearing House Committee of which Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank, is Chairman, urged strongly the adoption of acceptances in this country, in accordance with European practice, especially as necessary to the creation of an open discount market, such as prevails abroad. At the same time it took cognisance of the unsettlement that might follow too sudden a change from the sort of paper now in use here and recommended the inclusion of both in the rediscountable classification, with a suggestion that the rate of discount might be made higher on promissory notes than on two-name paper. The latter, which was in answer to a request from Mr. Elliott on behalf of the Organization Committee, said in part:

"A fundamental requirement is that the paper shall be used not only in connection with the commerce of the country, but that it shall be either directly used in the purchase of commodities or that the proceeds shall be intended to be so used, so that it will have the presumptive security of the commodities, or the avails of a resale thereof, back of it.

"The custom in this country of sellers of commodities granting discounts for what are known as cash payments has resulted in the practical abandonment of former trade methods, whereby the purchaser gave his note to the order of the seller in completion of the transaction, and in the establishment of the practice of bank borrowings by purchasers for the procurement of funds with which to discount their bills. Although such practice could not well be discontinued abruptly, nevertheless we deem it a matter of the utmost importance that there should be a general restoration of the former conditions in this respect.

"The use of acceptances abroad is a prime factor in the open discount market and a similar system should prevail in this country. The purpose of issue of that class of paper is apparent on its face; and as it retires itself automatically it is an efficient aid in making an elastic circulation. It is evident from the language of the Federal Reserve act that the advantages of this system were appreciated, and we urge that every legitimate effort be made to encourage its general adoption. One aid to that end that suggests itself is the establishment of a difference in rates by the Federal Reserve banks which would favor commercial paper of the class referred to.

"In the meantime, we realize that existing conditions must govern in the determination by the Federal Reserve Board of the character of paper that shall be eligible to discount by the Federal Reserve banks. Having in mind the essential requirement of approximately liquid, or quickly marketable assets, primarily back of exchange, to cover and the limitations expressed in the act and its general purposes, we would suggest that promissory notes of each of the above mentioned classes, to be so eligible for discount, may be defined as follows:

(a) A written instrument, negotiable in form, made by a merchant or manufacturer or a corporation engaged in either of such occupations, whereby the maker contracts to pay, on or for determinable future time, a definite sum of money stated therein, for the procurement of funds to be used in payment for goods, wares, or merchandise intended for resale in some form, but not in the form of real property, and not merely for investment; and which shall bear the indorsement of the payee; and which shall not have been issued for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities; and which shall have a maturity in conformity with the requirements of the Federal Reserve act.

(b) A written instrument, negotiable in form, whereby the maker contracts to pay, at some fixed or determinable future time, to the order of some merchant, manufacturer, farmer, dealer in live stock or agricultural products, or mine owner, or a corporation engaged in any such occupation, a definite sum of money stated therein, representing in whole or in part the purchase price of goods, wares, or merchandise purchased by the maker from the payee, and intended for resale in some form, but not in the form of real property, and not merely for investment; and which shall bear the indorsement of the payee; and which shall not have been issued for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities; and which shall have a maturity in conformity with the requirements of the Federal Reserve act.

A draft or bill of exchange for the purposes of the act may be defined as:

An unconditional order in writing addressed by a merchant, manufacturer, farmer dealer in live stock or agricultural products, or a mine owner, or a corporation engaged in any such occupation, to another person or corporation, signed by the person or corporation giving it, requiring the person or corporation to whom it is addressed to pay, at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to order, and which shall have been accepted by the drawee, and shall have been drawn for the purchase price of goods, wares, or merchandise sold by the drawer to the drawee and intended for resale in some form, but not in the form of real property, and not merely for investment; and shall not have been issued, drawn, or accepted for the purpose of carrying or trading in stocks, bonds or other investment securities; and which shall have a maturity in conformity with the requirements of the Federal Reserve act.

The usual and customary form of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange which are directly secured by staple agricultural products, or other goods, wares, or merchandise; and such as have been issued or drawn for the purpose of purchasing or carrying or trading in stocks, bonds, or other investment securities of the Government of the United States, and which shall have a maturity in conformity with the requirements of the Federal Reserve act.

"The next question to consider is as to how the banker is to determine the qualification of the maker of the note, or the drawer of the draft or bill of exchange, and as to whether or not the paper is to be used for the purposes hereinabove specified. Although the requirement of indorsement by member banks seeking rediscount carries with it a contingent liability measured by the amount loaned thereon by the Federal reserve bank, nevertheless to would obviously be placing too great a burden upon the member banks to require them to assume any other responsibility for all of these facts. We suggest, therefore, that a standard form of promissory note and draft or bill of exchange should be prepared which will contain representations on the part of the maker, and in some cases also of the payee, of the note, and of the drawer of the draft or bill of exchange, to cover these requirements, and that some penalty shall be provided by law for such false statement in these particulars.

"The committee, merely by way of illustration, gives several forms of notes and bills containing such representations.

"It may be urged," it continues, "that borrowers mingle their funds and ought not to be held responsible therefore, for the strict application to the purpose specified of the particular moneys borrowed upon paper of the character designated. There are three answers to this: One, that the provision for penalties may be directed toward the intent at the time of the issuance of the paper; two, that inasmuch as it is necessary, in order to carry out the true purpose of the law, that commodities or their avails should actually be back of the rediscounted paper, member banks, manufacturers, etc., should be required to limit their use of paper of this character to the strict application to the purposes therein set forth, and should make a division of their funds and accounts accordingly; banks may not borrow for other legitimate purposes without making the representations required.

The Organization Committee also requested suggestions as to the working out of the proposed Clearing House functions of the Federal reserve banks. On this point the Clearing House Committee says:

"The conduct of the exercise by the Federal Reserve Board of the functions of a Clearing House for Federal reserve banks, and the exercise of like functions by the Federal reserve banks for their member banks, is one requiring careful study. The practical questions that enter into its solution are manifold. The necessity for prompt notice of dishonor of repudiated items in order that the parties interested may not suffer by delay, the immense amount of work to be cleared every day, and the fact that many state institutions are not and may never become members of the Federal reserve system, point to the necessity of the retention of the existing local Clearing Houses. Whether or not in the future conditions should so change that these institutions could be made departments of the Federal reserve banks is something that must await developments for its determination.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Feb. 27, 1914	$2,652,500
Same day last year	1,839,000
Total year to date	156,962,000
Same period last year	102,286,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	88.68 +.07
Same day last year	90.82 +.03

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.81	Jan. 10	90.53	Feb. 25
Range year 1913	92.81	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 16

Chinese Ry 5s	60	Chi & N W deb 5s, 1921	
	60	1,000	102⅞
	60	4,000	102⅝
	60	con 7s	
	60	1,000	102⅞
C, I, & P gen 4s		5,000	88½
Chi Rock I & P		Ry ref 4s	
7,000			78½
deb 5s		10,000	77½
		5,000	78¼
C. I. & P R R 4s		5,000	46½
		15,000	46½
		1,000	46½
		2,000	46
		97,000	45¾
		1,000	45¾
		2,000	45¾
		22,000

COTTON FUTURES BILL IN SENATE

Senator Smith Argues That Its Passage Will Stabilize the Industry.

WILL ELIMINATE GAMBLING

By Preventing Arbitrary Depression of the Market Through the Grading Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Senator Smith of South Carolina has reported favorably from the Committee on Agriculture his bill requiring that all contracts for the future delivery of cotton shall specify the grade of the cotton referred to. These grades must be according to standards fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, who is directed to make separate standardization of upland and Gulf cotton. Mr. Smith expects to press the bill in the Senate, but the eagerness of the House for an early adjournment will probably prevent its enactment there.

All forms of public and private interstate communications are barred to corporations or persons making or attempting to make sales contrary to the provisions of the bill. Employes or agents of telegraph or telephone companies who shall knowingly send messages relating to the forbidden contracts shall be liable to a fine of from $500 to $1,000. The sending of each message constitutes a separate offense.

Contracts made in violation of the bill are declared null and void. Makers of the contracts are liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

Senator Smith points out in his report that the enactment of the bill would tend to stabilize the cotton industry and would prevent the arbirary depression of the market by settlement of future contracts according to the fixed differences of the New York Cotton Exchange. These fixed differences, he says, reduce transactions on the Exchange to pure gambling, while the effect on the industry throughout the country is still worse.

The Senator explains that when cotton producers in the South read that a certain grade of cotton is selling at a certain price they do not realize that the price quoted is a purely arbitrary basis of settlement, having no relation to supply and demand. The abolition of the fixed difference system, as contemplated in the bill, would, in Mr. Smith's opinion, tend materially to raise the price of the better grades of cotton.

Mr. Smith is himself convinced that the traditional differences in value assigned to the different cotton grades is largely fictitious. In his report on the Cotton Futures bill he cites a report from experts in the Department of Agriculture which declares that the tensile strength and ultimate manufacturing value of the different grades are almost identical.

260 Failures Last Week.

Bradstreet's reports 260 business failures in the United States during the week against 316 for the previous week and 272, 299, 296, and 184 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 80, New England 31, Southern 68, Western 41, Northwestern 10, and Far Western 30. Canada had 49 against 46 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 5 per cent. had from $5,000 to $50,000 capital.

D. K. Jay State Health Secretary.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Commissioner Hermann M. Biggs of the State Department of Health to-day announced the appointment of Delancey K. Jay of New York, as Secretary of the Department at an annual salary of $5,000. Mr. Jay succeeds A. H. Seymour, a Republican.

FINANCIAL.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GENERAL OFFICE, BROAD STREET STATION, PHILADELPHIA, February 25th, 1914.

The Board of Directors submit herewith to the Stockholders of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company a synopsis of their Annual Report for the year 1913:—

Rail operations—Revenues	$185,400,825.37
Rail operations—Expenses	127,987,400.85
Net revenue—Rail operations	$47,413,424.52
Auxiliary operations—deficit	1,901,281.08
Net Railway operating revenue	$45,509,143.44
Railway tax accruals	7,326,660.27
Railway operating income	$38,182,483.17
Other income:	
Income from securities, accounts and sinking and other reserve	$16,984,160.61
Rentals	2,596,254.88
Rent income, etc.	19,580,415.49
Gross income	$57,712,898.66
Deductions from gross income	15,792,065.67
Net income	$41,920,832.79
Disposition of net income:	
Appropriations to sinking and other reserve funds	$1,882,775.00
Cash dividends	28,304,247.75
Appropriations for Additions and Betterments	9,287,582.88
Construction expenditures on branch roads	1,815,624.61
Balance transferred to credit of Profit and Loss	$41,880,229.78
	$540,603.01

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.
December 31st, 1913.

Assets.		
Property investment:		
Road	$801,964,186.35	
Equipment	180,272,346.06	
	$982,136,532.41	
Reserve for accrued depreciation—Cr.	15,426,612.87	
		$966,710,020.54
Securities owned	338,960,824.59	
Securities under lease of U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	2,559,658.25	
Miscellaneous investments	2,068,351.70	
Cash	20,257,604.05	
Materials and supplies	17,701,769.64	
Cash and securities in sinking, insurance and other reserve funds	33,989,909.91	
Cash and securities in provident funds	7,017,069.67	
Other assets	44,877,101.28	
		$940,171,710.63
Liabilities.		
Capital stock		$499,338,850.00
Stock allotment, 1913, receipts full payment		81,805.00
Premium realized on capital stock from January 1st, 1909		7,196,676.75
Funded debt of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company		142,558,100.00
Unmatured funded debt of companies whose properties have been acquired by The Pennsylvania Railroad Company		58,886,500.00
Guaranteed stock trust certificates, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad and New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Companies		14,347,250.00
Equipment trust obligations		29,554,906.80
Mortgages and ground rents payable		3,832,448.28
Securities received with the lease of the U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.		2,559,658.25
Liability on account of provident funds		7,017,069.67
Other liabilities		40,098,974.23
Additions to property since June 30th, 1907, through income		66,137,086.06
Reserves from income or surplus:		
Invested in sinking, redemption and other reserve funds		35,104,615.55
Reserve for additions and betterments and car trust principal charged out in advance		3,962,901.89
Profit and Loss		29,027,180.66
		$940,171,710.63

The number of tons of freight moved on the five general divisions east of Pittsburgh and Erie in 1913 was 152,503,305, an increase of 9,022,924, or 6.29 per cent.; the number of passengers was 77,968,204, an increase of 5,515,817, or 7.61 per cent.

The number of tons of freight moved on the lines west of Pittsburgh was 174,797,620, an increase of 9,347,888. The number of passengers carried was 35,503,648, an increase of 1,207,267.

The operating revenue of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh for the year 1913 was $392,484,210.11; operating expenses, $321,-590,590.28, and operating income, $70,985,-619.83, an increase in operating revenue compared with 1912, of $18,388,030.19, and a decrease in operating income of $11,245,181.28. There were 504,860,705 tons of freight moved on the entire system, being an increase of 29,076,819 tons, and 190,572,041 passengers carried, an increase of 11,509,476.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The mileage of the lines directly operated was increased 12.03 miles, due chiefly to the construction of various branch lines to obtain additional traffic, and the changes in the mileage owned and that operated under lease, or as agent are due to the absorption of the Cambria and Clearfield Railway.

The total revenues from rail operations exceed those of any previous year in the history of the Company, being 8.18 per cent. greater than the revenues in 1912, but a downward tendency occurred in the last two months of the year.

While the revenues increased 6.18 per cent., the total expenses of Rail Operations show an increase of 8.96 per cent. compared with the previous year.

The operating results of the year 1913, like those of 1912 were affected by legislation, such as the Extra Crew Laws and other expensive measures, and wage increases granted as the result of arbitration under the Erdman Act. The Extra Crew Laws alone involved an expenditure by the Pennsylvania Railroad System and Lines of Pittsburgh and Erie of $380,000 in round figures, and this will convey some conception of the extent of the needless expenditures that have been placed upon the railroads in this territory by legislation of this character.

During 1913 the conductors and trainmen on forty-one of the railroads in Eastern territory, comprising about 100,000 men, submitted a request for an increase in wages, an increase in wages, in which your Company and others could not acquiesce. The matter was finally submitted to arbitration, being the largest case ever settled in this country under the new Federal Law known as the Newlands Act, with the result that working conditions were further restricted, and an increase in wages was granted approximating for all railroads concerned about $6,000,000 per annum, or 7 per cent. This award was made November 10th, 1913, effective October 1st, 1913. The increased wages have not yet been paid as further interpretations of the award are now being made and settlement will follow. The expenses for the Year 1914 will the increased approximately $730,000 as the result of this award.

It is evident, therefore, that the ability to regulate wages and working conditions, and other heavy operating expenses has, as the result of Federal and State Legislation, largely passed from the control of your Management, and has also, the power to establish rates and other railroads, to charge reasonable rates for the public transportation service rendered. The gravity of the situation is indicated in the following quotation from the recent award of the Board of Arbitration in the matter of conductors' and trainmen's wages:

"This Board has no authority to determine the passenger and freight rates to be paid in the Eastern Territory; neither is it in a position to determine whether such an increase is justified, as a matter of fact, by all of the circumstances. This Board, however, believes that it must make its finding as to what is a proper rate of pay to be awarded the conductors and trainmen as a result of this arbitration, without any reference to the dilemma in which the railroads are evidently placed by the laws which make it impossible for them to increase passenger and freight rates without the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission or of the Railroad Commissions of the several United States, to take any other view of the question would be to decide that no increase of pay, while the laws remain as they are can ever be made, and consequently by this decision such a decision would render arbitrations like this valueless; and it would be in effect to hold that railroad service in the Eastern Territory must continue to be the cheapest of existing rates of pay, even though this were to condemn the employes of the railroad to work for less than the pay which have been determined by the most searching inquiry to be inadequate. At the present time a ton of freight is moved in the Eastern Territory more than three times for the value of the wages paid, and the efficiency of this cheapest railroad service to the employe to be found on the face of the globe. In the face of such facts, we believe that the railroad employes must unjustly be satisfied only with what can be paid them freight rates as low as this. The Interstate Commerce Commission and not this Arbitration Board, has the duty of determining whether the railroads can ask in addition to their other charges, without an increase of freight rates, the rates of pay that this Board believes to be due at the present time to the conductors and trainmen, which rates are embodied in the Award following."

It is difficult to escape the conclusion that some way must be found whereby the serious but divided responsibility of Governmental regulation of rates, wages, and other railway matters shall either be concentrated under one administrative branch of the Government, or the results of Legislative Acts, orders of Commissions, and awards of Arbitration Boards shall be recognized by Rate Regulatory Commissions, so that regulation of wages, rates, and other matters may continue without working a manifest injustice to the railroads, and those who have invested in their securities.

The increase in the total expenses for Rail Operations was for the foregoing reasons in greater ratio than the increase in revenue, so that the Net Revenue from Rail Operations decreased $630,225, notwithstanding the increased efficiency and the larger investment for Railroad and Equipment.

The Net Railway Operating Revenue, as a result, decreased 1.39 per cent., and adding thereto the increase in Railway Taxes of $198,125, the Railway Operating Income decreased $1,519,650, or 3.81 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Dividend Income increased due principally to a higher return on the Capital Stock of the Southern Pacific Company than on your holdings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company Common and Preferred Stocks, which were exchanged therefor, and to which reference is hereafter made; also to the larger Income from Railway Taxes on your holdings of Norfolk and Western Railway Company securities. Income from Sinking and Other Reserve Funds increased $536,249, which is explained by the fact that only six months' income was included in this item in 1912, under the Interstate Commerce Commission classification which became effective July 1, 1912, while 1913 contains a full year's income.

Hire of Equipment (credit balance) shows a decrease of $805,985, compared with the previous year, due to the use of an increased number of foreign freight cars and the higher per diem rate charged therefor.

The Net Income for 1913 was $41,920,832, a decrease of $2,186,486 as compared with 1912, from which appropriations are made to the Sinking and other Reserve Funds; Additions and Betterments were provided for; Lines leased and operated; and dividends paid or amounting to six per cent. were paid; $2,-509,000 was transferred to the Reserve for future Additions and Betterments, and $540,-603 credited to Profit and Loss.

In view of the steady increase in expenses, taxes, and other necessary outlays which has caused a continued decrease in the return on the investment in the Railroad and Equipment provided for public service so that the return is inadequate, your Company and other Eastern Railroads, in May, 1913, petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to advance freight rates on the basis of five per cent. with reasonable minima and with the modifications necessary to preserve differential relations between communities, thereby supplementing the petition made in 1910 for an increase in freight rates which the Commission denied in full. The Commission's understanding that "if actual results should demonstrate that their forecast of the future proved incorrect, there might be ground for taking further consideration of the subject. The Commission has instituted proceedings on its own initiative to determine whether the present rates, fares, classifications and practices of the railroads in Eastern territory are unjust and unreasonable, and if so what changes should be made therein to remedy the conditions complained of."

There were expended during the past year for construction, equipment, and real estate on the Lines West of Pittsburgh $22,824,-473.86.

The expenditures were principally for the elevation of tracks in Cleveland, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, the construction of additional main tracks on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, the Toledo, Columbus and Ohio River Railroad, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, increases in yard and station facilities at various points, and for additions to and improvement of the equipment.

The Railroad Companies east of Pittsburgh and Erie in which your Company is interested show satisfactory results. Detailed statements of their operations will be found in their respective annual reports, as well as in the full report of your Company.

FINANCIAL.

and officials with respect to contracts for purchase of material and other arrangements, and prompt compliance is being made to this request. While there is no objection to furnishing the additional information desired, beyond the great delay and expense involved, the serious aspect of the situation at the present time is, that no immediate decision may be expected if all the features involved in the Commission's inquiries are to be considered and determined before action is taken upon the important question at issue, and meanwhile railroad revenues are rapidly declining. If, however, these inquiries and the information furnished in response thereto can be made a matter of subsequent investigation, and earlier determination of the entire question is possible; in fact as the Commission, through the uniform accounting system in effect since 1907, supplemented by special investigations and the work of its own examiners, has full information as to the inadequate return earned by the railroads on the capital invested in railway lines and equipment, there would seem to be no substantial barrier against immediately granting that reasonable measure of relief sought in the application and so urgently needed.

The Capital Stock was increased over the previous year by $45,855,000, the authority given by Stockholders on March 24, 1911. The issue of stock was made on the basis of granting to Stockholders of record May 5, 1913, the privilege of subscribing at par to the extent of 10 per cent. of their holdings.

On February 1, 1914, over 89,000 Stockholders were recorded on the books of your Company, and the average holding was 112 shares each.

The Funded Debt and Equipment Trust Obligations were reduced as follows:

By Redemptions through Sinking Funds	$827,840.00
By Payments at Maturity	14,920,419.16
By Purchase and Cancellation	113,170.06
Total	$15,361,438.24

The railway, property and franchises of the Cambria & Clearfield Railway Company were acquired under authority granted by the stockholders, subject to the outstanding funded debt of $4,555,000.00

Equipment Trust Obligations on account of Pennsylvania R. R. Co. were issued amounting to 12,851,500.25

Total $17,406,500.25

Net Increase 2,045,062.01

The total issues or Equipment Trust Securities during the year for all lines consisted of $19,700,000 of Pennsylvania General Freight Equipment Trust Certificates of 1913, of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's proportion was $12,851,500.25.

During the year final payments were made under twelve series of equipment trusts, the original issue of which amounted to $12,-100,000.

On July 1st, 1913, the bonds of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company, of which your Company owns $600,000 of the $800 issue, having matured, were extended for an additional period of thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, the principal and interest being guaranteed by your Company in accordance with the terms of the lease.

In order that the Company may have a broad basis for future financing, the stockholders will be asked to approve of the creation by the Board of Directors of a Mortgage under which bonds may be issued in such amounts and at such times as may be required to refund or pay off or otherwise satisfy any obligations of the Company or obligations of companies whose properties have been acquired subject thereto; to provide for necessary additions, betterments and improvements to the railroad lines, equipment, property and facilities, and for any and all other lawful and proper corporate purposes, but no bonds shall be issued for any purpose without the prior consent of the stockholders and the aggregate amount of bonds that may be issued and outstanding thereunder at any time shall not exceed the amount of existing Capital Stock. The Company has no large necessities requiring immediate financing, but it desires to be in a position to provide for its future refunding and capital requirements either by the issue of bonds under the proposed new Mortgage, or under its Consolidated Mortgage, or through the issue and sale of Capital Stock, or any other method of financing as at the time your Board of Directors shall deem most advantageous to the Company in view of the monetary conditions then prevailing.

The work is satisfactorily progressing on the eastern section of the six-track system for the New York Division between Colonia and Elizabeth, N. J., and the understanding that the elimination of fifteen grade crossings by elevation of the four existing main tracks and the construction of two elevated tracks. Two additional tracks are now in operation, and grading and masonry for two more tracks will shortly be completed and the additional tracks placed in service. The two remaining tracks are expected, and will be finished by the end of 1914, thus completing the work between Colonia and Elizabeth.

The passenger facilities in and around Philadelphia have been improved during the year as follows: The concourse in Broad Street Station was enlarged; on the Connecting Railway two tracks of the new bridge over the Schuylkill River and approaches thereto at Girard Avenue, Fairmount Park, were placed in operation during the year. The old bridge is being removed and masonry for three additional tracks will be completed during 1914, thus making a five track reinforced concrete and stone arch bridge at this point. The enlargement of the North Philadelphia Passenger Station by the addition of platforms and shelters on the part of the station used for the Chestnut Hill Branch, and the Newtown Square Division, high level island platforms, with the adjoining tracks now being in operation. For the expenditures made as leases on the Connecting Railway for this and other work, your Company has been repaid by the issue of the stocks and bonds of the Connecting Railway Company, guaranteed by your Company, to replace monies expended on terminal yard and track capacity at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; the electrification of the Main Line to Paoli, for suburban passenger trains, is under way and will be followed by the electrification of the New York Division to North Philadelphia and thence to Chestnut Hill. About one mile of overhead construction on the Main Line has been completed between Radnor and St. Davids which will enable the Company to decide by actual tests the type of overhead construction best adapted to its train service.

The work of improving the grades and alignment and double tracking between Pittsburgh and Buffalo, on the Allegheny Division and the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway, is proceeding satisfactorily, and it is expected that the three tracks between Wilkinsburg and Hulton, Turtle Creek, which are being constructed as part of this improvement will be completed in 1914.

The changes of alignment and grades between Kiskiminetas Junction and Freeport on the Conemaugh Division, including a double track bridge over the Allegheny River are under way.

The changes of grades and elimination of grade crossings at Homewood Avenue, Pittsburgh, and in Borough of Wilkinsburg, are in progress, and the grade crossing elimination work in the Borough of Braddock was completed during the year.

The aggregate expenditures for construction and equipment during the year upon the owned and leased lines of this company was $41,434,428.06, for which the Company has been reimbursed by lessee lines to the extent of $1,861,074.68. The sum of $1,815,624.61 was expended on the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway and other branch roads and charged against Income. The expenditures on the lines owned including $2,-999,687.70 on the leased lines viz., Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy and Lancaster Railroad and the lines of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, comprising the main line system between New York and Philadelphia, amounted to $37,597,-716.37, which has been disposed of as follows:

Charged to Income	$3,287,323.11
Charged to Reserve for Additions and Betterments	5,347,482.82
Charged to Capital Account	33,222,658.63

In keeping with the policy of your Company to promote efficiency and economy in operations, the Management has been considering the advisability of electrifying that portion of the Main Line between Harrisburg at the foot of the eastern slope, and Conemaugh on the western slope of the Allegheny Mountains, a distance of about thirty-five miles, where there is a frequent and heavy train movement over heavy grades. From preliminary estimates it would appear that a saving could be effected which would compensate the Company for making the expenditures, but the subject must still receive much further examination, and is also largely dependent upon an improvement in the revenues of the company to warrant raising the new capital required for this project.

In the City of Philadelphia the greater portion of your lines are constructed above or below the streets, except in the southern section of the City, between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. The necessity for the development of several square miles in this section of the City, including the improvement of conditions along the river front, caused the municipal authorities to decide upon the elimination of nearly all existing grade crossings by the railroads, and of the lines of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad and of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, and in asking the railroads to cooperate, the City has agreed to bear an equitable share of the large expenditures. Under this arrangement this Company will be required to elevate and relocate the present running tracks, yards and facilities on the portion of the Delaware Extension, with its Girard Point and Schuylkill River Branches, from the Arsenal Bridge over the Schuylkill River to Delaware Avenue and Queen Street, and use in lieu thereof the new tracks of the Delaware Extension where elevated between the Arsenal Bridge over the Schuylkill River and Twenty-fifth and McKean Streets, and a new two-track elevated line extending generally along Point Breeze Avenue, Twenty-fifth Street, and the Back Channel north of the League Island Navy Yard to a terminal yard to be located between Broad Street and the Delaware River, which point the line will then remain at grade along the north side of said yard and on Delaware Avenue to Bigler Street, and the present tracks and facilities on Point Breeze Avenue will be relocated as far north as Queen Street. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which will likewise relocate and elevate its present tracks in that section of the City, will occupy a new location adjoining the relocated tracks of your company, from Passyunk Avenue to and along Delaware Avenue. This portion of the line will be operated as a joint four-track railroad, with provisions for its use as a belt line. Under this agreement the tracks and facilities of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company between Washington Avenue will also be elevated as a three-track railroad to Broad Street, and as a double-track line east thereof. It is expected that this important project will be completed in five years, as and when the City and the Railroad Companies provide the funds requisite therefor.

The construction of the New York Connecting Railroad, jointly by this Company and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, and fully described in previous annual reports, is satisfactorily progressing, and it is expected will be completed by the Summer of 1916.

The increasing traffic on the Chautauqua Branch between Buffalo and Oil City on the line of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, has, in connection with similar improvements on your Allegheny Division, necessitated the revision of grades, and alignment and longer passing sidings. During the year $1,602,068.12 was advanced to the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway by this Company to meet its Construction and Equipment expenditures, which sum was charged against the net income of the Lessee Company.

It has been deemed advisable to absorb the Hollidaysburg, Bedford and Cumberland Railroad Company, which is now and has been operated by this Company in connection with its main line. The necessity for maintaining that Company as a separate corporation no longer exists, and the agreement providing for its acquisition will, in accordance with the notice given to the stockholders, be submitted for approval at the annual meeting.

During the year your Company made advances to the Long Island Railroad Company amounting to $4,500,000 for the improvement of its railroad and facilities and the construction of new lines and equipment, for which it will receive securities of that Company.

In accordance with the policy heretofore announced as to the proposed sale of this Company's security holdings in the anthracite coal companies owning properties served by it or which connect with its lines, the Coal Company, Mineral Railroad and Mining Company and the Summit Branch Mining Company, your Board deemed it desirable to first consolidate the ownership of the securities and properties of these coal companies into the Susquehanna Coal Company. Therefore, there has been sold to the Susquehanna Coal Company the entire capital stock of the Summit Branch Mining Company, held by your Company, and upon the transfer of its property and rights to that Coal Company, the Summit Branch Mining Company will be dissolved. Your Company is also the owner of one-third of the Capital Stock of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company, the balance being owned by the Northern Central Railway Company. That Company operated lands leased from the Northern Central Railway Company and from the Manor Real Estate and Trust Company, but being unable for many years to pay the prescribed royalties, it transferred its 999 year leases to the Susquehanna Coal Company, effective January 1st, 1914, and arrangements have been taken looking to the dissolution of the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company. The lands of the Manor Real Estate and Trust Company operated by the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company, have been sold to the Susquehanna Coal Company, and negotiations concluded for the sale to it of the other lands operated by the Mineral Railroad and Mining Company for the Northern Central Railway Company subject to fixing the final price. Under the foregoing arrangement payment for said lands will be made by the Susquehanna Coal Company in its Five Per Cent. Five Year Gold Bonds, which are exchangeable for its First Mortgage Bonds if and when the same are issued by that Company.

The purpose of vesting the ownership of these properties in the Susquehanna Coal Company is to secure the continued operation of the unprofitable as well as the profitable mines, and thereby conserve the coal supply and so that should a purchaser be found for the securities of the Susquehanna Coal Company, held by your Company and the Northern Central Railway Company, the new owners will obtain possession of the properties subject to these mining obligations.

The Company has for some years desired to sell the balance of its holdings of Common and Preferred Stocks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, consisting of 857,-250 shares of the Common Stock and 142,750 shares of the Preferred Stock, having a total par value of $10,000,000. The foregoing shares represent less than one-half of your original ownership in that Company and they have been retained since 1906 only as an investment awaiting a favorable opportunity for a reduction of these apparently adverse elements, house buying did not expand to the degree expected. Yet the past few days of sunshine brought out numerous visiting buyers in the principal centres.

FINANCIAL.

sale, which is now in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval. The offer was exchange these for 171,436 shares, par value $17,143,900, of the Capital Stock of the Southern Pacific Company, on the basis of one share of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company stock for one share of Southern Pacific Company stock. In consummating the transaction the stock of the Southern Pacific Company was valued at par, the Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at the same figure, while the four per cent. Preferred Stock of the latter Company was valued at $80 per share, which was its approximate market value. This accounts for the reduction in the par value of the investment, although the Company will on the basis of present dividends receive larger returns from the ownership of the Southern Pacific Company Stock, and also have a security that can either be sold when conditions permit or held as an investment as may be deemed the most advantageous to your Company. During the year the Norfolk and Western Railway Company issued its convertible 10/25 year 6% gold Bonds and your Company as a shareholder subscribed for its share of the allotment, amounting to $4,795,000 par value. Your Company acquired the capital stock of the Cromwell and Lebanon Railroad, 22 miles long, which connects your Philadelphia Division at Cornwells with the manufacturing town of Lebanon, Pa.

The securities held by the Company, December 31st, 1913, at a valuation of $333,-900,825 show a net direct income during the year of $14,940,670.

By order of the Board,

SAMUEL REA,
President.

STOCKHOLDERS MAY OBTAIN COPIES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT COMPLETE BY APPLYING TO OR ADDRESSING

LEWIS NEILSON, SECRETARY,
BROAD STREET STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Severe storms restricted new business in many sections of the country this week and caused delay in making deliveries on old orders. The intense cold and heavy snowfall stimulated activity in seasonable merchandise at retail, but the interruption to general trade was sufficient to retard distribution considerably. Traffic blockades hampered freight movements, and reduced receipts resulted in higher prices for various food products. The upward trend of the commodity markets, however, was not pronounced, as there were 39 advances and 19 declines in the 310 quotations compiled by Dun's Review, whereas a year ago losses were slightly in the majority.

Bank exchanges at the leading cities in the United States continue in much smaller volume than a year ago, the total for the five days this week being only $2,877,185,-655, as against $3,750,048,060, a falling off of 18.1 per cent. New York City reports quite a sharp contraction, the decrease, as compared with the corresponding period last year, being 15.9 per cent.

Bradstreet's says:

Basic developments continue favorable, notwithstanding the fact that heavy snow storms and very low temperatures during the fore part of the week hampered trade, curtailed traffic, and delayed mail matter. In consequence of these apparently adverse elements, house buying did not expand to the degree expected. Yet the past few days of sunshine brought out numerous visiting buyers in the principal centres.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....3@6½% for the best names.
Thursday .....6@6½% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Styles in Women's Neckwear.

Medici effects in women's neckwear have the call. Adaptations of this mode in collars and guimpes are finding the readiest sales. A manufacturer who believes in originating his own designs reports exceptionally fine business on collars and guimpes fashioned to give the effect of an Easter lily. The material used is of daintiest and finest quality with figured borders in white and colors.

***

March May Be Big Dress Month.

Judging from the way dress buyers have gone after merchandise so far this season, it is said in the dress and waist trade that March should be one of the biggest months the trade has seen in some time. Conservative purchases have been the rule with all but buyers from the really distant points, and as a result many of the buyers who have been here in the last two months are expected back again in the very near future to place substantial business on the numbers that have proved active in the departments. It was said yesterday that some of the Southern buyers, who were scared away by the recent cold spell, are already coming back, or expressing intentions of coming. From the coast it is said that some nice duplicate orders are coming in the mails.

***

Is Buying a Favor?

There has been more or less complaint in local business circles of late regarding the pomposity of the average buyer for the retail stores. A well-known cloak and suit manufacturer expressed his view of the matter yesterday as follows: "There has certainly been a change in the attitude of buyers seen in this market in the last few years. Not so very long ago the buyer considered the manufacturer at least a human being. Nowadays the average buyer thinks the manufacturer is a slave to his or her whims. They come into here and in other showrooms and buy goods with the air of doing the manufacturer a big favor. They seem to forget altogether that if there were no manufacturers there would be no merchandise and no positions for them. Worse than that, they forget that the manufacturer is financing them on credit, or practically loaning them their stock until the bills are paid, if they are. There is a change coming, and it is not far off. When it comes there will be a lot of crestfallen buyers in this country."

***

More About Returned Goods.

Returned goods in the dress and waist and cloak and suit fields were said yesterday to have aggregated last year fully 10 per cent. of the business done. This condition is one that is much complained of by the manufacturers, but, from all accounts, there is only one way to put an end to it so far as any one house is concerned, and that is by cutting off the account. One manufacturer, a man who is not the trade leader so far as size is concerned, but who is apparently taking the lead in this matter, has a steady cut off several of his smaller accounts because of their excessive returns, and is now out gunning for the larger ones who are guilty in the same way. His contention is that if he can't make a fair profit on an account he doesn't want it, and that he might better save his energy for use in another field in case the pressure gets too heavy as a result of his activities. Poor buying on one hand and too enthusiastic selling on the other are looked on as the real reasons for the present size of the return evil.

***

Silversmiths Are In Good Shape.

Business, as reported by silversmiths in the Maiden Lane district, is fully up to that of last year both in sterling and plated wares. No marked increase is looked for until later in the year, when the country will have had time to get adjusted to new conditions. An excellent road business has been booked for shipment March 1, which is said to mean that buyers are replenishing liberally the stocks depleted by the holiday trading. February inventories is the reason given for the late date of shipment of these wares. Sales of flat ware have been better than ordinary of late in both ends of the industry, but the sterling smiths say that there has been a falling off in the demand for large pieces. Small and frequent buying was the rule for the holiday trade, and it is said that this is not expected to continue in the future. The real reason for it is said to have been the uncertainty prevailing at that time as to the result tariff changes would have on business generally. No great amount of buying by out-of-town jewelers is expected in this market until after Easter, when very active trading in anticipation of the June matrimonial season is looked for.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Free Entry to Canadian Pulp and Paper—Other Decisions.

Caffeine, used as a heart stimulant and as a headache cure, was held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be dutiable as assessed by Collector Malone, under the Tariff act of 1909, at 25 per cent. ad valorem, as a medicinal preparation not specially provided for.

Perfumery catalogues, diaries with pencils attached, flower and seed catalogues were claimed free of duty under the old law, as publications of individuals or gratuitous printed matter, but the unprofitable as well as the profitable mines, and thereby conserve the coal supply and so that should a purchaser be found for the securities of the Susquehanna Coal Company, held by your Company and the Northern Central Railway Company, the new owners will obtain possession of the properties subject to these mining obligations.

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LEWIS NEILSON, SECRETARY,
BROAD STREET STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DRY GOODS OUTLOOK.

Sustained Retail Demand—Run on Ribbons—Lace Requirements.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Sustained retail demand for dry goods throughout the country has been reflected during the week in an improvement in shipments as compared with those of the same period a year ago.

"Severe weather has interfered with the distribution of merchandise in some sections.

"Easter and Spring business will be featured by a relaxing of production in the stylish novelties, in which sales have been exceedingly large during the week, especially in ribbons and laces.

"This is what is known as a fabric season in millinery, which accounts in part for the large call for ribbons. Stocks of ribbons throughout the country were depleted by the labor troubles of last Spring and Summer, and this industry will be well supplied with work for some time.

"In laces, it will be a problem of manufacturers and importers to take care of the large demand of flouncings and ruffling edges in widths of five inches and over.

MME. POIRET'S PILLOWS

The Subject of a Controversy with the Customs Officers.

Paul Poiret, the Paris gown designer, through his legal representative, Thaddeus S. Sharretts, yesterday asked Board 1 of the United States General Appraisers to reverse a decision made by Judge Howell in January, raising the market value of pillows exported by the designer, 30 per cent. ad valorem above the entered or invoice prices.

It appeared from the testimony that the pillows or cushions, made from remnants left over from M. Poiret's designing shop, were the property of his wife and had been used by her when purchased by a firm here. When the articles reached this city Appraiser Higgins, acting on a report of the Examiner of the goods, accepted the valuation placed on the articles by Poiret. The Treasury Department, however, ordered Special Agent Howland, stationed at Paris, to look into the prices at which similar pillows manufactured by Poiret were being sold in the French capital.

Howland's assistant in the Paris office, Miss Burroughs, found, it is said, that cushions of the kind identical with those shipped here were being sold at retail by Martine, a Parisian dealer, to tourists at a profit of 30 per cent. When this was cabled to Collector Malone he asked for a reappraisement, which was made by Judge Howell, sitting as a single General Appraiser. At yesterday's hearing before Board 1, consisting of Judges McClelland, Sullivan, and Brown, ex-Judge Sharretts contended that the prices at which Martine sold the pillows at retail in Paris is irrelevant, as the American tariff law prescribes that duties shall be taken on the basis of the prevailing wholesale price at which the goods are freely offered for sale in the principal markets.

The Board reserved decision.

TRYING TO FIX PRICES.

A Law Which Would Prevent Stores from Selling Cheaper.

Representatives of several of the local department stores are planning to be in Washington a week from to-day, at which time an amendment to one of the "Five Brothers" bills will be offered by the American Fair Trade League at a hearing before the Congressional Committee which has these bills under consideration.

It was learned yesterday, from a reliable source that this amendment will provide that manufacturers of trade-marked or copyrighted articles shall have the right to set the retail selling price of these goods, and that any cutting of this fixed price shall be a misdemeanor. The amendment will apparently be the culmination of the fight in favor of fixed prices which has been carried on by that body since the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Bauer Chemical Company against the Washington druggist named O'Donnell. O'Donnell was accused by the Bau

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVART BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
128 West 57th Street.
Dr. Woelfkin at 11 A. M.
Special Evening Service for Men at 8.
Speaker: Dr. John R. Mott.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 162 St., between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway. Rev. Dr. Frank Oppenheimer, Minister. 11—Preaching by Rev. Dr. Oppenheimer. 7:45—Preaching by Rev. Isaac Grant.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Scientific Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 23d St., between 6th and 7th Aves. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Pastor. Services 11:00 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 169 West 181st St. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—"GIVEN ANOTHER CHANCE." 8 P. M.—"THE REAL MOSES."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 196th St. Rev. R. S. HOLLOWAY, 11. "The Silence of God." 8 "Friday, the Thirteenth."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
S. M. EATON, D. D., Assistant Pastor.
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"A Re-Statement of an Old Truth."
7 P. M.—"A Cross Without a Crown."
Union Bible Class 9:45. Rev. E. S. Eaton, Ldr.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square, Dr. Judson, 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165 St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., Minister.
11—"The Unknowing Night."
8 P. M.—"The Fight in Pilgrim's Progress."

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
20th St., between Park and Lexington Aves.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Holy Communion, 10:15 A. M.
Service at 11 A. M., the Pastor will preach.
Subject:
"THE LIFE OF THE SOUL."
The first of a series of special Lenten Sermons on the Fundamentals of Personal Religion.
At 12:30 P. M. Prof. A. W. BROWNE of Cornell University will address the After-Service Class. Open to all.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West and 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 600 West 181st St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 86th St.

THE CHRIST ROYAL CHURCH,
Duryea Hall, 67 West 72d St.
11 A. M. Speaker, Gustav Gayer, Ph. D.
subject, "The Royal Healer." All welcome.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES S. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M.—"Not Destruction, but Fulfillment."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway, 76th St.
Dr. STIMSON, Pastor.
Services 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian),

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Rev. JAMES M. PHILPUTT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Forgiveness."
8 P. M.—Dr. Arthur J. Smith, Stereopticon Lecture on "Evangelism."

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Mr. S. A. McCLINTOCK, Speaker. Subject: "Tagore, the Nobel Laureate, and the National Revival in India."
8 P. M.—Mr. A. W. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "The Fourth Gospel: Its Origin and Contents."

Brooklyn Society for Ethical Culture, Meeting at Brooklyn Academy of Music, 11 o'clock. Dr. DAVID SWING, Speaker. Subject: "Developing America's Resources."

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AVENUE AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREET.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN
"Past and Theory in Religion."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY AT 11.
DR. WISE: "THE GREAT UNREST AMONG WOMEN."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANUEL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Silverman. "Back to Judaism."
Sunday, 10:45 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Silverman. "The Power to Enforce Morality."
Monday, 11 A. M., sharp—Lecture by Dr. Enelow. "Immanuel of Rome: Another Esther."
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 75th.—Dr. REMENSNYDER, Supt. Services, 11, 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

WESDING CHURCH, 357 E. 47th St., Rev. W. H. Wead, Pastor. 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

LECTURE, 10 A. M., ABRAHAM JACOBI, M. D., LL. D.—"WHY CHILDREN CRY. Park Avenue Church, corner 86th St.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH,
Corner 59th St.
Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M., Men's Bible Class led by Dr. Mead. 11 A. M., Preaching by the Rev. Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D. D., followed by Holy Communion. 7:30 P. M., Choir will sing, "Who Knows Redemption," Strangers cordially welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S, WEST 16TH ST.
11 A. M.—Sermon, Dr. Fiske.
8 P. M.—Musical Service.
Selections from "Elijah"—Mr. Jerome Uhl and other noted soloists and large chorus, under direction Dr. Alfred G. Robyn.
At the 11 A. M. service will be offered a MUSICALE EXTRAORDINARY.
Assisted by Dr. Alfred G. Robin, Mme. Kate Rooney, Metropolitan Trio, and others.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
C. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—The Method Jesus."
8 P. M.—"A Man of the World."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 45th St., West of Broadway. J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister.—11 A. M., Communion. 8 P. M., "The Things That Count."

New Tabernacle.

BERKELEY THEATRE, 44th St. & 6th Ave.
MAY DE STERLE CHAPIN.
11 A. M.—"Sheep."
8 P. M.—A meeting in the Stable.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST.
Providence Temple, West 50th St. near 6th Av.
Speaker, REV. DR. JOHN MURRAY.
Subject: "A Biblical Falsehood." 11 A. M.

HENRY FRANK,
Schuyler Theatre, West 42d St., Sun., 11, "Edicts of Health." Prolog: "Mexican Crisis."

Mr. James A. Edgerton will conduct a service of the "Victorious Faith" at 8 P. M. Sunday afternoon at St. Mark's in the Bowery, Tenth St. and Second Av.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 6 West 58th St., Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Wm. Williams. Public invited.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA,
Carnegie Chapter Hall, 57th, 7th Av.
Sunday Evenings, 8:15,
"Self-Mastery."

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Sunday, 11 A. M., F. W. SEARS, Speaker.
NEW ASSEMBLY HALL, 26 West 45th st.
Finest Pipe Organ in the World.
Organ Recital and Sacred Concert, 10:30 A. M. YOU are welcome. Reserved Seats Free Seats.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Speaker, Dr. JULIA SETON SEARS,
Sundays, 10:45 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 120th St.
Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST 57TH ST., near B'way and 7TH AV.
Rev. WILSON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Bible School at 9:45 A. M. Service at 7 P. M.—Musical: "POWER AND PLACE OF THE YOUNG MAN."

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Forty-fifth St.
Preacher Tomorrow,
The Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D.,
Minister at 11 A. M. and Dean of the Theological Seminary at 8 P. M.
Offering for Home Missions Fund.
The Mid-week Service in the Church on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West 22d St., and Alfth Av.
Rev. EDGAR WHITAKER MORE, D. D., LL. Rev. S. G. COAN, & Rev. Dr. G.W. KING.

Presbyterian.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. SHERRARD BILLINGS, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. S. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Associate Pastor.
The pastor will preach at 11 A. M., Mr. Montgomery 8 P. M., Communion service, 4 P. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 WEST 115TH ST.
Rev. A. H. Limeburg, Pastor, 11 A. M.; 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.

HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill.
{ Frank Lathrop Janeway.
Dr. Merrill preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock. Communion at the close of the morning service. Sixth School and Classes 9:30 and 10 o'clock. Midweek Service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEK-DAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
—Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preaching, the Rev. Prof. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D. Address of the Yale Divinity School. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. of 10th St.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Synchronistic Meeting, Sermon by Hon. William R. Wilson and Judge Wadhams. No evening service.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam at 105th. The Pastor, Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. At 8 P. M., Dr. G. Hall Young, Illustrated Lecture, "Alaska." Return engagement. All new pictures.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and Fifty-first St.
Rev. Anson F. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway.
The Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Grosvenor
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. John Williams
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 P. M.
(Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.—The Rev. DR. LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Litany, Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45 A. M. Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
85th St., and Lexington Av.,
Rev. W. C. CROCKER, Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES:
8:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON AT 4.
Professor BROWN: "The Origin and Interpretation of the Apostles' Creed."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av. and 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M. Holy Communion.
11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Bishop Thomas.)
8, Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6th Ave. and 20th St.
ALWAYS OPEN AND FREE TO ALL.
REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., Rector.
8—Holy Communion.
11—The Rector.
12—Holy Communion.
3—Children's Service.
4—Italian Service.
7—Confirmation Instruction.
8—Rev. Samuel Neal Stout.
9—Parish House Conference.

DAILY NOONDAY SERVICE.
Commencing 12:20 and lasting 25 minutes.
Preacher, the Rector.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evening Prayer, Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer. Address. (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE } 1 East 29th Street.
TRANSFIGURATION, } Dr. Houghton, Rector.
Communions 8 A. M. MARTIN'S Mass and SERMON. 11 A. M. ROBBINS. 10:30 CHORAL EVENSONG. 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M. by FATHER HARVEY, OFFICES, 7, 9, 11 A. M. who twists the five eighty LITTLE MISSION, ending on Thursday, and will also preach DAILY AT NOON during the week. FRIDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock, second lecture in course on Church History by DR. ARTHUR S. WHIPPLE BENES. SERMON at 12:10 noon. EVERY DAY OF LENT.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer ..... 10 A. M.
Litany, Holy Communion; preacher, the Rector ..... 11 A. M.
Special Musical Service ..... 5 P. M.

EGLISE OU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 37th. Services: Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector). 4 (Mr. Washburn); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

OLD ST. PAUL'S, B'WAY & FULTON ST., TUESDAY, MARCH 3.
MID-DAY CANTATA.
"OLIVET TO CALVARY."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av., at 44th St.
8:00 A. M. Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Morning Service and Sermon. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M., Evening Prayer and Address. Preacher, Rev. SAMUEL D. McCONNELL, D. D.
8 P. M., Organ Recital.
8:15 P. M., Congregational Lecture in the Chapel. DAILY NOON-DAY SERVICES DURING LENT.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 4.
ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Holy Communion 8. Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Service, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11. Special Musical Service, 4.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE.
Tenth Street and Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
Services—8:00 10:30 11:00 A. M.
4:30, 7:00, 8:00 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 23 West 84th, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV'S. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Service and Sermon. (Rector.)
4, Evening and address, (Rector.)
8 P. M., Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
11—Sermon.
4—Solemn Consecration.
8—Dr. Sidney A. Rosve, "The Cost of Competition."

THE LITTLE MISSION,
Sunday to Thursday, Each Night at 8 o'clock, Father Harvey, Officer O. H. C.
And Daily at Noon.
CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7 and 9:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
9:30 A. M., Children's Eucharist.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M., Sermon and Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
4:00 P. M., Short Evening Service and Sermon.
Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily, (except Saturday) at 12 M. Preacher March 2 to 6 inclusive the Rev. Endicott Peabody, D. D., Groton School, Groton, Mass.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 14th St.—Rev. J. R. Duryea, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE REFORMED Church, Convent Av. and 150th St. (near B'way.)—PAUL SCHERER LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. All Seats Free—Everybody Welcome. 11 A. M.—"Lessons and Lights for Lent." 8 P. M.—"Light from the Stars."

Reformed.

MADISON AV. REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Av., corner of 57th St.
11:00 A. M.—Rev. CHARLES H. DICKEY, D. D.
8:00 P. M.—Rev. G. A. Johnson Ross, D. D.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILSTON, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAY BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"What Doth the Lord Require of Us?" 8 P. M.—"The Ardent Order of Nobodies."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Evening Subject: "Dreams."
Church School and Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.
Quartet accompanied by Organ, Harp and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY ESTERBROOK COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. At 8:30 P. M. Address, "An Ode of Gratitude," Choral Service. Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer." Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 56th St. and Madison Av. Rev. W. D. Stafford, D. D., rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meeting for worship, 11 A. M., at 226 E. 16th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIVE-DAY SPECIAL SPIRITUALISTIC MEETINGS under auspices of THE PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, Inc., Tuxedo Bldg., 50th & Madison Av., commences Monday, March 1st, 3 & 8 P. M. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, March 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, each day 3 & 8 P. M. Miss Nicolaeff and Christensen and other Psychics give demonstrations at each meeting. Investigators, skeptics, Christian friends, everybody, welcome. Admission free.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH.—Services in English, Sunday, 8 P. M. Good speaker and psychics. Admission free. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th and Columbus Circle.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,328 Broadway, 79th St. Sunday evening prompt, 8:15. Piano Recital by the Hungarian Pianist, Z. de Gyongyosholaszy, assisted by Mme. Beata Karslakoff, contralto. Admission 50 cents.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS' UNITARIAN,
Fourth Av. and 20th St.
Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. L. SULLIVAN, Associate Minister. Communion service after regular services. Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject, THE FLAGS OF DIGNITY IN RELIGIOUS TEACHING. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "THE WEAPONS OF VIOLENCE: CAN ITS USE IN SOCIAL ACTION BE JUSTIFIED?" First in special series on "SOME MORAL PROBLEMS OF OUR TIMES."
4 P. M.—VESPER SERVICE, followed at 4:30 by Lenten Lecture on "BERGSON AND CREATIVE EVOLUTION." First in a series on "CONTEMPORARY PROPHETS OF RELIGION."
Thursday, 4 P. M.—Free Organ Recital.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.
Services at eleven.
"RELIGIOUS IRRELEVANCE."
Rev. Marie St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. HANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. "Think It Over," and at 4:30 P. M. "Common Sense and Creation." Music: Excerpts from Haydn's "Creation," Thursday, Lenten Service, 8:30. Organ Recital, 4 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.

CONQUERING OTHER WORLDS.
Illustrated lecture by Prof. Brooks.
West 57th Y. M. C. A., 7th St. and 9th Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.

"BLOOD REACHING TO THE HORSES' Bridles. When and Where?" Rev. 14:20. 8 P. M., Miss Helen Barrett Montgomery, Heights Lecture Hall, 181st St. and Audubon Av.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. Paul Simpson, Pastor. —10:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M., preaching by Rev. J. Hudson Ballard.

HAPPINESS TALKS, Wednesday at 8.—MARGARET WHITING IVES, 40 West 59th St. No charge.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CONFERENCE, Rev. C. I. Scofield, D. D., Chairman.—Fulton Street Prayer Meeting Room, 118 Fulton Street, New York, Tuesday, March 3, 1914.

12:15-1 P. M.—Mr. Robert McMurdo.

4 P. M.—Mr. Thomas Baird, "The Accuracy of the Holy Scriptures." Rev. W. Allan, "The Place and Power of the Word of God."

8 P. M., Mr. Robert McMurdo, "The Judgment Seat of Christ."

SERIES OF STEREOPTICON LECTURES on the "Kingdom of God from Abraham to the Millennium." by Wm. Randle, at the Bible Study and Lecture Rooms, 151 West 125th Street, City.

THE DAILY TEMPLE
23d St., between 6th and Madison Aves.
Sunday at 3:15 P. M.,
Robert Goldsmith, "Souls in Revolt."
Miss Kneer reading.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th, Swami Bodhananda, "How to be in the World, but Not of It." 8 P. M. "Meditation." 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CLINTON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL Church, cor. Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. M. R. Boynton, }
Public Worship, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Boynton will preach at both services. Subjects: Morning, "The Supremacy of Jesus." Evening, "A Tribute to the Late Rev. Jonathan Brierly."

FLYMOUTH CHURCH, NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Morning subject, "The Modern Man's Use of the Bible." Evening, "France's Deliverance at the Hand of Joan of Arc."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN.
Cor. Ex. Oxford, (5 Blocks from Subway Terminal.)
The Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D., The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., A. M., Ministers.
Dr. Albertson will speak at 10:30. Mr. W. R. Moody speaks at 7:45.

Unitarian.

PLATBUSH UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Beverly Road and E. 10th St., Brooklyn.
Rev. Leon A. Harvey at 10:45 on "The Hidden Life." Rev. William Sullivan in the evening at 7 on "The Spiritual Basis of Democracy." The public invited.

CHURCE OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn. 5 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises, 6:59 | Sun sets, 5:51 | Moon sets, 9:05

THE TIDES.

	High Water.	Low Water.
	A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:43	10:01	3:40	3:58
Governors Island	9:32	10:15	3:14	4:19
Hell Gate	11:52	12:05	5:54	6:20

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 27.

SS Bergenafjord, Bergen, Feb. 15.
SS Charmont, Genoa, Feb. 10.
SS Saxonia, Calco, Feb. 12.
SS Rembiel, Antwerp, Feb. 8.
SS Tweedsmuir, Saigon, Feb. 12.
SS Con. Rollins, Fort Antonio, Feb. 21.
SS Fiumanal, Nuevitas, Feb. 21.
SS Fort Chesterton, Feb. 20.
SS Theria, Ghent, Feb. 10.
SS Ella, Boston, Feb. 25.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Feb. 24.
SS Elsa, Sunderland, Feb. 5.
SS Ida, Gibraltar, Feb. 9.
SS Santa Clara, Antilla, Feb. 24.
SS Evelyn, San Juan, Feb. 19.
SS Luna, Nuevitas, Feb. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Oceanic	Palermo	Feb. 12
Principello	Rotterdam	Feb. 14
Francesco	Hull	Feb. 10
Superbus	Vera Cruz	Feb. 13
Progreso	La Guayra	Feb. 13
Colorado	Colombo	Feb. 25
Caribbean	Bermuda	Feb. 26
Admiral	Patras	Feb. 7
Gothland	Antwerp	Feb. 14
Bristol City	Swansea	Feb. 21
Kenilworth	Grenada	Feb. 21
San Marcos	Galveston	Feb. 23
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 25
Laurentic	Nassau	Feb. 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

Minnewaska	Lisbon	Feb. 19
Adriatic	Lisbon	Feb. 19
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Feb. 9
Provence	Havre	Feb. 27
Italia	Genoa	Feb. 19
Prinz Wilhem V	St. Marc	Feb. 20
Denis	Barbados	Feb. 20
Georgic	Liverpool	Feb. 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Feb. 26

DUE MONDAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	Feb. 21
Caledonia	Glasgow	Feb. 19
Kaiser F. Josef I.	Algiers	Feb. 19
Cincinnati	Palermo	Feb. 17
Rhael	Montevideo	Feb. 9
Washington	Antwerp	Feb. 21
Hurtmann	Puerto Barrios	Feb. 23
Celtic	Naples	Feb. 19
Panama	Colon	Feb. 24
Prinz Sigismund	Port Morant	Feb. 24
Kronland	Antwerp	Feb. 21
Ocamo	San Juan	Feb. 23
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 26
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb. 26
El Oriente	Galveston	Feb. 24

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Sails Close	Vessels Sail
Carmania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Regina, Libert, Naples	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saxonia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orteg, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Gwinuk, Libau	———	3:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	———	3:00 P.M.
Canada, Naples	———	3:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Orotava, Jamaica	———	1:00 P.M.
Seneca, Havana	———	1:00 P.M.
Detroit, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Panama, Colon	———	12:00 M.
Ocamo, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Minnewaska, London	———	6:00 A.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Adriatic, Cobh	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
President Lincoln, Hamburg	———	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Norseman, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Stanton, Rio de Janeiro	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Hortensius, Argentine	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda	———	1:00 A.M.
Ancona, Naples	———	11:00 A.M.
Dwinsk, Libau	———	2:00 P.M.
Frederik VIII, Christiansand	———	2:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	———	10:00 A.M.
Clayton, Jamaica	———	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

*Mails close at 11 P. M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 27.

SS Admiral Phoenix to New York, was 500 miles E. at noon; due 8th afternoon.
SS Hellig Olav, Copenhagen to New York, was 1,540 miles E. at 2 A. M.; due March 5. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Provence, C. to New York, was 646 miles E. at noon; due March 1, forenoon. French Line.
SS Canning, Manchester to New York, was 161 miles E. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, at Cherbourg, Feb. 27.
SS Martha Washington, at Trieste, Feb. 22.
SS Carpathia, at Genoa, Feb. 27.
SS Kronzhanzleirat, at Carisbrooke, Feb. 24.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Naples, Feb. 27.
SS Prinz F. Wilhelm, at Bremen, Feb. 28.
SS Saxonia, at Madeira, Feb. 27.
SS Hamburg, at Gibraltar, Feb. 27.
SS Duala, at Sierra Leone, Feb. 22.
SS Kiel, at Sydney, Feb. 22.
SS Pretoria, at Batavia, Feb. 26.
SS Kaiser, at Suez, Feb. 27.
SS Parima, at St. Thomas, Feb. 26.
SS Sir Whitfield, at Montevideo, Feb. 23.
SS Shenandoah, at Oran, Feb. 25.
SS Africa Prince, at Cape Town, Feb. 20.
SS Eastern Prince, at Rio Janeiro, Feb. 20.
SS Rochdale, at Newcastle, Feb. 25.
SS Yokohama, at Yokohama, Feb. 26.
SS Chalmette, at Port Said, Feb. 27.
SS Calpara, at Valparaiso, Feb. 27.
SS Dermudian, at Bermuda, Feb. 27.

Sailed.

SS Canada, from Naples, Feb. 27.
SS St. Paul, from Queenstown, Feb. 27.
SS Baltic, from Southampton, Feb. 27.
SS Kent, from Marseilles, Feb. 25.
SS Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, from Southampton, Feb. 27.
SS Pennsylvania, (Dan.) from Carribbean ports.
SS Mercedes, (Den.) from Seville, Feb. 25.
SS St. Laurent, from Vigo, Feb. 26.
SS Germania, from Horta, Feb. 26.
SS Hungarian Prince, from Santos, Feb. 25.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Asturia—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 28, 38 Saxonia.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 28, 38 Saxonia.
Statendam—Close at 5 P. M. March 2, 38 Noordam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 3, 38 Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 3, 38 Bergensfjord, and at 11:30 A. M. March 3, 38 Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 27, 38 Saxonia.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Supreme of Asia ..... Feb. 28
Guam and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—S. S. Tenyo Maru ..... Feb. 28
Hawaii, specially addressed mail for Japan, Korea, and China, (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... Feb. 28

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates: Manilla, Jan. 24; Hongkong, Jan. 27; Shanghai, Jan. 27; Nagasaki, Jan. 27; Moji, Jan. 28, and Honolulu, Feb. 17, arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mongolia, were despatched east at 4 P. M. Feb. 23, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Feb. 28.

For Latest Shipping See Page 2.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS. | FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

PARIS 9, Rue de Presbourg ÉTOILE
Mercedes Hotel
THE MOST SELECT RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Quiet, Healthy & Practical Location
Near the Champs-Elysées and Avenue du Bois-de-Boulogne
NEW MANAGEMENT

CONTINENTAL HOTEL ROME | VIENNA HOTEL IMPERIAL | The most Comfortable in Vienna. Renowned

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The chief feature of the weather conditions Friday night was the barometric depression that was centred in Manitoba and North Dakota. Some rain has fallen on the North Pacific Coast, and rain has set in over Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley.

The temperatures have risen somewhat east of the Rocky Mountains, particularly in the upper Missouri Valley.

The outlook for the next forty-eight hours is chiefly of interest in connection with the marked change to higher temperature which will occur in northern districts. This change will be sufficient to melt a considerable part of the snow cover that is now on the ground north of the Ohio River. The warm weather will probably be of short duration, lower temperatures following rather closely.

Rain is indicated for the lower Mississippi Valley, Tennessee, and the Gulf and South Atlantic States.

Sunday will be warmer in Atlantic Coast States and colder in the upper Mississippi Valley.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate and variable, becoming southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light and variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday; continued moderate temperature; moderate southwest to south winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday, with slowly rising temperature; Sunday fair, continued moderate temperature; moderate southwest winds.

New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday; slowly rising temperature; moderate west winds.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday probably fair, continued moderate temperature; southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A.M.	42	31	4 P.M.	45	46
6 A.M.	42	28	6 P.M.	44	44
9 A.M.	44	33	8 P.M.	44	39
12 M.	42	42	11 P.M.	42	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the sea level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 27 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 35 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 39 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.40 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.14 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

4 M.		Loss.
2:50—400 W. 52 St.; J. R. Brinkman		$100
8:50—131 W. 52 St.; Weill & Mayer		$5,000
9:40—Sunset Esc.—Nos. 1 and 2	Not given	
11:55—506 W. 163 St.; Cushman Bread Co.	Not given	
8:40—9 St. and Central Park West		Slight
9:30—S. Cor. 9 St. and Av. C		Slight
9:30—276 City Isl. Av.; E. S. Goodard		$5
10:15—800 E. 162 St.; J. J. Weinberg		Slight
11:30—242 E. 104 St.; H. Cohen		Slight
11:40—201 W. 113 St.; Camp estate		Slight
P.M.		
2:15—333 E. 97 St.; Rose Silverman		Slight
3:05—1,422 Longfellow Av.; J. E. Stewart.		Slight
3:20—1,409 Webster Av.; S. Corchard		Slight
3:42—42 W. 135 St.; Rose Carey		$500
4:—558 E. 125 St.; Margt. Mahoney		Slight
4:15—102 Mott St.; Annie Mango		Slight
4:25—406 E. 105 St.; A. Zierteld		Slight
4:35—842½ W. 41 St.; Alfred Rando		Slight
5:20—276 8 Av.; Michael & Co.		$2,000
5:40—1,084 Mad. Av.; A. Gilman		Slight
5:55—276 8 Av.; Michael & Co.		$2,000
6:30—52 W. 113th St.; Anna Baum		Slight
8:10—1,808 Amethyst St., Van Nest; Dem. Const. Co.		$1,500
8:45—327 E. 118 St.; Jas. Bovee		Slight
9:15—179 Wadsworth Av.; H. Gluckman		Slight
9:20—440 W. 53 St.; not given		Slight
10:50—83 Sheriff St.; E. Singer		Slight
11:30—59 Clinton St., F. Vogel		Slight
11:50—173 Henry St.; Lasser Lauria		Slight

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Forest Hills Inn
13 MINUTES from Penna. Station
NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL
By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L. I
Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash, and billiards.
Sage Foundation Homes Co.
47 West 34th St. Booklet T upon request.

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THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
A health resort in the real country; 500 feet elevation; 10 minutes from station. Rate $8 and up. Booklet.

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ROYAL PALACE HOTEL on the Beach.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
COTTAGES IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH HOTEL
CAPACITY 600. ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS
Where bright society life and restful seclusion are delightful.

Hotel DENNIS
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features. Facing the sea and overlooking the famous Boardwalk. Every room connected with private bath or having hot and cold running water. Capacity 600.
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ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Restaurant; grill; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra afternoon and evening dancing.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.
Leading high-class, moderate-rate hotel.

ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Steam-heated rooms, elevator, private baths, sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Winter and Spring rates—$2 up daily, $10 up weekly. Booklet. J. P. CORE.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. Ocean views. Entirely improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

WESTMONT, high-class family hotel for those seeking rest and quiet; private baths; cuisine and table beds. Moderate rates. Booklet. FREDERICK ZLEIN, Jr.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL In The PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey.
A delightful location for Winter visitors. Equable and invigorating climate. Ninety minutes from New York, via C. R. R. of N. J.
Superior roads and facilities for automobile parties.
All reasonable outdoor amusements.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

FLORIDA.

THE EAST COAST OF FLORIDA.
Charming scenery, beautiful sea coast with ideal surf bathing, an ideal climate for invalids and pleasure seekers. Superb Pullman service from all cities, with stop-off privileges at all principal resorts.
St. Augustine, Ormond-on-the-Halifax, Palm Beach, Miami, Nassau, (Bahamas.) Long Key Fishing Camp, Havana, (Cuba,) and the Panama Canal.
Florida East Coast-Flagler System,
261 Fifth Ave., New York, or St. Augustine, Fla.

BAHAMA ISLANDS.

WINTER AT NASSAU, BAHAMAS
Finest climate in the world. Winter average 72° days and 58° nights. Frost unknown. Magnificent Hotel Colonial (Fla. East Coast Hotel Co.) 3 times weekly from Miami, or weekly sailings from New York direct. N. Y. Office, 248 Fifth Avenue. Phone Madison Square 2260. Special low weekly rates. Write hotel.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 25, 1914. Notice is hereby given that public hearings will be held here at 1 P. M. March 4, 1914, respecting locations and conditions under which permits for construction and maintenance of fish grounds in Atlantic Ocean off coasts of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia may be issued without endangering navigation. Interests of parties interested are invited to attend. All persons submit their views relative to the proposed work. It is requested that these views be also submitted in writing if impracticable to attend. R. H. Johnston, Capt., Engrs.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Prob. Patrol, Appointed Patrol.—G. H. Breidenbach, Jr., 2; J. A. Holfgren, Jr., 2; G. F. Lunny, Jr., 2; H. T. Duncan, 147; G. R. Nadler, 147; A. J. Layden, 147; P. J. Anderson, 150; G. W. Read, 150; L. F. Sullivan, 150; G. F. Sweeney, 150; R. A. Fitzpatrick, 151; J. J. Fischer, 152; Jacob Kaufmann, 153; E. E. Brown, 153; Albert Dougland, 154; H. E. Pufel, 156; J. J. Robinson, 156; F. W. Conrad, 166; Jacob Noll, 165; Jacob Schreiner, 165; P. J. Murray, 167.

26th Prect.—B. F. Devers, J. J. Ackerman, Jr.; G. A. Albrecht, W. F. Biegin, F. J. Broderick, T. J. Burns, J. J. Deane, Frederick Doering, J. C. Downey, Jr.; S. M. Dunphy, J. J. Ellis, L. A. Fick, P. F. Fitzpatrick, H. C. Flemyer, E. J. Foley, Patrick Gilshinan, Abraham Goldstein, J. W. Hathkoss, O. W. Halsted, P. A. Harty.

28th Prect.—F. A. Kennedy, F. Allen, Chas. Bahr, Rudolph Busch, Nicholas Campo, T. J. Cantwell, Dominick Caviglia, Donato Cavone, N. H. Connolly, J. J. Devany, J. E. Dwyer, H. J. Haas, E. J. Hanson, R. D. Haney, R. J. Hemyer, J. J. Roy, Otto Huth, John Imperial, J. V. S. Cavanagh, P. T. Kiernan, J. H. Kelly, Conrad Landman, Michael Lasky, J. B. Mahoney, A. J. Masoles, P. T. Gay, M. E. Kilay, the San Fran. to Nosth, Jr., J. J. O'Connell.

32d Prect.—J. R. Schelder, H. P. Allen, T. F. Alpel, J. W. Ball, W. R. Bender, Abraham Blumenthal, J. R. Boated, R. B. Bowe, M. J. Burton, J. F. Conlan, J. J. Dowling, T. F. Hanratty, Frederick Penzell, Jr., Peter Quillinan, P. F. Studdy, J. T. Scannell, Robert Tuxson, F. P. Unfricht, Frank Vopelak, Henry Waldheim, Patrick White, W. J. Wolf.

Transfers.—Patrol, T. F. Gilroy, 30 to 13 Insp. Dist.; J. J. Powers, 3 Insp. Dist to 10 Prect; Prob. Patrol, G. N. Faust, 26 to 2 Insp. Dist.

Transfer—Patrol, George Kauffmann, 13 to 158; Morris Pollack, 158 to 13.

Prob. Patrol, Saligman Hirsch, 26 prect., dismissed at the expiration of his prob. period.

Fire Department.

Death: Wm. F. Irving, Eng. 35, on Feb. 25, 471 East 140 St. Funeral on March 1. Interment Calvary. Members of Eng. 35 will act as escort.

Transfers: Lts. G. C. Farr, Eng. 13, to Eng. 229; W. G. McClintock, Eng. 31, to Eng. 229.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Capt. W. M. Wilhelm, Ord. Dept., four visits in March to Bethlehem Steel Co., Penn.

Captains of the C. A. C. assgnd. to the co. indicated upon relief from duty in the Q. M. C.: J. A. Moore, to 83 Co.; F. T. Hines, 60 Co.; C. C. Burt, 142 Co.; H. K. Taylor, 23 Co.

Capt. H. R. Casey, C. A. C., 60 to 161 Co. May 1.

2d Lt. O. S. McCleary, 16 Inf., to 15 inf., sailing April 1 for Manila.

Capt. R. T. Ellis, C. A. C., for gen. rects., Ft. Sloeum, March 1.

Capt. J. W. Wilen, 13 Cav., to Letterman Hosp. for treatment.

1st Lt. W. Hartmel, 2 Cav., from W. Reed Hosp., to his regt.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Jr. C. Townsend, naval rects., Denver, March 10, to the Vt.

Ens. G. L. Weyler, the S. Dak., to the W. Va.

P. A. Surg. H. L. Dellard, the N. D., to Naval Hosp., N. Y.

P. A. Surg. P. R. Stalnaker, to the N. Dak.

P. M. W. L. Simonpietri, the Mo.; March 2, to New York, March 25.

P. A. P. M. E. A. Cony, N. Y., March 28; to the Ill.

P. A. P. M. J. J. Luchsinger, the Ill. and Ala., April 1, to settle accounts and wait orders.

P. A. P. M. C. E. Parsons, to the Mo.

Chief Mar. T. E. Kilay, the San Fran., to hosp., Norfolk, Va., for treat.

P. M. Clerk O. F. Cato, to be clerk to Gen. Storekeeper, N. Y., N. Y.

P. M. Clerk W. H. Reynolds and N. B. Olsen, appointment revoked.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Marietta, at N. Y.; Brutus, at Lambert Point; Fatuxent, at Guantanamo, and the H-3, at Seattle.

Sailed—Nashville, Havana for Port-au-Prince; Ozark and Cal., N. Y. for Newport; Nanshan, San Fran. for Mazatlan, via San Diego; Flusser, Preston, and Reid, Tampa for St. Joseph's Bay.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COX, JAMES A., (Feb. 3:) more than $5,000 realty and $2,000 personalty in unorganized shares to Margaret W. Cox, wife, and James Albert Cox, son.

FINK, KARL, (Feb. 15:) more than $10,000 personalty; annuity of $600 to Frieda Nichols; annuity of $1,200 to Caroline Reichardt; residue in equal shares to Karl Fink, Jr., and Edward E. Fink, sons.

RHINELANDER, MATILDA (Feb. 13:) more than $5,000 each of realty and personalty $1,000 to William C. Rhinelander, son; residue in equal shares to T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Frederick Rhinelander, sons.

SPAFFORD, LUCILLE M. S., (Feb. 19:) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; life estate in $100,000 to Elizabeth M. Stevens; mother; life estate in $35,000 each to Eleanor Barker, Sarah Frances Millan, and Jeanette Millan Webster, aunts; life estate in $25,000 to Ellen Sullivan, maid; annuity of $10,000 and personal effects, except jewelry and heirlooms, to Edward E. Spafford, husband; residue to Lucille Rhinelander S. Spafford, daughter.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Dr. Frank R. Rix, Director of Music in the Department of Education, is hopeful that the Board of Superintendents will permit the teaching of the violin to pupils who desire it, in certain school buildings after class hours.

Hobart H. Todd, Principal of the New York Parental School, recently delivered an address on Parental Schools before the School Men's Club in Philadelphia. His hearers thought so well of it that they asked him to permit copies to be distributed among the club members.

Gen. George W. Wingate of the Board of Education is on his annual tarpon fishing trip to Long Key, Fla. He expects to return about March 15. Mrs. Wingate is with him.

Welland Hendrick is acting Principal of the New York Training School for Teachers, pending the appointment of a successor to Principal Edward N. Jones. Mr. Hendrick has been one of the Faculty of the school for many years. He was graduated from Colgate in 1880.

Van Eyrie Kilpatrick, who was recently transferred from his position as Acting Principal of Public School 52, Manhattan, to Public School 26, despite the protests of many of the Chambers St. people, has received from them a loving cup in appreciation of his services at Public School 52.

Miss Mae Murphy, who has been appointed a Commissioner of Jurors by Justice Mullan, has resigned as Principal of Public School 26, Manhattan, to which position she was appointed by the Board of Education.

The Y. M. C. A. Day Schools
Represent the united efforts of business men to provide the best training possible for young men preparing for Business, for College or for the Professions.
Association Business Institute
Commercial Stenographic
Approved by Business Men.
23d St. Preparatory School
College and Regents Preparatory
High School and Grammar School
Approved by the Regents
Sixty Evening Courses Also
Telephone Chelsea 1000 23d St. Y. M. C. A. 318 W. 23d St.

BERLITZ SCHOOL
ALL LANGUAGES
Superior native teachers. Terms reasonable. Trial lesson free.
The Best Method. Day and Evening Sessions. Classes and Private. Send for Catalogue.
Madison Square (1123 Broadway.)
Harlem Branch 243 Lenox Av., nr. 125th St.
Brooklyn " 216-220 Livingston St.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Do not lose time or money with inferior methods.

The Brown School of Tutoring
241 West 72d St. Phone Col. 9284.
Founded 1906. Boarding and Day School. Seebrook Building. Prepares for school and college examinations. POSITIVELY ONLY ONE PUPIL AT A TIME WITH A TEACHER. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervised. Pupils coached during bad days at home. 12 years of experience. PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WELCOMED. "A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

ALL LANGUAGES
TAUGHT BY NATIVE GRADUATED TEACHERS.
Special course for singers. Translations.
THE ITALIAN SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES
5TH YEAR AT 215 5TH AVE., COR. 32D ST.

PRATT SCHOOL—33-35 West 42d St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotype, Secretarships.

Walworth Business Institute, 9 Ave. & 72d St. Stenography, Bookkeeping, Secretarial Courses. Civil Service. See Catalogue.

DRAKE'S EARLE NIGHT SCHOOL. Come direct from business. Tribune Bldg. Tel. 3723 Beekman.

INSTRUCTION.—Musical.

THE von ENDE SCHOOL OF MUSIC
44 West 85th St., New York City.
For Catalogue Address Box 134.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Tall Commercial Structure to be Erected on Anderson Plot, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street—Many Important Leases—Ex-Police Inspector Byrnes's Widow Sells Heights Apartment.

Plans for the erection of another high class Fifth Avenue commercial building on the Anderson property at 415 Fifth Avenue, extending around the northeast corner of Thirty-seventh Street to 3, 5, and 7 East Thirty-seventh Street, have been virtually completed, it was announced yesterday. The architects of the new structure will be Howells & Stokes, and work will probably begin in about two months, when the leases on the Fifth Avenue building expire.

The building operation has been contingent upon obtaining proper tenants for part of the structure and negotiations which have just been closed with a large retail shoe firm for the Fifth Avenue store space and basement has led to the decision to begin work.

The firm is that of J. & J. Slater, for many years at Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street. Through Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., the Slater firm has made a ten years' lease of the store and basement at a rate said to be higher than many of the store rentals in that locality. The new building will conform in architecture and height to the eleven-story Bonwit-Teller building adjoining on the southeast corner of Thirty-eighth Street, erected a short time ago by Mrs. Elizabeth M. Anderson on a long lease-hold for the present tenants.

Another important Fifth Avenue leasehold at a high figure was closed yesterday in the renting by the Mme. Irene firm now at 17 West Thirty-fourth Street of the north half of the store in the Bristol Building at 500 Fifth Avenue for a long term. The deal was closed by George Ketcham for Walter Salomon, the lessee of the building. The rental is said to be $1,100 a front foot, considerably more than the present tenant is paying, indicating the gradual rise in rental values for store space in the Forty-second Street vicinity.

Increases Leasehold Near 5th Ave.

The syndicate headed by Leslie R. Palmer, which a short time ago took over on a long leasehold the Vincent Astor property at 2 to 18 West Thirty-third Street, extending through to 9 West Thirty-second Street, has enlarged its holdings there by making a long term lease from the Carter Brown estate of the two parcels at 5 and 7 West Thirty-second Street, fronting 51.3 feet, and which will give the proposed twelve-story building a frontage of 76 feet on that thoroughfare. The Thirty-second Street section is to be used for the shipping facilities and for the addition of a larger frontage there will lead to a revisal of the plans by the architects, Herman Lee Meader and Charles A. Platt, giving a wide arcade passageway through the building. It will be one of the largest commercial structures in the Fifth Avenue locality, the Thirty-third Street portion being directly opposite the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The lease of the Carter Brown estate property was made through the firm of Horace S. Ely & Co.

Inspector Byrnes' Widow Sells Flat

Mrs. Ophelia A. Byrnes, widow of Police Inspector Thomas Byrnes, sold to the Ensign Realty Company, composed of Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 1,952 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story double flat, on the northeast corner of 157th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

The structure, which occupies a lot 57 by 100 feet, was purchased by Inspector Byrnes in 1906 for $60,000. Louis Becker & Co. negotiated the sale, which was for all cash.

Gattle Building Leased.

Albert H. Ashforth has leased for a long term of years to Franklin Simon & Co. the Gattle Building, owned by Emanuel M. Gattle, situated at the southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, 5 to 11 Thirty-eighth. This will give the firm of Franklin Simon & Co. a frontage on Fifth Avenue of 100 feet and a depth of 150 feet, together with an ell on Thirty-eighth Street 75 by 100. The attorneys in the transaction were William L. Levy, representing E. M. Gattle, and Strauss, Reich & Boyer, representing Franklin Simon & Co.

Church Sale Near Seventh Avenue.

An interesting deal in the Seventh Avenue section, near the Pennsylvania Station, has been closed by the National Bible Institute, which has purchased the old brick church structure owned by the First German Evangelical Church, at 214 and 216 West Thirty-fifth Street, a few doors west of Seventh Avenue, on the south side of the street. Possession will be taken on March 1, and the church will be remodelled into a four-story structure, the ground floor of which will be the new home of the McAuley Cremorne Mission, and the upper floors will be used as lecture and class rooms by the Institute. Stoddard & Brown were the brokers in the sale.

Activity in Dyckman Section.

Two more important plots in the Dyckman section were disposed of to building companies yesterday and will probably be improved at once with five-story flats, similar to those now in course of completion in the vicinity.

Max Maier purchased from the Post Construction Company a lot 100 by 100 at the northeast corner of Cooper and Academy Streets. The sellers acquired the property a couple of weeks ago from August Killpatein in an exchange for two three-story apartments at 123 to 127 Post Avenue.

William S. Baker sold for the Marknew Realty Company the plot, 100 by 196.10 by irregular, running through from Nagle to Hillside Avenues and located 600 feet west of Elwood Street, to the Central Building Improvement and Investment Company. The selling company acquired title to the property on Jan. 2 from William Breithaupt. On Thursday the block front on the west side of Ninth Avenue, between 211th and 212th Streets, was sold to an investor.

Buyers for Tenements.

Jacobi Selig sold to Peter Stein 223 West 142d Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 99.11, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

The D. H. Jackson Company sold to Delia E. Curley 169 East 113th Street, a four-story single flat on lot 20 by 100, near Lexington Avenue.

Bronx Sales.

A builder has purchased from John F. Kaiser the plot of about five and a half lots at the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and 176th Street. The property, which was held at $40,000, has a frontage of 138 feet on Jerome Avenue and 100 feet on 176th Street. There is to be a station of the subway at that point. E. Osborne Smith & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Henry Walters has sold the two-story dwelling, 085 Woodycrest Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of 164th Street, on a plot 37.8 by 100 by irregular. The buyer will occupy.

Brooklyn.

The George F. Picken Construction Company has sold 1,817 Sixty-third Street, Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, a one-family stucco house, 20 by 100, detached, to M. Jacobi for $6,000. The buyer will occupy.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the 2 one-family houses, 1,807 and 1,809 Seventh-eighth Street, for the Sandusky Building Company to an investor.

Henry Pierson & Co. sold for a client to J. S. Dameral the four-story double apartment building at 1,440 Bedford Avenue, near Park Place.

Long Island.

Guy C. Mott sold to Samuel B. Althouse for about $35,000 a handsome site in Rockaway with a frontage of 107 feet on Mott Avenue and 400 feet on Sheridan Avenue and extending to the Long Island Electric Railroad right of way at Remsen Avenue.

The Greater Cities Investing Company acquired from the Meissner Building Company title to three parcels in Woodhaven fronting on Benedict Avenue, Yarmouth Street, and Orchard Street.

George Hendricksen sold to Thomas Dee of Columbus Street and Joseph Demagrino of Flushing fifty-eight and one-half acres of land, having a frontage of 1,437 feet on Queens Road, and in the vicinity of the line of the old Stewart Railroad, the price being about $80,000.

$351,078 for Queens Buildings.

Queens Borough building operations this week kept pace with seasons of the year that would naturally be busier. The total estimated cost of the operations for which plans were filed during the week was $351,078, of which $278,643 was for forty-two new buildings, $32,583 for thirty-six alterations, and $19,852 for twenty-seven plumbing jobs.

Westchester County.

The Riverview Building Company has sold on their development in North Yonkers, 20 Gilbert Place, a two-story cottage, on a plot 50 by 150 feet.

Option On Hospital Site.

The City of New York has secured an option on thirty-two acres of land in the Edenwald section of the Bronx as a site for a hospital for contagious diseases from the Seton Falls Realty Company. Congressman Jefferson M. Levy is interested in the owning company. The property which it is planned to take is bounded by East 233d Street, Seton Avenue, Platt Avenue, Eden Terrace, and De Reimer Avenue.

Colony Club to Pick Site.

A special meeting of the Colony Club has been called for this afternoon, when the building committee will present for the consideration of the members six available sites for a new clubhouse. The club's present home on Madison Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, has been found too small, and, moreover, rapidly losing its desirability, owing to the pressure of loft and mercantile buildings.

No Manhattan Building Plans.

No building plans were filed yesterday for new Manhattan structures. In the Bronx only one plan was filed for one-story frame toilet costing $900, to be built by the Church of the Holy Family on the south side of Watson Avenue, 135 feet west of Castle Hill Avenue.

To Improve Heights Block Front.

The block front on the east side of Fort Washington Avenue, between 171st and 172d Streets, measuring 191.7 by 122.4 by 190 by 100, is to be improved by the recently organized Tillman Construction Company with two six-story elevator apartments.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Car Company to the Marmon New York Company the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased to Henry Leerburger for a long term of years the two four-story buildings 50 and 51 Fulton Street, between Cliff and Gold Streets. Mr. Leerburger is to make extensive alterations to the property, and a portion of the premises will be occupied by Leerburger Brothers and the balance subleased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years to the Josephson Rubber Company, for the Brooklyn Bank, the store at 152 Fulton Street. The leases is now located at 168 and 170 Fulton Street, owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and which is to be demolished for improvement in connection with their Broadway and Dey Street holdings.

Leroy Conventry has rented for G. Sidenberg, owner of the Hotel Theresa, the store, 2,049 Seventh Avenue, near the corner of 125th Street, to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad for a term of ten years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By D. F. Ingraham & Co.

Lewis St, 99 and 99½, s e cor of Stanton St, 50x99.8, four and five story tenements and stores; Ernestina Trick against Louis Colonel and others; Charles Brandt, Jr., attorney; W. A. Boyd, referee; due, $6,807.67; taxes, &c., $6,705.48; subject to first mortgage of $58,000; to the plaintiff for $63,593.

81st St, 115 East, (rear,) beginning at a point 208.11 ft w of Lexington Av and 62.7 ft of 81st St., 21.3x2x4.7x21.1x35.6, vacant; Sheriff's sale; without reserve.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

148th St, 344 East, s w corner of Courtlandt Av, 94x27.6, four-story tenement and stores; Hyman Nunes against Henry Steinberg and others; Joseph J. Friedman, attorney J. C. Coleman, referee; due, $3,001.87; taxes, &c., $577.90; subject to mortgage, $18,000; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,598, e s, 25x98; Co-Free Realty Co. to Max Cohen and others, 1,185

Fulton Av, Feb. 11, (mtg $21,000;) attorney, Max Cohen, 1,185 Chambers St.....$100

HOUSTON ST, s s, 60 ft w of Mangin St., 30x75; Sanford S. Gowdey, referee, to Lewis S. Goebel, 338 West 87th St. 941 Park Row.....$5,000

NAGLE AV, e s, 500 ft s e of Elwood St, 100x196.10 to Hillside Av; Markmew Realty Co. to Central Building Improvement and Investment Co., 135 Church St. (mtg $31,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n w corner of 98th St., 100.9x175; 107.5x irregular; e 50.4; e 6 to w s of av x s 70.4 to beginning; Edward W. Harris to Beaumont Realty Co., (mtg $50,000,) June 2, 1910; attorneys, Harris & Harris, 63 Wall St.....$1

7TH AV, s w corner of 142d St, 74.11x70; John Bouwit to Joel D. Marder, 730 Riverside Drive, (mtg $72,000,) Feb. 28; attorneys, Bandler & H., 42 Broadway.....$1

40TH ST, 230½ West, s s, 25x98.9; Maurice Cross to Albert Bendelari, 1,754 8d Av, (mtg $18,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

52d St, 100 E of 11th Av, 25.3x98.9; John Bouwit to Jos. D. Marder, 730 Riverside Drive, adjoining the southwest corner of 164th Street, on a plot 37.8 by 100 by irregular. The buyer will occupy.

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The Riverview Building Company has sold on their development in North Yonkers, 20 Gilbert Place, a two-story cottage, on a plot 50 by 150 feet.

Option On Hospital Site.

The City of New York has secured an option on thirty-two acres of land in the Edenwald section of the Bronx as a site for a hospital for contagious diseases from the Seton Falls Realty Company. Congressman Jefferson M. Levy is interested in the owning company. The property which it is planned to take is bounded by East 233d Street, Seton Avenue, Platt Avenue, Eden Terrace, and De Reimer Avenue.

Colony Club to Pick Site.

A special meeting of the Colony Club has been called for this afternoon, when the building committee will present for the consideration of the members six available sites for a new clubhouse. The club's present home on Madison Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, has been found too small, and, moreover, rapidly losing its desirability, owing to the pressure of loft and mercantile buildings.

No Manhattan Building Plans.

No building plans were filed yesterday for new Manhattan structures. In the Bronx only one plan was filed for one-story frame toilet costing $900, to be built by the Church of the Holy Family on the south side of Watson Avenue, 135 feet west of Castle Hill Avenue.

To Improve Heights Block Front.

The block front on the east side of Fort Washington Avenue, between 171st and 172d Streets, measuring 191.7 by 122.4 by 190 by 100, is to be improved by the recently organized Tillman Construction Company with two six-story elevator apartments.

Commercial Leases.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Mitchell-Lewis Motor Car Company to the Marmon New York Company the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-first Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased to Henry Leerburger for a long term of years the two four-story buildings 50 and 51 Fulton Street, between Cliff and Gold Streets. Mr. Leerburger is to make extensive alterations to the property, and a portion of the premises will be occupied by Leerburger Brothers and the balance subleased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years to the Josephson Rubber Company, for the Brooklyn Bank, the store at 152 Fulton Street. The leases is now located at 168 and 170 Fulton Street, owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and which is to be demolished for improvement in connection with their Broadway and Dey Street holdings.

Leroy Conventry has rented for G. Sidenberg, owner of the Hotel Theresa, the store, 2,049 Seventh Avenue, near the corner of 125th Street, to the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad for a term of ten years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By D. F. Ingraham & Co.

Lewis St, 99 and 99½, s e cor of Stanton St, 50x99.8, four and five story tenements and stores; Ernestina Trick against Louis Colonel and others; Charles Brandt, Jr., attorney; W. A. Boyd, referee; due, $6,807.67; taxes, &c., $6,705.48; subject to first mortgage of $58,000; to the plaintiff for $63,593.

81st St, 115 East, (rear,) beginning at a point 208.11 ft w of Lexington Av and 62.7 ft of 81st St., 21.3x2x4.7x21.1x35.6, vacant; Sheriff's sale; without reserve.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

148th St, 344 East, s w corner of Courtlandt Av, 94x27.6, four-story tenement and stores; Hyman Nunes against Henry Steinberg and others; Joseph J. Friedman, attorney J. C. Coleman, referee; due, $3,001.87; taxes, &c., $577.90; subject to mortgage, $18,000; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,598, e s, 25x98; Co-Free Realty Co. to Max Cohen and others, 1,185 Fulton Av, Feb. 11, (mtg $21,000;) attorney, Max Cohen, 1,185 Chambers St.....$100

HOUSTON ST, s s, 60 ft w of Mangin St., 30x75; Sanford S. Gowdey, referee, to Lewis S. Goebel, 338 West 87th St. 941 Park Row.....$5,000

NAGLE AV, e s, 500 ft s e of Elwood St, 100x196.10 to Hillside Av; Markmew Realty Co. to Central Building Improvement and Investment Co., 135 Church St. (mtg $31,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

PARK AV, n w corner of 98th St., 100.9x175; 107.5x irregular; e 50.4; e 6 to w s of av x s 70.4 to beginning; Edward W. Harris to Beaumont Realty Co., (mtg $50,000,) June 2, 1910; attorneys, Harris & Harris, 63 Wall St.....$1

7TH AV, s w corner of 142d St, 74.11x70; John Bouwit to Joel D. Marder, 730 Riverside Drive, (mtg $72,000,) Feb. 28; attorneys, Bandler & H., 42 Broadway.....$1

40TH ST, 230½ West, s s, 25x98.9; Maurice Cross to Albert Bendelari, 1,754 8d Av, (mtg $18,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

52d St, 100 E of 11th Av, 25.3x98.9; John Bouwit to Jos. D. Marder, 730 Riverside Drive, adjoining the southwest corner of 164th Street, on a plot 37.8 by 100 by irregular. The bu

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

256—Holden Land & Live Stock Co. et al., pltff., in error, vs. Interstate Trading Co. et al.—Argument continued.

257—A. L. L. Ry., pltff. in error, vs. J. F. Horton.—Argument commenced.

258—N. O. & N. E. R. Co. et al., pltff. in error, vs. National Rice Milling Co.—Argument commenced.

316—Annie Myers, petar., vs. Pitts. Coal Co.—Argued.

317—C. W. Ry Co., pltff. in error, vs. O. Lindsey.—Argued.

Day call for March 2: 679, 829, 696, 829, 689, 782, 706, 176, 80, and 228.

STATE.

Appellate Division.

These decisions announced yesterday:

Isidor Spiegel, an infant, &c., respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion per curiam. (Ingraham, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

The people, &c., respondent, vs. Hirsch Berliner, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion. Order filed.

Mary Keenan, appellant, vs. Adrian H. Joline and another, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Pepi Handweiler, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Elias Handweiler, respondent, vs. City of New York, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and complaint dismissed. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Robert T. Varnum as executor, respondent, vs. William K. Barrett as President, &c., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (MacLaughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting on Canfield vs. N. Y. Trans. Co., 128 A. D. 456.) Order filed.

August R. Ohman Map Company, respondent, vs. Morris Park estates, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

John Ring, respondent, vs. Main Paper Stock Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Philip Luttinger, appellant, vs. Harry Vogel et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

George O. Glendening, appellant, vs. Western Union Telegraph Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

William E. Keegan, appellant, vs. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and others, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Edward Hatch, Jr., appellant, vs. Milford H. Smith, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People ex rel. Hugh W. Masterson, appellant, vs. Department of Health of the City of New York, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. G. Vogel Company, respondent, vs. Morris Wolff, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Fifth Avenue Shop, Inc., respt., vs. Fox-Stiefel & Co., appelt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

The Vulcan Detinning Co., respt., vs. George C. Seward and ano., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Daniel Woodcock, respt., vs. Arthur J. Taylor, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Thomas J. Buckley Engineering Co., applt., vs. Edward E. McCall et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Clayton P. Bennett, respt., vs. Monarch Road Roller Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Elmer M. Kimbark, respt., vs. James C. Nichols, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Rose Theatre Co., respt., vs. Roselle Corn, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

George Hughes, respt., vs. N. Y. Publishing Co., Ltd., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Nathan Markowitz, respt., vs. Reliance Trading Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Morris S. Thompson and ano. vs. Elizabeth Atkinson.—Motion granted unless applicant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Allwyn Realty Co. vs. Mary G. Barth.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.

Katie White vs. Alexander Jacobs.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Israel Rosengart vs. August H. Gutkes.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Beatrice O'Connell vs. Anthony H. Cornelius.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

J. Cornelius Rogers vs. Realty and Construction Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles F. Gray vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Phillipp J. Reinle vs. Charles B. Fritz et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Arthur L. Newman vs. J. J. Mitchell Co.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Paul Steiner, Walter B. Ellison, Lona Meyerhoff vs. Nathan Cruthenfeld, John McCullough v. The City of New York; Harry B. Snyder v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.; Louis Mayer v. Benjamin Schwinger, Henry M. Gilbert v. Max Hart; John Corcoran v. Thomas Miller; Sethlow Realty Co. v. David Meyer, Equitable Trust Co. v. John F. King; John H. Gardner v. Phillip Lesser; Simon Schwartz v. Augusta Kuhn; Jennie Marshelmer v. Independent Order Ahawas Israel.—Applications for leave to appeal from Appellate Term denied, with $10 costs in each case. Orders signed.

Maria J. Ventimiglia v. Minna Silchner.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Firen Nat. Bank of Pittsburgh v. Edmund K. Stallo.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Peo. ex rel. George W. Knesner v. Joseph Johnson, as Comm., &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Felix O'Neill v. Rhinelander Waldo.—Motion granted. Order filed.

White Studio v. Alexander W. Dreyfoos.—Motion granted. Order filed.

Frank E. S. Tuthill v. Margaret E. Forbes.—Application granted. Order filed.

The People, &c., v. Benjamin D. Harrell.—Time extended to July 10, 1914.

In the matter of Manhattan Railway Co.—Report confirmed. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of New Court House Site.—Report confirmed. Order filed.

In the matter of Holmes Jones.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.

The same.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Joseph F. Darling.—Referred to official referee. Settle order on notice.

In the matter of Abraham Vogel.—Proceeding dismissed. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Henry C. Stalnert, as receiver, v. Charles B. Van Aken et al.—Motion denied, with costs. Order filed.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Bijur, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S. Will for probate: Robert Moore.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Delehanty, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Kuhner<C K Realty Co. (ltd.)—Geo. H. Engelhardt. Quinlan<Neckermann—William J. Amend. Moore<Warford—Emanuel Tepper.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Slocum<Zanetti—James F. Donnelly. Sullivan<Davis—Sidney Harris. Matter of McAllister—Timothy J. Murray.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Blume<Meiler—Richard B. Davidson. Hilfolsteiner<Selinka—Edward Sandford.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. Bowery Savings Bank<Catherine Siefke—Elsie C. Smith. Harris & Koppelman<Phillip Fumefaldo—Philip M. Bromberg. N. Y. Life Ins. Co<Jacob Greenberg—Henry W. Nash. Meyer Horwich<Cecil Realty—John H. Taylor. Edward Hilson<Herman Realty Co—Norbert Heimsheimer. Wertheim Realty Co<Neide H. Howell—John C. Coleman. Ernst Fisch<Ernest Lederer—Harold Ehrlich.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J. Louis Fleischer<Nathan Altman—Patrick A. Garnor.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Madden, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS—Kelsey, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

No day calendar.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BANNON, MICHAEL (Nov. 10, 1909); no discoverable assets in N. Y. State.

LUDLOW, SANFER (Jan. 26, 1913); net estate, $106,762.85; realty, $94,191.65; land at Clason's Point, $62,500, (mortg. $20,000); 12-12ths int. in 210 Grand St., $1,400; 1-12th int. in land in Morton St., $3,150; 1-12th int. in land in W. 14 St., $3,300; 1-8th int. in 48, 50, 52 and 54 and 56 10 Ave., $8,200.85; 1-8th int. in 409 and 402 W. 14 St., $10,000; 1-8th int. in land in Osage County, $125; bank, $239.04; claim against N. Y. City, $18,707.67; 24 shares North River Ins. Co. stock, $900; 5 shares Stan. Consol. Mining Co. stock, $5.00.

MAAULIFFE, ANNIE, (Jan. 5, 1914); net estate, $3,989.80; bank, $1,800; prin. bank acct., $2,400.

POST, MARGARET O., (Sept. 12, 1913); net estate, $9,761.80; securities, $1001; jewelry, $166.24; furniture, silverware, and pictures, &c., $1,468.52; 10 shares U. P. pfd. stock, $950; $10,000 N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat and Power Co. bonds, with interest, $6,266.66.

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MUST SELL AT ONCE

4½-story American plan residence, between West End Av. and Riverside Drive; modern appointments; all condition; $33,500; principals only. Owner: Box 202 Times Downtown.

Block front, 100x100; Wadsworth Av., 176th and 177th Sts.; low price; no exchanges. H 12 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$8,750—Modern Brownstone residence; if you want fine house; choice location; 25 minutes to Manhattan; examine 634 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., BROOKLYN. 12 rooms and bath; location and inside of this house will please any one. Owner, 700 Greene Av.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Sacrifice.—Established doctor's office; two-family, new brick, 16 rooms, all latest improvements; on Hoe Av., near Jennings St. Inquire Applebaum, 1,490 Lexington Av.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

SUBURBAN COTTAGES and SEMI-BUNGALOWS for sale; complete city improvements; high, healthy; restricted; schools, churches; 28 minutes from Manhattan on Penn.-Long Island electric system. Two cottages for rent.

QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO.,
200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

DRUGGIST CHANCE.—New brick building; fast growing community; fine store, electric lights, gas, steam heat; opportunity for energetic man to build good business in suburban town, Queensboro. J. MEAD BRIGGS, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3877 Cortland.

Jackson Av. business corner; guarantee double value 9 years; 30 new stores built 1913 within 4 blocks; sacrifice quick sale. Crane, Room 1,057, Marbridge Bldg., N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

CEDAR KNOLLS,
at Bronxville in the Gramatan Hills, Westchester County; ideal community; fully improved; a real country home amid woods and hills; golf, tennis, country clubs, good public and private schools; 28 minutes from Grand Central; Read for booklet. Cedar Knolls, Room 629, 30 East 42d St.

RYE.—FOR SALE.

convenient bathing and trolley; attractive, modern house, 13 rooms, 2 baths; garage; garden; 2 acres; open for inspection. Stewart G. Schenck, Forest Av., Rye.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon and vicinity; choice homes for sale and rent; personal management of your property solicited. The Oliver Hubbard Co., 15 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., New York.

Five acres woodland cheap at St. James, Long Island. Address Y 216 Times Annex.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Investors, attention! 18 per cent. net on equity of $40,000; this will stand the closest investigation; confidential offering of fifteen apartment houses in Rochester's most exclusive residential section near East Avenue; all improvements; new and strictly modern. Ask L. F. Greene & Co., 33 Exchange Street, Rochester, N. Y., for particulars.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

In ideal Ridgewood N. J., 30 minutes from New York, we offer remodelled homes; stucco, two new modern houses, with good size garden ground; fruit and shade trees, hedges, &c.; Ridgewood is known as the healthiest spot in the East. Saddle River Valley Construction Co., Walthery Av., Ridgwood. N. Y. office, 80 B'way. Tel. Ridgewood 889 and 528-W. Tel. Rector 4794-J.

$10 acre buys highly improved farm Southern New Jersey; river frontage; driving distance good markets; seven-room house, barn, other outbuildings; orchard; some firewood and fine meadow lands; 375 acres; terms, $1,000 cash; balance to suit; cost present owner, $10,000. Riley, 18 Broadway.

Lady owning 10 acres choice garden land near Atlantic City will sell at sacrifice; high, dry, level, and covered with thrifty growth of wood; fine roads, schools, churches adjoining close; 5,000; fine for poultry, fruits, vegetables; will take $2 weekly; price cut to $450. Risley, 18 Broadway.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

1,000 satisfied commuters; 80 daily trains; homes for sale and to rent; call for booklet. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 553.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic and complete, 6 to 10 rooms, large plots, near station; best section of New Jersey; photographs on request. Smith-Singe Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

For HUDSON COUNTY real estate write to Board of Real Estate Brokers of HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.,
Cor. Bergen & Montgomery Sts., Jersey City, N. J.

Summit, N. J.—Fine old place, beautifully situated; large residence, modernized; barn, garden, fruit; fine grounds. Owner, 666 Springfield, Summit, N. J.

Farms.

FARMS FOR SALE.

Niagara County, New York, the World's Greatest Fruit and Farming Belt. Here are located the biggest and best money-making farms to be found in America to-day. For further particulars address

W. J. MULLETT, Lockport, N. Y.

Country place, 15 acres, $8,000; great bargain. 30 acres; large, 12-room brick residence and tenant house; within city limits. $6,500; liberal terms; might lease; list profitable farms and country places free. A. W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Lemos & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Fifth Av. establishment catering to women exclusively offers unusual opportunity to milliners, dressmakers, or persons handling women's specialty lines; show windows, display in attractive showroom, use of sitting room; also very desirable workroom; rent reasonable. Y 212 Times Annex.

Large, beautifully furnished room, dressing room and lavatory adjoining; suitable musical studio. 104 West 75th St. Telephone 5638 Columbus.

Office to sublet, 170 Broadway, entirely separate; immediate possession; reasonable. Apply Room 1,718.

Broadway gown shop will rent part of store for sale of lingerie or similar line. P 1 Times.

Ground floor, 75x100, with or without steam power in Empire; 315 East 94th St.

Lost

Twenty-five cents a line.

LOST—At concert of Rubinstein Club, Waldorf Astoria, Tuesday evening, Feb. 24, a diamond brooch. Suitable reward will be given for the return of same to E. T. Church, 20 West 37th St. or Waldorf Astoria.

LOST—Friday morning going from Colony Club to 39th St. and Madison Av., a gold lorgnette and chain; suitable reward and no questions asked if returned to Colony Club, 122 Madison Av.

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, a gun metal brooch, in the shape of a bow with 3 loops and 2 long ends, 2 diamonds in centre. Suitable reward if returned to 27 Waverley Place, New York City.

LOST—Feb. 25, diamond horseshoe pin at Reisenweber's suitable reward; no questions asked if returned to Mrs. Wallin, Murray Hill Hotel, Park Av. and 40th St. Telephone 1290 Murray Hill.

LOST—Diamond sapphire bar pin, from West End Av. or 96th St., down Broadway to 96th St., local Subway to Times Square to Liberty Theatre; reward. Marx, 817 West End Av.

LOST.—On the Hudson tunnel train, Summit Av. Branch a canvas-covered binder, containing part of a manuscript; reward for return. C. C. Norris, 109 Bible House, New York City.

LOST—A gold lorgnette in taxicab, Bretton Hall Hotel to Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 24; liberal reward. Return to Room 1,904 Bretton Hall Hotel.

LOST—Black sealskin muff late on Wednesday afternoon at 33d St. Subway station, 30th and Park Av., or 58th and Park Av.; reward. 41 Park Av.

LOST—Small solid change purse, studded across top with diamonds and rubies, in Metropolitan Opera House. Return to C. H. Stillman, 471 Park Av.

LOST.—In taxicab on Thursday, Feb. 26, between 39th and 40th Sts., Broadway, lady's black pocketbook containing money, keys, papers, &c.; reward. Room 809, 1,402 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, closed face, with monogram A. M. on one side, diamond crescent on other. Lambert Bros., 56th St. and 3d Av.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe scarfpin; liberal reward. Return to H. W. McMann, Room 304, 20 East 42d St.

LOST—Near 3d Av., lady's gold watch; eng. Leichtman from Grandma, May 24, 1909; reward. Lewin, 2,820 3d Av.

LOST—White fox scarf, between 23d St. and 6th Av. to 23d St. and 3d Av.; reward. Return to F. Ferrell, 214 West 21st St.

LOST.—Gold seal ring, name inside; reward. Riesenberg, Graham Court, 1,925 7th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Boston bull pup, (female,) dark brindle and white breast mark, ears not cut, answers to Buddy, on 100th St., between Manhattan and Columbus Avs., about 7 o'clock Thursday evening; reward. Apt. 4, 10 Manhattan Av.

LOST—Scotch collie dog, sable brown, white ruff, white feet; liberal reward. O. A. K., 786 East 19th St., Brooklyn. Phone 960 Flatbush.

LOST—English bulldog; answers to the name of Cupid. F. C. Hendersen, 302 Riverside Drive; reward.

LOST—Liver and white pointer dog; reward. Phone 247J Hoboken; Dietrick.

Public Notices

Forty cents a line.

WANTED—To correspond with a minister or some other party, living in Allahabad or Mussoorie or in Calcutta, "British India;" fair compensation to person furnishing me with an address. Y 228 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A. A. CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $60, $65, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; references; new factory near 72d, and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

Three-room suite, southern exposure; monthly or yearly basis; superior hotel service; home cooking; also single room or en suite; with private bath. Rooms $5.50, $7, $8 up; dancing on special evenings. Hotel Royal, 535 West 112th St. Phone 684 Morningside. Special attention given to transient guests.

For rent, beautiful 7 room apartment, northeast corner 81st-Broadway; strictly modern; completely furnished or unfurnished; moderate rent. Particulars, phone 3570 Schuyler.

THE BERESFORD,
Cor. 81st St. and Central Park West.
SUBLET, Furnished, suite consisting of PARLOR, BEDROOM AND BATH.

SUBLET, FURNISHED,
one 8-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON,
108 West 70th St.

Duplex housekeeping apartment, furnished, 9 rooms and bath, extra maid's room; 6 months, or to October. 23 East 30th. Madison Square 2363.

Five sunny rooms; southern, eastern exposure; electricity, telephone, elevator; all outside; rent, $90 monthly, furnished. 510 West 124th St.

Furnished apartment, six rooms, bath, in Creston, 839 West End Av., s.w. cor. 101st St.; $125 month. Apply Superintendent.

LADY HAVING MODERN APARTMENT IN Eighties will rent room to business woman; references. 8270 Schuyler.

Poinciana, op. Columbia.—Furnished beautifully; three-room apartment 3E. Audubon 1097.

153d St., 445 West, (Kinghaven.)—Beautifully furnished 5-room apartment. Phone Audubon 1097.

85th St., 1 West.—Beautifully furnished 4 rooms, in a high-class apartment. 3F.

456 Riverside Drive, 110th St.—Delightful small apartment, $85 month, signal.

East Side.

A gentleman with a richly furnished, high-class bachelor apartment, on East 48th St. just off 5th Av., would rent a bedroom, with use of tiled bath and large living room, to a responsible party. Telephone Murray Hill 1906.

Attractive apartments, 1 to 3 rooms and bath service included; exceedingly moderate rates. Hotel St. Lorenz, 127 East 72d St.

Attractive apartment; 1, 2, and 3 rooms, with private bath; very fine house and location. 19 East 48th St.

$45, five rooms, linen, silver, electricity. Allen, 524 West 122d. 6724 Morningside.

Furnished apartment; unusually attractive; 7 rooms and 3 baths. 42 East 66th St.

High-class furnished apartments. Clark & de Flores, 30 East 42d St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

81ST, 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; table board.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with table board. Telephone Schuyler 3297.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; electricity, steam; table guests; references.

85TH, 338 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms in refined home; references.

67TH, 70 WEST.—Large second floor room; electricity; excellent table; references required.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Two very desirable rooms, including board, for man and wife, in private family; sitting room, bedroom, and bath; $30 per week; references exchanged.

92D ST., 30 WEST.—Sunny suite and single rooms, with board; very reasonable.

102D, 258 WEST.—Accommodations unsurpassed; suite, bath, (board two,) $90; single, $10.

108D, 350-352 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; dentist, bachelors; attractive rooms; unsurpassed table board.

109D, (corner West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; moderate; references.

105TH, 350 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling overlooking Hudson; sheltered and airy; all rooms have running water; six beautiful bathrooms.

106TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; guests seldom leave us except to leave city; Southerners.

110TH, WEST, near 7th Av.—Business couple or two friends desire refined, comfortable home in handsome apartments, reasonable, phone 5184 Morningside.

113TH ST., 360 WEST.—Elegant rooms; southern exposure; suitable one, two; excellent cuisine.

113TH ST., 023 WEST.—Special attention to table guests; service quiet and efficient.

114TH, 826 WEST.—Delightfully situated single front rooms; excellent table.

122D, 360 WEST.—Comfortable, pleasant home; refined, Protestant business people; private house; single, double rooms; $6-$8; elevated.

139TH, 230 WEST, (near "L" station.)—Large and hall room; well furnished; excellent board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; reference; near Subway, references; special rates on lease.

145TH ST., 840 WEST.—Well established house catches few more boarders. Scott, 7696 Audubon.

145TH ST., 613 WEST.—Large second story front room; good board; telephone; reference.

149TH ST., 540-553 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Nicely furnished, healthiest section; Audubon; large and small rooms, well heated, electricity, phones, bath; $14, $16, $18 weekly for two, including first-class meals; smaller room, $5; parlor dining rooms; separate table; every comfort. Telephone 2767 Audubon.

149TH ST., 515 WEST, (between Amsterdam Av. and Broadway.)—Subway; beautiful Riverside near by. The Darwick.—A few select guests can find excellent accommodations at very moderate rates. Telephone 1346 Audubon.

183D, 555 WEST.—Beautifully furnished single, double rooms; excellent board; refined American family; private house.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 30 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter;
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Lovely sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; dancing and elegant entertaining every attractive. Single from $9; two, from $17; with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

CONVENT AV., 336.—Beautiful rooms; $10 upward. one; $16 two; references.

Brooklyn.

MAN AND WIFE, living alone in new house, electric light, parquet floors, excellent table and service, will share same with couple or two gentlemen appreciating such a home; best location in Flatbush; 20 minutes to New York; nominal price; references. K 162 Times Downtown.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey.

Large front room, suitable for 2 or married couple; excellent board; home comforts; no other boarders; terms reasonable; near trolley; 3 minutes from R. R. station. Address Pleasant, Box 143, Chatham, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

117TH, 28 (Near 5th Av.).—Two basement connecting rooms, scrupulously clean; kitchenette.

157TH, 210 EAST.—Desirable large rooms, every convenience; home cooking; references; telephone.

177TH, 130 EAST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; private house; reasonable.

231D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

257TH, 308 EAST.—Large, small rooms; also housekeeping; scrupulously clean; bath; telephone.

297TH, 118 EAST.—Private house; single and double rooms; telephone all conveniences; comfortable; reasonable; near subway.

44TH, 23 EAST, (between 5th and Madison Avs.)—To lease large desirable parlor suitable physician's office or refined business.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; select house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

120TH, 58 EAST.—Nice large, airy room; private bath; telephone; conveniences; suitable one, two gentlemen; private family; ground floor.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 580, (62d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

Most desirable large and small rooms, physician's office, en suite. 56 East 86th St.

West Side.

127th, 49 WEST.—Large, sunny room and bath; southern exposure; well heated.

50TH, 312 WEST.—Comfortable double parlor, $6; large room, connecting kitchenette, $7.50.

39TH, 11 WEST.—Beautiful clean-kept room; private bath; refined house; gentlemen; references.

41ST, 328 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Large and small comfortable rooms; Telephone 4340 Bryant.

57TH, 110 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; convenience; board optional; 311 Bryant.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, light, airy rooms; private baths; gentlemen; elegantly furnished.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Elegantly furnished main floor front room; private bath; steam, electricity.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Single, well furnished front room; steam heated house; reasonable.

50TH ST., 63 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished sunny front room; conveniences. 5691 Plaza.

53D, 62 WEST.—Beautiful large room, second floor front, with private bath.

55TH ST., 345 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small, sunny rooms; steam; convenient subway and "L" express; moderate rental; no other roomers. Apt. 3B.

55TH, 126 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience; reference. Gray.

56TH ST., 132 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM FOR BUSINESS WOMAN; BATH.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

81ST, 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; table board.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with table board. Telephone Schuyler 3297.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; electricity, steam; table guests; references.

85TH, 338 WEST.—Two large, attractive front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

86TH ST., 51 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms in refined home; references.

67TH, 70 WEST.—Large second floor room; electricity; excellent table; references required.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Two very desirable rooms, including board, for man and wife, in private family; sitting room, bedroom, and bath; $30 per week; references exchanged.

92D ST., 30 WEST.—Sunny suite and single rooms, with board; very reasonable.

102D, 258 WEST.—Accommodations unsurpassed; suite, bath, (board two,) $90; single, $10.

108D, 350-352 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; dentist, bachelors; attractive rooms; unsurpassed table board.

109D, (corner West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; moderate; references.

105TH, 350 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling overlooking Hudson; sheltered and airy; all rooms have running water; six beautiful bathrooms.

106TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service; guests seldom leave us except to leave city; Southerners.

110TH, WEST, near 7th Av.—Business couple or two friends desire refined, comfortable home in handsome apartments, reasonable, phone 5184 Morningside.

113TH ST., 360 WEST.—Elegant rooms; southern exposure; suitable one, two; excellent cuisine.

113TH ST., 023 WEST.—Special attention to table guests; service quiet and efficient.

114TH, 826 WEST.—Delightfully situated single front rooms; excellent table.

122D, 360 WEST.—Comfortable, pleasant home; refined, Protestant business people; private house; single, double rooms; $6-$8; elevated.

139TH, 230 WEST, (near "L" station.)—Large and hall room; well furnished; excellent board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; reference; near Subway, references; special rates on lease.

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297TH, 118 EAST.—Private house; single and double rooms; telephone all conveniences; comfortable; reasonable; near subway.

44TH, 23 EAST, (between 5th and Madison Avs.)—To lease large desirable parlor suitable physician's office or refined business.

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IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

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55TH, 126 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience; reference. Gray.

56TH ST., 132 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM FOR BUSINESS WOMAN; BATH.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

57TH ST., 256 WEST.—Large, small neatly furnished, heated rooms; running water; reasonable.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Housekeeping furnished suite; two months; en suite, singly; also large room.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, small sunny rooms; modern conveniences. 2303 Columbus.

58TH, 344 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, small, well-heated rooms; conveniences; telephone; reasonable.

65TH, 162 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, small rooms; front parlor; bedroom; private house.

68TH, 88 WEST.—Medium sunny front room; suitable two gentlemen; modern conveniences; telephone.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with running water; telephone; references.

68TH ST., 68 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; select house; Subway, "L."

69TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, sunny front room; 2 windows face Central Park, one side street; every convenience; reasonable; gentlemen; no other roomers; second floor; corner apartment.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Comfortable large and medium rooms; electricity, steam; private bath; telephone.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, business people; steam heat; electricity; telephone.

69TH, 148 WEST.—Attractive front room; charming apartment; shower; electricity; telephone; breakfast.

70TH, 300 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished, homelike rooms; modern conveniences. Columbus 6819. Selige.

71ST, 165 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Good-sized hall bedroom; large closet; excellent location; "L," Subway.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Pleasant small room, also housekeeping suite; reasonable. Telephone 3811 Columbus.

71ST, 163 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished and decorated; large, small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; telephone.

71ST, 222 WEST.—Comfortable front basement; lavatory; bath; modern private house; electricity.

71ST, 230 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished double, single rooms; conveniences; central; telephones; references.

71ST, 232 WEST.—Suite two rooms; large room; medium; electricity; quiet house; gentlemen.

72D ST. (Subway,) West End Av., 257,—Large room; one, two gentlemen. 306 Columbus.

72D ST., 243 WEST.—Front parlor, also large and medium room; telephone; subway.

73D, 115 WEST.—Large, comf

PRESIDENT'S PARDON MAY PRECEDE CRIME

So Ruling, Judge Hand Fines Two Tribune Men $500 Each for Contempt.

CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Refusal to Reveal Leak in Government Secrets Brings Threat of Prison Sentences.

Upholding the right of the President to issue a pardon for a crime of which the individual has not been convicted, Judge Hand brushed aside yesterday, in a decision handed down in the Federal District Court, the arguments by means of which, on the advice of ex-District Attorney Henry A. Wise, George Burdick, the financial editor, and William L. Curtin, ship news reporter of The New York Tribune, tried to justify their refusal to answer certain questions asked them by the Federal Grand Jury. The court adjudged them in contempt and fined them each $500, hinting that if they still refused to answer the questions put to them a commitment might be issued against them.

The case arose through a Grand Jury investigation into the leak in the Custom House which enabled The Tribune to publish information concerning the prosecution of the Alexander-Heitmeyer and the Littauer smuggling cases. Mr. Burdick, who was at that time city editor, and Mr. Curtin were summoned before the Grand Jury, and there refused to reveal the source of their information, even though pardons signed by President Wilson for any Federal offenses they might have committed in this connection were handed to them.

In his decision Judge Hand said that the one question involved was whether the unaccepted tender of a pardon would remove the right to plead fear of incrimination as a bar to the Grand Jury's questions, and this again split into two parts, could the President pardon a crime of which the individual had not been convicted and which he did not confess, and was acceptance necessary to remove the right to refuse to answer?

The Court expressed itself as unhesitatingly in support of the right of the President to pardon the unconvicted person. Lord Coke, it was pointed out, had expressly said that the royal prerogative extended as well before as after "attainder, sentence or conviction," and Edward I. had pardoned indicted but unconvicted men. Blackstone had mentioned a royal pardon as a special plea in bar of an indictment, and showed clearly that pardons before conviction were valid in all cases but impeachments, and that in these cases they were valid after conviction.

Turning then to American precedents Judge Hand quoted President Taft, as Solicitor General, to show that Presidents had constantly used the pardoning power before conviction, and even had issued general amnesties. Thus, Washington signed an amnesty in 1795, Adams in 1800, and Madison in 1815. Lincoln's amnesty of 1863 might be held, the Court said, to have a statutory base, but Johnson in 1868, proclaimed an unconditional amnesty to all who had taken part in the civil war, and Harrison in 1893 signed a conditional amnesty to the Mormons.

Judge Hand also quoted the case of Gen. Garland, who was pardoned by President Johnson so as to restore him to his status as attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, and said that during the trial of Aaron Burr, President Jefferson issued a pardon to a witness to enable him to testify.

Passing on then to consider whether a witness who had refused to accept a pardon could still claim the right to refuse to answer questions on the ground that they would incriminate him, Judge Hand pointed out that all the privilege amounted to was the recognition of the witness's need of protection, and when the pardon providing the means of safety lay at hand, he was protected.

"If he obstinately refuses to accept it," says Judge Hand, "it would be preposterous for us to let him keep on suppressing the truth, on the theory that it might injure him. Legal institutions are built on human needs, and are not merely arenas for the exercise of scholastic ingenuity."

The court then refused to accept the suggestion that the privilege might rest upon the jeopardy of some other crime than that pardoned, and proceeded to fine Mr. Burdick and Mr. Curtin $500 each. They might purge themselves, he said, by appearing before the Grand Jury and testifying fully, but if they still persisted in refusing to answer they might be committed to jail.

It is understood that counsel for the newspaper men will confer with District Attorney Marshall as to the procedure to be followed to bring about an appeal. A writ of error may be filed or the defendants may again go before the Grand Jury and persist in their refusal to answer. They will then be arrested, so that a writ of habeas corpus may be sued out. By one or other of these methods the case will be carried to the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

Assistant United States District Attorney Frank I. Carstaphan, whose questions put Burdick and Curtin in this difficulty, explained yesterday that there was no desire on the part of the Government to force reporters to reveal the sources of the ordinary run of news they publish. In cases, however, where the information could only have come from some official sworn not to divulge Government secrets, it was intended to press for such information as would lead to the identification of the offender.

Under the caption, "A Blow at the Freedom of the Press," The New York Tribune discusses editorially this morning the decision of Judge Hand, and declares that it "would be false to its record as a defender of the freedom of the press if it did not resist to the bitter end a proceeding which intrenches upon that liberty."

After remarking on its own position as an opposition newspaper and stating that it has by its articles on the acquisition of the United States Trust Company by the Munsey Trust Company incurred the enmity of men at the top or near the top of the Treasury Department, it contends that the Treasury Department's position is "extreme and un-American."

"If," it says, "as the District Attorney has contended in these cases, the divulging of information constitutes a crime for which both the giver and the newspaper man who accepts it are liable to punishment, no newspaper can hereafter, save at its great peril, accept any news about Governmental affairs not officially stamped with the approval of the head of a department.

"A Russian censorship would be established and the public would be shut off from any knowledge of public concerns except what it might get from the rose-colored bulletins of a departmental press agent.

"That would be an ideal condition for an Administration annoyed by such disclosures as The Tribune made recently in the Munsey Trust Company scandal."

FAVORS LITERACY TEST.

Prof. Jenks Says It Would Bar Few Jews from Russia.

Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University quoted Jewish authorities and writers yesterday in a discussion of the proposed Immigration bill before the University Forum at the Judson Memorial Church to show that the literacy test in the measure would not bar many immigrants from Russia. Practically all of the Jewish male population there, he said on these authorities, were able to read and write, at least in Yiddish, and the mistake made in taking statistics here he attributed to the misunderstanding by the immigrants of the questions put to them.

"It is asserted that no immigrant should be barred when he comes here to escape religious and political persecution or oppression," said Prof. Jenks. "But where are we to draw the line? Every one may demand entrance under such conditions. A student in New York University, who received his degree in my department, is the son of an attorney in Russia, who not only enjoys the respect of his own race, the Jewish people, but of the Russians as well.

"Investigation shows that, while there are restrictions there against the Jews, it is not based on religious or racial grounds, but upon economic conditions. The higher intelligence and shrewdness of the Jews are the basis of the defense made by the Russians for imposing certain restrictions. They assert that it is necessary to protect the ignorant Russian peasants from money lenders, who in time would get possession of their farms."

Prof. Jenks said he favored the Restriction bill because the members of the commission, who were all at first opposed to any restrictive clauses, had after careful investigation decided that it was the only practical way to meet undesirable conditions. "Illiteracy," he said would not bar criminals, always, but it was the only test that could be applied in the attempt to remedy matters. It would keep out some of the cheap labor that has a tendency to lower the standard of living and wages, and bar out those who come here in the expectation of returning to Europe with their earnings.

Copies of a preamble and resolution passed at a general meeting of District Grand Lodge No. 1 of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, representing 70,000 Jews, were sent yesterday to all Senators, protesting against the passage of the Burnett Immigration bill, which would impose severe restrictions on arriving immigrants before they could enter this country.

OUTLINE SIEGEL PROPOSALS

Coudert Brothers Ask Instructions from Bank Depositors.

To the depositors in the bank of Henry Siegel & Co. the law firm of Coudert Brothers, which has been acting for a committee of depositors, issued last night a statement in which it discussed the possibilities which confronted the depositors, and asked them to decide what course they wished to adopt.

In the first place, Coudert Brothers say, an offer has been made by the Depositors' Realization Corporation of a 20 per cent payment in cash and 70 per cent. in notes, provided the Simpson-Crawford Company and the Fourteenth Street Store are not reorganized, or, if they are reorganized, a 32½ per cent. payment in cash and 67½ per cent. in notes. This offer will be submitted to the court on Monday, and Coudert Brothers ask instructions from the depositors.

The alternatives which the depositors might choose are then analyzed by the firm, which points out that the chief assets of the banking house are $2,764,000, most of which is due from the three Siegel stores and from Henry Siegel personally.

"We have tried to set before you," the law firm says, "what we think is the most favorable result that can be hoped for at the end of about three years in liquidation and the best offer to be resorted to, a dividend of about 29 per cent., and the worst result that can be expected, viz.: a dividend of probably less than 5 per cent."

SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.

Schools Asked to Join in Central Park Celebration.

April 23 will be the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of William Shakespeare's birth. President Churchill and City Supt. Maxwell have sent a circular to the public school Principals calling attention to that fact. In it they say:

We suggest that this is an eminently fitting opportunity to direct the attention of our pupils to his plays as standing, by the common consent of mankind, in the very most rank of poetic and dramatic compositions. We suggest, further, that the most effective way to accomplish this end is to have pupils learn by heart striking passages and dialogues and to recite them before school or class on that day, or to take in chorus some of the lyrics. We trust that the time devoted to the memorizing of poetry from now until the 23d of April will be devoted to Shakespeare, so that all our children may make some of his poetry their permanent possession.

They also ask the high schools of Manhattan and the Bronx under the supervision of the Director of Music, Dr. Rix, to rehearse choruses in some of Shakespeare's lyrics to be sung at the celebration at the Ward statue of Shakespeare in the Mall, Central Park, under the auspices of The Shakespeare Club of New York City.

Barnard Sophomores Dance.

The sophomores of Barnard College held their annual "hop" in the Thompson gymnasium at Columbia University last night. There was no ban on the new dances. The patronesses were Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Miss Mabel Weeks, Mrs. Haring, Mrs. Cramp, Mrs. King, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Huppman, and Miss Hirst.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Six Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

CARMANIA (Liverpool)—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Aldred, A. B. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Beeman, H. S. Cox, Cecil Darwen, J. Norton Griffiths, E. M. G., Col. J. Warren Hutchins, P. H. Johnson, J. D. Lacroix, William Nation, David P. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ogden, Mrs. R. H. Potter, Miss Mary Rogers, Miss Helen Torrey, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton F. Webster, L. M. Wood, and Miss Wood.

OROTAVA (Southampton via West Indies)—Gen. L. Abbot, Mr. Clark, W. C. Darling, E. S. Draper, J. M. Gilbert, T. A. Howell, Miss K. Livingston, T. Morgan, Col. M. W. O'Keefe, C. M. Waterbury, and Miss Waterbury.

SAXONIA (Naples)—Mrs. J. Bau, the Rev. T. Corbett, Roland F. Estes, Miss E. Fairchild, Mrs. E. W. Haines, Miss K. Janes, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Littlefield, G. M. Loveloy, Mrs. R. B. Martin, G. W. Ragan, Prof. Alexander Rafferty, Prof. W. A. Torrance, Dr. F. A. Washburn, and Mrs. F. S. Wright.

CALIFORNIA (Glasgow)—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dover, Miss Ethel M. Dover, David Gutteris, Colin Caldwell, Miss M. K. Easton, J. A. Johnstone, Alexander Ramsay, and Mrs. Janet Stephen.

KOENIG ALBERT (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Avery, Dr. Frances N. Baker, Henry Bacon, Miss Alice Christine, C. L. Currier, G. Fountain, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Sears, Miss Penelope Sears, and the Rev. J. G. Waller.

ROCHAMBEAU (Havre)—Mr. and Mrs. J. Chamois, Mrs. Alice Demarest, Miss Mary Gilbert, Marius Jlachetti, French Vice Consul at Mexico City; Lieut. Col. C. J. de Lanauldiere, H. W. Olmsted, Miss F. Pavey, and Miss C. M. Penn.

MR. TAFT ADVOCATES SIMPLER JUSTICE

Clayton Court Reform Bill Is Urged by Ex-President at Congressional Hearing.

FOR RECEIVERSHIP REFORM

Would Have Commerce Commission Recommend Eligibles—Root Condemns "Acute Code Lawyers."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—William H. Taft appeared as a witness to-day before the House Judiciary Committee to urge the passage of the Clayton Court Reform bill. He testified in the capacity of President of the American Bar Association. Other members of the association heard were Alton B. Parker and Senator Elihu Root.

The Clayton bill would empower the Supreme Court of the United States to lay down rules for the conduct of common law practice in Federal District Courts as it has already done in equity procedure. The procedure of States where these courts are located now governs them, and it was pointed out to-day that usages and rules of procedure built up by the Legislatures of the various States had obscured the purpose of law in intricate mazes of technicalities that had served particularly to protect men of wealth from prosecution.

Mr. Taft reiterated his opposition to the recall of Judges and of judicial decisions, saying that both would tend to break down the courts. He indorsed life tenure for the judiciary, and declared himself opposed to the election of Judges, but insisted that impeachment investigations by Congress were valuable.

"Let the Judges know," said Mr. Taft, "that they are under watch and that impeachment is a real thing, and not a scarecrow.

"Here in this country," he went on, "where judicial procedure has made such an advance as in England in the matter of the dispatch of business. There they are able to get through murder cases in three or four days that would take three or four weeks with us.

"There are a great many attacks made on our judiciary. There are defects in the administration of justice. But you cannot have perfect justice. The people must have confidence in that. Our faith is based on the wrong ground.

"Judges are men. They, like other men, delight in patronage. You can say you don't like patronage, but you do. It is very comfortable. Nothing relieves at times. All men delight in the exercise of patronage. Of course, in this matter, I am speaking to the Republicans on your committee, not to the Democrats."

Three members of the committee laughed good-naturedly at Mr. Taft's humor.

"You can safely consider this bill," said the ex-President, "since it has the approval of the Progressive Party and of Mr. Root and of myself. I want the committee to get that fact—that where two so widely divergent views agree upon a thing, it is probably a thing to be desired."

Of the setback to life appointments for Judges, Mr. Taft said, was that the temptation was strong to build up about themselves "judicial families."

Lawyers knew, he said, that it was often a dangerous thing to make any charge against a court clerk before the Judge who had appointed him. That temptation could be removed by Congress, Mr. Taft insisted, and the courts as they are now constituted could be vindicated without resort to the recall. He thought appointments of referees by Federal Judges should be made from a list furnished by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Senator Root declared Legislatures had built up under the pressure of individual interests codes of procedure which prevented the courts from administering justice. His own State, he said, was the worst sinner in that respect, and he declared that a man might be compelled to fry twenty suits to reach a decision on a simple claim. Corps of acute, adroit code lawyers had grown up under this abuse, he said, who were able to clog the wheels of justice with technical evasions. The mass of undigested case law became discouraged or even ruined, he said, while men of wealth secured immunity from being brought to justice.

Alton B. Parker dwelt upon the need of uniformity.

BELMONT LUNCHES STOPPED

Superintendent Ill, Suffrage Restaurant Closes Temporarily.

The Belmont lunch room, opened by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont with self-served meals for working women at moderate prices and with "tables reserved for men," is to be closed temporarily, it was announced yesterday, owing to the illness of the Superintendent, Mrs. Mary Morgan. The lunch room is at the headquarters of Mrs. Belmont's Political Equality Association, 13 and 15 East Forty-first Street. The lunch room was first opened on Thursday, Thirty-fourth Street with Miss Mary Donnelly in charge. Mrs. Morgan has been in charge at Forty-first Street place for the last three years.

Notification of reopening will be sent out later, it is stated.

To Investigate Woman's Death.

Coroner McNally of Fort Lee announced yesterday that he would make an investigation into the sudden death of Mrs. Catherine Haring, 50 years old, of Cresskill, who died at the home of her husband, John J. Haring, on Thursday night. The Coroner said that there was no doubt that Mrs. Haring had died of heart disease, but asserted he had heard reports that her death had followed a fainting spell brought on by harsh language her husband addressed to her.

NAVY MEN PRAISE WILSON.

His Stand for Definite Building Policy Pleases Them.

The policy of the Wilson Administration toward the increase of the United States Navy was lauded at the annual meeting of the Directors of the Navy League of the United States, at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Among them were Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Assistant Secretaries of the Navy Beekman Winthrop and Herbert L. Satterlee, Dr. Robert H. Neeser, the naval historian; George H. Ganton, Jr., E. E. Roden, and A. H. Dadman.

After the meeting yesterday, Mr. Dadman, the Secretary, issued a statement, which in part read:

"The greatest need of the nation, from a naval standpoint, has been a definite policy with relation to the naval strength to be maintained.

"But the United States has always made the development of its fleet dependent upon appropriations of each succeeding Congress, with no assurance of what that action would be at any given time. But this year all factions have been getting together around the idea of a fleet of a given strength and adequate to protect the interests of the United States against any possible antagonist. The most important event of the season in that connection transpired when President Wilson let it be known that he believed in this policy.

"This happened when Secretary Daniels appeared before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and was questioned as to the Administration's view of the proper size of the navy. He said that President Wilson wanted 'at least two battleships a year,' and added that the President favored a building programme based upon the idea of keeping pace with the development of the fleets of other nations."

The annual dinner of the league will be held in this city on April 16, with Secretary Daniels as the guest of honor.

U. S. SAILORS ON SNOW HIKE.

$2 of Potomac's Crew Tramp 55 Miles to Safety.

CURLING, N. F., Feb. 27.—After a fifty-mile tramp on snowshoes through the wilds of Newfoundland, Boatswain Wilkinson and thirty-two of the crew of the United States naval tug Potomac, which was abandoned in the ice while trying to rescue American fishing schooners, reached here to-day from Bonne Bay with American Consul Gould. Four of the men, who were ill, were left behind in charge of a doctor. The others were in good health.

The party occupied three days. Several natives acted as guides and blazed a trail for the Americans, and teams sent from here gave the party a lift over the last lap of the journey. Hope for the Potomac has been practically abandoned.

PINS INTRUDER TO FLOOR.

Prout Holds Man While Wife Phones for Police—Gems Found on Him.

Joseph A. Prout, coming out of the basement of his home, 970 Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon, heard sounds of a struggle on the second floor and hurried upstairs. At the head of the stairs he was terrified to find his wife in the clutches of a large man, who, Prout says told the police, was trying to force her over the balustrade of the top landing.

Prout rushed at his wife's assailant and a fierce struggle took place, in which the intruder was finally pinned to the floor while Mrs. Prout ran to the telephone and called up the police. Patrolman Leonard of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station went to the Prout home and placed the man under arrest.

He was taken to the police station, where in his possession were found $140 in cash, two diamond rings, and a diamond and pearl necklace, all identified by Prout as his own. The prisoner gave his name as Henry Meyer, 20 years, a candymaker, living at Mills Hotel No. 1. He was held on a burglary charge.

Help! Help! Help! Help! Help! Help! Help! Help! Help!

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"A MILLION BID" & "GOODNESS GRACIOUS."

Lew Dunay in "The Honeymooners." 2:20 & 8:20.

PARK THEATRE. 3:30, 7:30 & 10:45.

THE DRUG TERROR SEATS 25c

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JARDIN DE DANSE Matinees Today 2:30 to 6:30 | 8:30 TO CLOSING

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MINER'S HIGH-CLASS BURLESQUE People's (Bowery & Spring). Queens of Paris. Bronx (3 Av. & 156 St.) To-n't, Star & Garter Show.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th BURLESQUE THE TAXI GIRLS Matinee

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

To-day Mat., DER VEILCHENFRESSER. To-night, ARNEFADT-WALDAU in DER LEIBGARDIST.

Carnegie Lyceum. Daily ind'g Sun. 2:15-8:15. VICTOR HUGO'S LES MISERABLES Nights & Sat. Mats. 25c. up.

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44TH ST. THEATRE, near B'way. Lee Plaza. Prop. Evs. 8. Matinee To-day & Wed. at 2. Smashing success since last Christmas of all Musical Comedy records of this and any other season! THE Midnight Girl with GEORGE MACFARLANE.

39TH ST. THEATRE, Nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30. A Dead Sure Cure Killer. Too Many Cooks

ELLIOTT and WILLIAMS FRANK CRAVEN "I'LL BE GLAD TO GET AWAY TOO MUCH" AS MOST PERSONS SAY COMING OUT.

Playhouse, 48th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees To-day and Wed., 2:30. THE THINGS THAT COUNT A big, powerful, human play, full of truth and pulsating with laughter—but NO BLUSHES.

Little 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2:30. The Unique Theatre of America Housing Plays by Authors of International Reputation

BERNARD SHAW'S Amusing Comedy. "The Philanderer"

All Seats for All Performances, $2.00.

Booth 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:15. OMAR BUY SEATS POST in THE TENTMAKER.

LYRIC 42d W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15. BLANCHE RING Supported by HARRY CONOR. in WHEN CLAUDIA SMILES.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today & Wed., 2:30. HELP WANTED

SHUBERT THEA., 44, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15. A THOUSAND YEARS AGO

COMEDY THEATRE, 41st St., near B'way. TWICE TO-DAY. 2:15 & 8:15. KITTY MacKAY THE ESTABLISHED COMEDY HIT.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS, 39th, nr. B'way. TWICE TO-DAY. 2:30 & 8:30. 5 GREAT PLAYS

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. HIGH JINKS With STELLA MAYHEW and TOM LEWIS.

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WEST END. Mat. To-day. Doris Keane in Romance

48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20.

Cort Matinees To-day & Wed., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."

Royal 1 blk from 149 St. & 3 Av. Ev. 8:15. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. THE Family Cupboard Next Week DOROTHY DONNELLY in Maria Rosa with LOU-TELLEGEN

METROPOLITAN OPERA To-day 1:30. Goetterdaemmerung. Gadski, Homer; Sarge, Weil, Rinckley; Goritz. Cond., Hertz. At 8:15 Pop. Prices. Girl of the Golden West. Destinn; Martin, Amato, Reiss, Polese. Sun. at 8:30. Concert. (50c to $1.50.) Yolanda Mero, Hungarian Pianist; Ober; Salati; Murphy. Mon. at 8. Prices $1.50 to $5. Faust. Farrar, Hobson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Rappold. Cond., Hertz. Thurs., 8:15. Mat. ($1 to $5.) Act 2, Faust. Act 2, Hansel und Gretel; Act 3, Aida; Act 1, Tannhaeuser. Destinn, Bad. Ober, Matfield, Van Dyck; Caruso, Jorn, Martin, Amato, Goritz, Reiss, Didur. Thurs. at 7:45. Walkuere. Gadski, Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Weil, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz. Fri. at 8. Julius Caesar; Caruso, Gilly, Reiss, Amato. Cond., Polacco. Sat. at 2. Rosenkavalier, Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Reiss, Jones. Cond., Bevani. Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Boris Godunow. Homer, Braslau; Didur, Althouse, Bodster, Segurola, Reiss, Reiss. Cond., Bamboschek.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. To'w (Sunday) Aft. at 3. Carnegie Hall. Bizet, Verdi, Debussy, Berlioz, Liszt, Rossini Soloist, MISCHA OTTILIE METZGER Contralto. Tickets at Box Office. Felix V. Leifels, Mgr.

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HIPPODROME TO-MORROW NIGHT, 8:15. FAREWELL CONCERT Melba & Kubelik Management of Loudon Charlton.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Ev., Mar. 2, at 8:15. Minneapolis SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Soloist YSAYE Celebrated Violinist. EMIL OBERHOFFER, CONDUCTOR. Seats 75 cts. to $3. Boxes $12, $15, at Box Office.

Piano Recital, 2:30 P. M., To-day. Country Life Exposition IN GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL. MISS RUTH DOUGLAS SEXTON, Soprano. Walter S. Mills, Baritone. No Admission Charged.

Carnegie Hall, Sat'y Aft., Mar. 7, at 2:30. Paderewski Tickets $1.50 to $3.50. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., March 3 at 3. FAREWELL APPEARANCE. LEOPOLD GODOWSKY Piano Recital Prices, 50c. to $2, at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston. (Knabe Piano.)

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